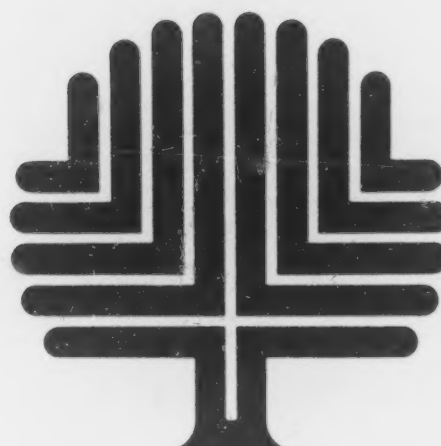


State court caseload statistics:

**Annual
Report
1984**



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NATIONAL CENTER
FOR STATE COURTS

Court Statistics and
Information Management Project
June 1986

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The members of the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks are other indispensable sources of much-needed data. The clerks volunteered to provide and verify appellate court data that in many states are unavailable from any other source. Their assistance has been invaluable in increasing the quality of appellate court data available to the project.

The Court Statistics and Information Management Project staff would like to recognize and thank all these many individuals who have contributed to this eighth in the series of annual reports on state court caseload statistics.

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Introduction



Introduction

Court Statistics and Information Management Project

The Annual Report series of state court caseload statistics is the product of the continuing cooperative effort between the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Financial support and management, project management, and project staffing responsibility are assumed by the Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) Project, formerly called the National Court Statistics Project (NCSP) of the NCSC. COSCA, through its Court Statistics and Information Systems Committee, provides general policy review, guidance, and control over all project activities. The National Center for State Courts funded production of this entire volume, except for printing costs, which were provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the U. S. Department of Justice.

The goals of the Court Statistics and Information Management Project are to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate comparable state court caseload statistics, and to help states improve the quality of the data by assisting the states in resolving their statistical problems. The Annual Report series responds directly to the first goal by compiling all available state court caseload data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.¹

Dynamics of improvement

Historical development. Ideas and suggestions for improvement of this state court caseload statistical series have come from many sources, and have provided the creative stimulus needed to assess current CSIM Project efforts and to map future directions.

Continuation of evolutionary improvement in this statistical series rests, ultimately, upon the ability of the CSIM Project to maintain a productive dialogue and flow of ideas among the producer-compilers of the Annual Report, its data sources, and its end users. Much improvement in state court statistics has already been achieved, but much remains to be done.

During compilation of the State of the Art and the 1975 Annual Report, a staggering classification problem resulted from the multitude of terms being used by the states to report their caseloads. The need for both a model annual report and a statistical dictionary of terms for court usage became obvious. These documents, published in 1980, are to be used as tools to assist the states in improving their

statistics. Such improvement should eventually be reflected in future annual reports.

The State Court Model Annual Report² is a flexible working outline of critically needed, basic management data that should, at a minimum, be included in state court annual reports. The model identifies the kinds of data and the types of display required to meet management needs. The State Court Model Statistical Dictionary³ and Supplement are companion documents which provide common terminology, definitions, and usage for reporting civil, criminal, traffic, juvenile, and appellate caseload inventory and manner of disposition as presented in the model annual report. The classification structure and definitions serve as models of preferred terminology and meanings for purposes of statewide and national comparison. The first edition of the dictionary covers those data elements essential for classifying court caseload inventory and manner of disposition. A supplement to the dictionary, published in 1984, contains revisions of those terms that experience has demonstrated needed improvement, as well as additional data elements for court caseload (events in case processing) which are needed to determine status of pending cases. These documents do not include the recently approved appellate court data elements that will be used for the first time in this 1984 Annual Report. These definitions will be included in the introduction to the appellate court statistics section of this volume.

Both of these documents must be viewed as a logical first step in promoting comparable court statistics. They were not available to states in time to affect their reporting systems or the national Annual Reports before 1981. Nevertheless, their effect will be noticeable in each succeeding national-level Annual Report because the CSIM Project's technical assistance effort is interwoven with the Annual Report national statistical series. This is accomplished by helping states adopt the suggestions in the Model Annual Report and Model Statistical Dictionary and by proactive identification of particular state systems that could benefit from technical assistance directed at helping resolve existing methodological problems of classification structure, terminology, definition of local data-reporting procedures, and data handling/transformation procedures. To the extent that such technical assistance suggestions are adopted, individual states directly benefit and the Annual Report national statistical series indirectly benefits.

²National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Model Annual Report (Williamsburg, VA, 1980).

³National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Model Statistical Dictionary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); Supplement (Williamsburg, National Center for State Courts, 1984).

¹Repetition of "50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico" becomes very cumbersome. Throughout the rest of this report, "states" and "court systems" will be used for the reporting units that include the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

The Court Case Management Information Systems Manual⁴ was produced jointly by the National Court Statistics Project (now CSIM) and the State Judicial Information Systems Project to provide a methodology for building a court information system that would provide the data needed for both daily court operations and longer-term case management, resource allocation, and strategic planning.

State Court Jurisdiction Guides for Statistical Reporting. The automation of the database required a degree of precision in coding every data element that was unavailable with the 1979 and 1980 databases. The statistical profiles for those years suffered from imprecision and ambiguity that affected the quality of data. For example, in previous years general terms were used that did not state what types of cases were included in categories such as "civil" and "other civil." These terms should not have been used to make comparisons among courts. A major effort was required to identify specifically the subject matter jurisdiction and methods of counting cases in the state courts. This effort was undertaken in two stages. The first stage focused on problems related to counting cases in the trial courts, and culminated in the publication of the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.⁵ Information from this jurisdiction guide was incorporated into the database for 1981. Work on the jurisdiction guide convinced staff of an essential link between the guide and the providing of comparable data. Stage two involved the preparation of the 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting⁶ for the 1984 appellate court database.

The impact of the Jurisdiction Guides for Statistical Reporting have been profound. See the Introduction to the 1981 Annual Report for a complete description of the effect of the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. The following insights explain differences between 1984 appellate data reported in this volume, and those data reported in previous editions of this series. This guide has now enabled staff to:

1. Classify an appellate court's caseload and disposition data into standard case types.
2. Distinguish between an appellate court's mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction--which will allow studies on agenda setting and the impact of discretionary jurisdiction on court caseload.
3. Identify proceedings that some appellate courts count as cases, but which do not comport with model national definitions of an appellate court case (e.g., motions for time extensions).
4. More clearly identify different operating structures and procedures among the various appellate courts (which will facilitate research on the impact of different operating procedures on court workload, e.g., the use of panel rather than en banc decision-making).

⁴Clifford and Jensen, Court Case Management Information Systems Manual (Williamsburg, National Center for State Courts, 1983).

⁵Clifford and Roper, Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting (Williamsburg, National Center for State Courts, 1985).

⁶Roper, 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting (Williamsburg, National Center for State Courts, 1985).

5. More explicitly describe the link between administrative agencies and the appellate courts.
6. Improve significantly the understanding of missing data in national statistics (e.g., was the data excluded because the court did not have jurisdiction, or because it had jurisdiction but data were unavailable, or the court had jurisdiction but the data were collapsed with that of another case type?).
7. Identify the point in the process when various appellate courts count cases (e.g., at the filing of either the notice of appeal or the record).
8. More accurately identify the components of "opinion counts" in state appellate courts (e.g., do they include full majority opinions exclusively, or do they also include per curiam opinions and/or memoranda?).
9. Correct double counting problems that resulted from an inability to identify whether petitions to appeal that were granted, retained the same docket number or were refiled as regular appeals.
10. Acquire complete lawyer/clerk staffing data on all state appellate courts for use in various productivity measures (e.g., opinions written per judge).
11. Identify some procedures used in the granting/denying of discretionary review in the state appellate courts (e.g., the number of justices/judges necessary to grant review).

Uses of court statistical data

The four major uses of court statistical data, as identified in the CSIM publications, State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art and Court Case Management Information Systems Manual⁷, are (1) operational (aiding in the execution of routine day-to-day activities at the local level); (2) management (decision-making at the state or local level concerned with improvement of the court process and system-wide efficiency in the use of court resources); (3) internal planning and research (goal setting and policy planning to establish long-term programs and identify evolving problems); and (4) indirect court uses (decision-making by those outside the courts concerned with policy making or research about court operations). The various uses of court statistics require different levels of detail and analysis, but the availability of detailed statistics is dependent upon the statistical reporting system used at the state or local level. This annual report restricts its scope to the level of detail currently available from state-level reporting systems.

Operational decisions are made at the local level and require detailed information on a case-by-case basis. These decisions must be made daily and cannot be based upon year-end summary statistics such as those contained in this 1984 report.

Management decisions can be made at either the state or local level and require aggregation of detailed information used for operational decisions. Caseload management data, such as that needed to determine the status of the preparation of the record for appeal or to

⁷National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). Clifford and Jensen, Court Case Management Information Systems Manual (Williamsburg, National Center for State Courts, 1983).

generate exception reports, are gathered by some state reporting systems. This kind of information, however, is also case specific and too detailed to be compiled and used for nationwide comparisons. In contrast, state-level summary statistics are useful for management purposes in several areas: comparisons of time lapses in case processing to establish norms or guides; analyses to determine assignments of judges needed to relieve backlog; analyses to determine the need for additional judges, support personnel, or facilities; and analyses to determine the impact of an intermediate appellate court on the state system.

Caseload and case processing are major components of court workload. The CSIM Project has defined workload to mean all court-related matters that consume time and effort (hence, purely administrative functions are also included as workload). Measurement of court workload per se is not directly addressed in this report, but caseload inventory data and data regarding the number of trials are partial indicators of judicial activity. The data presented in this report reflect the quantity of management data available from each state's reporting system in published and unpublished reports.

Internal planning and research, as well as planning and research by those outside the court system, require a much wider range of data and analysis than operational and management decisions. The information necessary for these purposes often includes not only an aggregation of data on caseload and caseflow, but also specific data regarding status of cases, as well as information on court operations, judicial budgets, actions prior to filing a case, and actions after disposition of a case. Of interest to some individuals within and outside the court system are studies on a wide range of other subjects, such as the effect and cost of litigation, bail availability and uniformity including recognizance/10% bail programs, the validity of case weighting techniques, sentence disparity patterns, the effects of plea negotiation on caseloads, and the impact of legislation on court management. To answer these questions is, however, beyond the capabilities of most state or even local court information systems. Basic information on caseload and caseflow is adequate for many other planning and research issues where the level of needed detail is not as high. These latter kinds of issues include, for example, case filing and disposition trend analysis, caseload composition analysis, analysis of reversal rates, time lapse analysis to establish norms and guides, and forecasting of caseload volumes to determine resource and facilities needs.

Scope of the data in the annual report series

The first annual report (1975) presented available caseload data for state appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, and for selected categories (juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and mental health) in limited jurisdiction courts. The second annual report (1976) again presented available data for appellate courts and courts of general jurisdiction, and also included available caseload data for all limited jurisdiction courts. As data from each court level become more complete, future aggregation of trial court caseloads should become more meaningful.

The 1976 report was expanded to include Puerto Rico. Data from Guam were added for the 1977 court year. The scope of future reports

will be broadened to include American Samoa and the Virgin Islands when these data become available.

The 1979 and 1980 Annual Reports made major advances in eliminating repetitiveness in presenting data elements in the summary tables and in reorganizing the data in the summary tables based on completeness and comparability. The 1981 volume reflected for the first time the findings of the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting, permitting the further arrangement of data to indicate those jurisdictions having comparable caseloads.

The 1982 and 1983 reports were postponed in order to make the series current with the publication of this 1984 volume. Publication of the 1985 Annual Report is planned for December 1986.

This report reflects court organization and jurisdiction as they existed in 1984. The reader, however, should keep in mind that court systems are not static entities. For example, in 1984 North Dakota consolidated three separate county courts into one. The dollar amount limits of civil jurisdiction in many courts change periodically. Since court organizational or jurisdictional characteristics change over time, caution should be exercised in attempting to compare the data in this 1984 report with earlier data or with more current data.

In addition, special care must be taken when comparing the data in this 1984 volume with previous editions of this series. The Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting was used for the first time in coding the appellate data, making possible the separation of appellate cases into mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction, and clarifying what is included in opinion counts. The more precise classification of appellate data in 1984, combined with the updating of the trial court jurisdiction guide in order to classify the 1984 trial court data, makes the 1984 data the most comparable of the series.

Data collection

Data sources. The sources of data for the tables presented in this series are the published annual reports provided by the states and unpublished statistical material requested of, and supplied by, state court administrators and appellate court clerks. (Appendix B of this report identifies the sources of data from each state.) Additional relevant information was secured from appropriate personnel in each state. Telephone contact and follow-up correspondence were used to collect missing data, confirm the accuracy of available data, and determine the legal jurisdiction of each court. Information was collected concerning the number of judges per court or court system (from annual reports, offices of state court administrators, and appellate clerks); the state population (based on Bureau of the Census 1984 revised estimates); other 1984 demographic data (taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984); and special characteristics regarding subject matter jurisdiction and court structure.

Each state profile and court system chart underwent major revisions to reflect jurisdictional changes identified by the 1984 Jurisdiction Guides for Statistical Reporting.

⁸U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984).

Verification of data. In order to produce the statistics contained in this report, a great deal of effort was expended by CSIM Project staff in collecting missing data, whether from published or ancillary sources, in defining terminology, and in identifying categories in which cases should be placed. In other words, data contained in this report cannot be replicated solely from available published material. Yet, even after this extensive data-gathering effort, large gaps remain in the data collected.

Although attempts to reconcile obvious discrepancies in reported data were made, the CSIM Project staff did not have the resources to assess the underlying validity or accuracy of the data received from the states. For example, the published cumulative case statistics for appellate courts or for trial courts frequently did not balance with reported totals within each category.

Finally, the format, content, and limitations of data tables have been reviewed and approved by the COSCA CSIS Committee, which guides the Court Statistics and Information Management Project.

Types of data included. As a result of the fact that few states report data suitable for all kinds of planning and research purposes, and because most states report only certain types of data, the NCSP initially chose to include in the national series only those kinds of data that either were already fairly widely available or could be made available without requiring undue effort. Enough states reported trend data, caseload by category, number of reversals, and time-to-disposition data to warrant inclusion of these topics in this report, and some preliminary analyses can be made. For those states not supplying basic data, blanks in the summary tables draw attention to the missing data. In the past, all data supplied by a state, complete or not, were entered in the summary tables. Beginning in 1979, only data that are complete (or at least 90% complete for a case category) are displayed in the summary tables. This was done to facilitate comparability.

Many current variations in court data, as indicated by footnotes in the summary tables, must be considered before summary tables can be constructed to make comparisons among courts or states. Variations that limit the comparability of interstate data in 1984 include: court organization, subject matter jurisdiction, case definition, units of count, completeness, accuracy, and reporting periods.

Variations in reporting periods. As indicated on profile headings and in Figure A, most states report data by calendar year; many report by fiscal year, however, and a few report appellate court data by court term. Therefore, the time spans covered in this report are not always directly comparable.

Although data included in this report cover reporting periods of approximately uniform length, the starting and ending dates for the reporting periods vary both within and among states. Differences in reporting periods have little effect on cumulative data elements, such as filings and dispositions, since no matter when the reporting period began and ended, the data cover one complete year. Pending data are greatly affected, though, since they represent a "snapshot" in time and can vary greatly depending on when that snapshot was taken. Figure A displays the actual reporting periods for all courts.

Data display

Case category classifications. CSIM case categories used for this 1984 report are those chosen by the COSCA CSIS Committee for inclusion in the State Court Model Annual Report and State Court Model Statistical Dictionary. These case categories appear as principal headings in the summary tables in Part I, and in each state's system chart in Part III. The CSIM main headings are categories used uniformly for all the states.

Format used. Summary tables (Part I). Complete data from each state profile were transferred into summary tables designed to display the kinds of available data that could be aggregated. The summary tables are divided into two major sections (appellate and trial) to reflect the two major levels of courts.

Appellate courts include both courts of last resort (the final court or courts of appeal within a state) and intermediate appellate courts (the court or courts in which the primary work is the disposition of initial appeals received from trial courts of general jurisdiction or administrative agencies, and in which some decisions are subject to appeal or review by a court of last resort).

For purposes of this report, a trial court is considered to be a court of general jurisdiction if it meets one of the following criteria:

- The individual state considers it a general jurisdiction court.
- Felony cases are tried and felony sentences given for all types of felony cases.
- The judges of the court are general jurisdiction court judges sitting on temporary assignment.

All other trial courts are classified as limited jurisdiction courts.

In the 1975 Annual Report, the states were arranged alphabetically in all summary tables. In 1976 the trial courts handling criminal cases were grouped according to the way in which criminal cases were counted in each court. In the 1979 report, a further evolution in the grouping of states was added to all trial court case type tables (except juvenile) in order to place together those courts that have similar subject matter jurisdiction. Trial court case type tables are also arranged in this volume as follows:

Complete state data:

1. Exclusive court jurisdiction: States where one court has exclusive case type jurisdiction.
2. Not exclusive court jurisdiction: States where two or more courts have case type jurisdiction.

Incomplete state data:

3. States where one or more courts have case type jurisdiction, but complete data are not reported by one or more courts.

Footnotes. Standard footnote headings specifying the completeness and quality of the data are used on all summary tables and will continue to be used in the Annual Report series. If more information on the data presented in the summary tables is needed, the user should contact this project at the National Center for State Courts to obtain information concerning individual court statistical profiles.

Trend tables (Part II). This is a new section for the Annual Report series. In past volumes, staff compiled a single table that illustrated trend data for total civil, criminal, and juvenile filings; however, a significant number of professionals in the field have commented that it would be more useful to specifically delineate civil and criminal caseload into their important components. The civil case types studied in this section are tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases. The criminal case type identified in these tables is felonies.

Court system charts (Part III). After the 1984 case data available from each state were classified, a profile of the courts in each state was constructed. See Appendix C for a prototype of the statistical profiles used in the 1984 data collection. These statistical profiles are no longer published in these volumes. They now serve as worksheets for compilation of the data base. Each state court system chart for 1984 depicts the organization of the court system within the state, the jurisdiction and route of appeal for each court, the number of judges, and information on the types of trials.

Data interpretation

Several devices are used in the summary tables for analyzing the caseload data. The measures selected for use vary according to the data being analyzed and are explained in the face sheets accompanying each group of summary tables under headings such as: disposed cases as a percent of filed cases, filed cases per unit of population, and filed and disposed cases per judge.

Continuing development of the series

The Annual Report series is an evolving product. Given the nature of this newly developing science of gathering, reporting, and analyzing state court data, additions and refinements will be a fact of life in successive volumes of the series. As more is learned about the quality of the data, more specific suggestions will be given for their proper use, along with warnings to help avoid their abuse.

Figure B presents a helpful cross-reference to summary tables in previous editions of this series. This will assist the user to locate similar information that may have been rearranged on the summary tables over the years.

It is important to the long-term improvement of the statistical series that these early volumes in the series be circulated widely enough to encourage reader/user ideas and commentary, and that they be used as a vehicle for developing solutions to problems encountered during the statistical series production process. As each successive volume is published, the CSIM Project can consider the feedback subsequently received from users of the documents, thereby further enhancing succeeding volumes.

It should also be pointed out that for the fourth year, the data contained in this report are available in computer-readable form. There are two data sets: appellate caseload and trial caseload. These data sets were used to construct most of the summary tables. This year Tables 1, 7, 9, 20, 24-25, and 30-37 were compiled by hand. This number should be reduced in future years.

The jurisdiction guides have affected several aspects of summary table preparation. Most of these will be discussed in the face sheet accompanying each summary table.

The process of building toward meaningful statistics takes time. Concurrent with expanding and refining the Annual Report national statistical series, the CSIM effort must encourage movement toward quality and precision in state court statistics. The necessarily long-term nature of this evolutionary process will contribute greatly to year-to-year improvements and enhancements of the statistical series. Given the complexity of the problems being faced, building toward comparability, quality assurance, and appropriate detail is a necessary incremental process. It is in this light that the CSIM Project presents the data and analysis contained in the Annual Report, 1984.

Comments and corrections are a welcome part of the revision process, and should be directed to the Court Statistics and Information Project, of the National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia, 23187-8798.

FIGURE A: Reporting periods for all state courts, 1984.

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	September 1, 1983 to August 31, 1984	October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
Alabama				X
Alaska		X		
Arizona	X			
Arkansas		X		
California		X		
Colorado		X		
Connecticut		X		
Delaware		X		
District of Columbia	X			
Florida	X			
Georgia	X Court of Appeals	X Trial Courts	X Supreme Court	
Hawaii		X		
Idaho	X			
Illinois	X			
Indiana	X			
Iowa	X			
Kansas		X		
Kentucky	X Supreme Court Court of Appeals	X Trial Courts		
Louisiana	X			
Maine	X			
Maryland	X Court of Appeals Court of Special Appeals Filings: March 1, 1983 to Feb 28, 1984	X Trial Courts	X Court of Appeals Court of Special Appeals Dispositions: July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	
Massachusetts		X Trial Courts	X Supreme Judicial Court Appeals Court	
Michigan	X Trial Courts	X Supreme Court		
Minnesota	X			
Mississippi	X Supreme Court			
Missouri		X		
Montana	X District Court Supreme Court	X Justice of the Peace City Court Municipal Court		
Nebraska	X District Court County Court Municipal Court Separate Juvenile	X Workmen's Compensation Court	X Supreme Court	
Nevada	X			
New Hampshire	X Municipal Court Superior Court District Court Supreme Court	X Probate Court		

Figure A: Reporting periods for all state courts, 1984. (continued)

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	September 1, 1983 to August 31, 1984	October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico		X		
New York	X			
North Carolina		X		
North Dakota	X			
Ohio	X			
Oklahoma		X		
Oregon	X			
Pennsylvania	X			
Puerto Rico		X		
Rhode Island	X Trial Courts			X Supreme Court
South Carolina	X			
South Dakota		X		
Tennessee	X			
Texas	X Municipal Court		X District Court County-level Courts Justice of the Peace Court Supreme Court Courts of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	
Utah	X Supreme Court	X Trial Courts		
Vermont		X		
Virginia	X Trial Courts	X Supreme Court Jan. 16, 1984 to Jan. 11, 1985		
Washington	X			
West Virginia	X			
Wisconsin	X			
Wyoming	X			

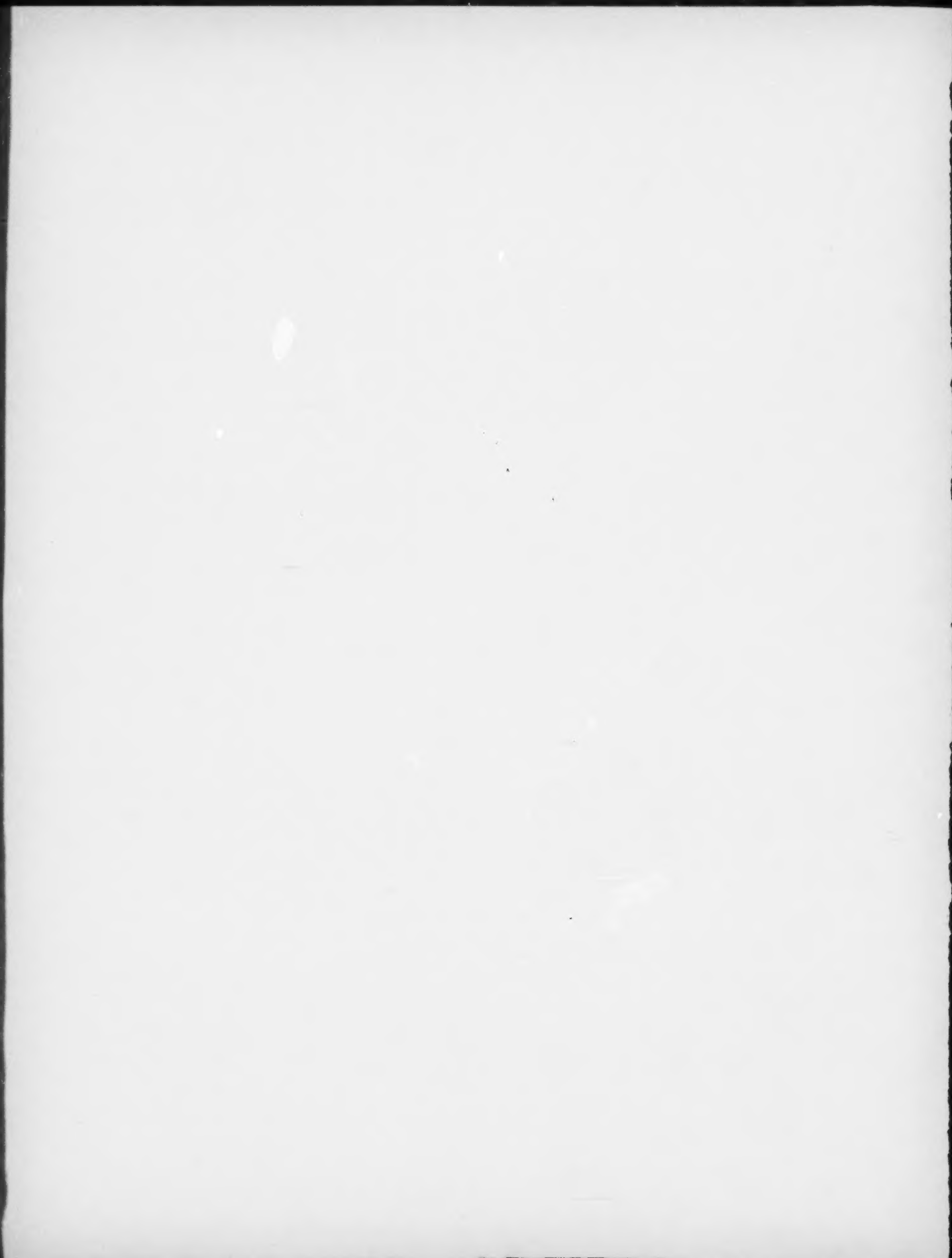
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, an "X" means that all of the trial and appellate courts report data for the time period indicated by the column.

FIGURE B: Cross-reference to summary tables in previous editions of the Annual Report series.

	Corresponding table numbers for previous reports						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1984 APPELLATE COURT SUMMARY TABLES:							
1. Caseload estimates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Total reported caseload	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Case processing - mandatory	7-18	5-10	5-7	5-7	7-9	7-9	7-9
4. Case processing - discretionary pet.	7-18	5-10	5-7	5-7	7-9	7-9	7-9
5. Case processing--discr. pet. granted	7-18	5-10	5-7	5-7	7-9	7-9	7-9
6. Number of court opinions				10	10	10	
7. Time interval data	21	13	10	11	11	11	10
1984 TRIAL COURT SUMMARY TABLES:							
8. Caseload estimates		16	13	14	14	13	12
9. Grand total caseload		17-19	14-16	15-17	15	14	13
10. Reported total civil trial caseload		17-19	14-16	15-17	15	14	13
11. Reported total criminal trial caseload		17-19	14-16	15-17	15	14	14
12. Reported total traffic/other violation trial caseload		17-19	14-16	15-17	15	14	15
13. Reported total juvenile trial caseload		17-19	14-16	15-17	15	14	16
14. Tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims caseload		23-26	20-23	21-24	19-22	18-21	20
15. Domestic relations caseload	29	27	24	25	23	22	21
16. Estate caseload	30	28	25	26	24	23	22
17. Mental health caseload	31	29	26	27	25	24	23
18. Civil appeals caseload		30	27	28	26	25	24
19. Civil trials		48	47	29	27	26	25
20. Felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI caseload	35,36	32-34,41	31-33,40	33-35,42	31-33,40	30-32,39	29
21. Criminal appeals caseload		37	36	38	36	35	30
22. Preliminary hearing proceedings		36	35	37	35	34	31
23. Criminal trials		39,48	38,47	40	38	37	33
24. Type of disposition for criminal cases		38	37	39	37	36	32
25. Ordinance violation caseload		35	34	36	34	33	35
26. Criminal-type petition caseload		45	44	47	44	43	39
27. Child-victim petition		47	46	49	46	45	41
28. Status petition caseload		46	45	48	45	44	40
29. Type of disposition for traffic/other violation cases		43	42	44	41	40	36
30. Traffic/other violation trials		48	47	45	42	41	37
31. Trend data for tort, contract, and real property rights cases		49,50	48,49	50,51	47,48	46	42
32. Trend data for small claims cases		49,50	48,49	50,51	47,48	46	42
33. Trend data for tort cases		49,50	48,49	50,51	47,48	46	42
34. Trend data for contract cases		49,50	48,49	50,51	47,48	46	42
35. Trend data for felony cases		49,50	48,49	50,51	47,48	46	42

Note: The Project is constantly developing, therefore in many instances, the composition of tables changed dramatically over time. The cross-references are intended to provide a quick reference to basic subject-matter shared by the tables.

Part I
1984 State court caseload
summary statistics



Appellate court summary statistics

In this section, tables are presented to show the caseload of appellate courts in 1984. Appellate courts are subdivided into courts of last resort (the final court of appeal within a particular state) and intermediate appellate courts (courts whose primary work is the disposition of initial appeals received from trial courts of general jurisdiction or administrative agencies, and whose decisions are usually subject to appeal or review by a court of last resort). States have been divided further into the following categories: (1) states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court; (2) states with no intermediate appellate court; and (3) states with multiple appellate courts at any level. This typology facilitates comparisons of courts sharing a basic structure.

The significant differences in the definition and classification of cases in appellate courts have led the CSIM staff to include as 'cases' any appeal, any original proceeding, or any request to appeal case.

Data presented in the following tables are compiled from all data that are available, both in annual reports and in unpublished reports provided by individual appellate court clerks and state court administrators.

During the past several years, it became clear to Project staff that ambiguities existed among appellate court data elements in the national database. The most significant questions stemmed from an inability to distinguish between a court's mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. The 1984 Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting was prepared and published to remedy this situation. This volume of the Annual Report series is the first to incorporate improvements mandated by the Jurisdiction Guide.

Two factors restrict comparability from state to state of these appellate court caseload data: variations in court jurisdiction, and variations in the way cases are counted.

Major variation from state to state in court jurisdiction among appellate courts results from the kind and amount of discretionary jurisdiction over initial appeals granted to courts of last resort and to intermediate appellate courts.

The following tables facilitate the comparison of a court's discretionary and mandatory jurisdiction. Mandatory jurisdiction is defined as those cases for which a court must reach a decision on the merits--these cases are often referred to as appeals of right. Discretionary jurisdiction is defined as those cases to which a court can decline review on the merits. In discretionary cases, the courts first decide whether to grant review using some summary

procedure. Discretionary cases that are granted review usually follow the same appellate procedures as do mandatory cases. This Report therefore, organizes its specific case types into three categories: (1) mandatory cases; (2) discretionary petitions; and (3) discretionary petitions that are granted review.

The specific case types for each of the three broad categories described above, include civil, death penalty, other criminal, administrative agency and juvenile appeals from final judgments; as well as four types of other proceedings which include disciplinary, advisory opinions, original jurisdiction, and interlocutory decision cases.

The second variation in appellate court case data results from differences in the point at which cases are counted, and how they are counted. Some courts count cases as soon as the notice of appeal is filed, while others count them at a later event, such as the filing of the record or the filing of the appellant's brief (see Figure C).

Additionally, courts may inflate or deflate their caseload by the way they count appeals of criminal convictions for two or more defendants, by whether cross appeals are counted as separate cases, and by the way they count appeals granted through discretionary jurisdiction. Courts with discretionary jurisdiction sometimes report the total number of cases filed without distinguishing between mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction cases; or they separate mandatory and discretionary cases filed but do not indicate the number of requests for discretionary review granted; or they provide separate data for mandatory cases, discretionary jurisdiction granted, and discretionary jurisdiction denied; or they combine mandatory jurisdiction cases and cases accepted for review, but report separately the total number of petitions for review filed, resulting in double counting of granted petitions for review.

In trying to deal with these many variations in case data, the Court Statistics and Information Management Project has presented as much information as possible about the caseload. The jurisdiction of each court is outlined briefly in the court system chart for each state located in Part III of this Report.

The appellate tables that follow (Numbers 1 through 7) are sequenced from the presentation of general data to more specific analytical tables. The tables present estimates of a national appellate caseload, total reported appellate cases, productivity measures by general case types, the number of opinions written by court, and time to disposition of appeals.

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1984.

Caseload data are not comparable in state appellate courts unless cases are counted in the same way among the courts. The method of counting cases must be employed as one tool in organizing appellate courts so that their caseloads are comparable. Figure C illustrates some of the more important components of the various methods used in counting cases in state appellate courts. A blank space indicates that no information was available for that data element. All codes used in this figure are defined at the end of the figure.

The first component in understanding how appellate cases are counted is the point in the appellate process where the court counts a case as part of its caseload. Courts that begin counting cases earlier in the process (e.g., at notice of "intent to appeal"), rather than at a later point (e.g., completion or filing of the record), are likely to have a larger caseload because they are counting as cases litigation that is dismissed/withdrawn/settled before completion of the record. The column entitled, "Case counted at:" indicates the starting point for counting each case in state appellate courts. In some states, all appeals are filed with the court of last resort, which then assigns, (i.e., transfers) cases to the intermediate appellate court. This situation is indicated by the word "transfer." The column

labelled, "Case filed with:" indicates the court with which the "intent to appeal" document is filed.

The last component of counting cases involves an identification of whether a reinstated/reopened case is counted as a new filing, or retains the same docket number. Although the practice of counting reopened/reinstated cases is not as widespread as it is in the trial courts, and is less of a problem in courts of last resort than in intermediate appellate courts, the accuracy in count is still noteworthy. This information is provided in the columns entitled, "Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?" A "NO" indicates the case retains the same docket number. "RARELY" means that in a few situations, cases are treated as new filings (e.g., a case remanded, that resulted in a new trial and a new appeal based on a different point of law). "YES OR FREQUENTLY" indicates that the court routinely counts reopened and reinstated cases as new filings. Occasionally, special situations are indicated in these columns. Courts, for example, that issue new docket numbers to such cases, but segregate these cases from other new filings for statistical purposes, are indicated by the words "IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY."

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1984.

State: court name	Court type	Case counted at:			Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the record	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently
ALABAMA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Civil Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	YES, FROM CIRCUIT COURT NO, ON REMAND		
ALASKA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	X	0			
ARIZONA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X-CRIM	0	CIV FILING: FEE PAID	X	X	YES, AFTER CLOSED BY ORDER OR MANDATE YES, FOR REOPENED; NO, FOR REINSTATED		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X-CRIM	0	CIV FILING: FEE PAID	X	0			
ARKANSAS:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
CALIFORNIA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
COLORADO:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	0	X			
CONNECTICUT:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	FEE PAID	X	0	X	0	0
Appellate Court	IAC	X	0	FEE PAID	X	0	X	0	0
DELAWARE:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
FLORIDA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	IAC	X	0	0
District Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	CV/CR	ADM. AGY.	X	0	0
GEORGIA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0
HAWAII:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0
IDAHO:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	TRANSFER	0	X	X	0	0

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State: court name	Court type	Case counted at:			Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the record	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently
ILLINOIS:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Appellate Court	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
INDIANA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	BRIEF	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	BRIEF	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
IOWA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	TRANSFER	0	X	X	0	0
KANSAS:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	DOCKETING*	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	DOCKETING*	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
KENTUCKY:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
LOUISIANA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0
MAINE:									
Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
MARYLAND:									
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	0	0	PETITION	0	X	0	X	0
Court of Special Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS:									
Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0
Appeals Court	IAC	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0
MICHIGAN:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	BRIEF	0	X	0	0	X
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0
MINNESOTA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
MISSISSIPPI:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
MISSOURI:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
MONTANA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1994. (continued)

State: court name	Court type	Case counted at:			Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the record	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently
NEBRASKA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
NEVADA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
NEW JERSEY: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	X-DP	0	X	0
	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
NEW MEXICO: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	TRANSCRIPT	0	X	X	0	0
	IAC	0	0	TRANSCRIPT	0	X	X	0	0
NEW YORK: Court of Appeals ...	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
	IAC	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0
	IAC	0	X	0	X-CV	X-CR	0	0	X
NORTH CAROLINA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0
	IAC	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0
NORTH DAKOTA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0
OHIO: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
	IAC	X	0	0	X*	X*	0	0	X
OKLAHOMA: Supreme Court	COLR	X*	0	0	0	X	X*	0	X*
	COLR	X*	0	0	0	X	X*	0	X*
	IAC	0	0	TRANSFER	--	--	X*	0	X*
OREGON: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	X
	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	X
PENNSYLVANIA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X-M*	X-D*	X	0	0
	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
PUERTO RICO: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X-CR	X-CV	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
RHODE ISLAND: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	0

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State: court name	Court type	Case counted at:			Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the record	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	TRANSCRIPT	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	TRANSFER	--	--	X	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
TENNESSEE:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	X
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
TEXAS:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	0	0	FIRST CORRESPON. 0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0		X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
UTAH:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	X-AG	X	0	0
VERMONT:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	X
VIRGINIA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	PETITION FOR APPEAL	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
WASHINGTON:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA:									
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
WISCONSIN:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	ACCEPTS JURISDIC. 0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	0		0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
WYOMING:									
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	X - NOT MANY OF SUCH CASES

-- = Data element is inapplicable.
 ADM. AGY. = Administrative agency cases only.
 CR = Criminal cases only.
 CV = Civil cases only.
 DP = Death penalty cases only.
 COLR = Court of last resort.
 IAC = Intermediate appellate court.

*Footnotes:

Kansas: Docketing occurs 21 days after a notice of appeal is filed in the trial court. Some cases are never docketed in the appellate court.

FIGURE C: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

Ohio--Court of Appeals: The clerk of the trial court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Oklahoma--The courts do not count reinstated cases as new filings, but do count any subsequent appeal of an earlier decided case as a new filing. The notice of appeal refers to the petition in error.

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court: Mandatory cases are filed with the trial court, and discretionary cases are filed with the appellate court.

Source: 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

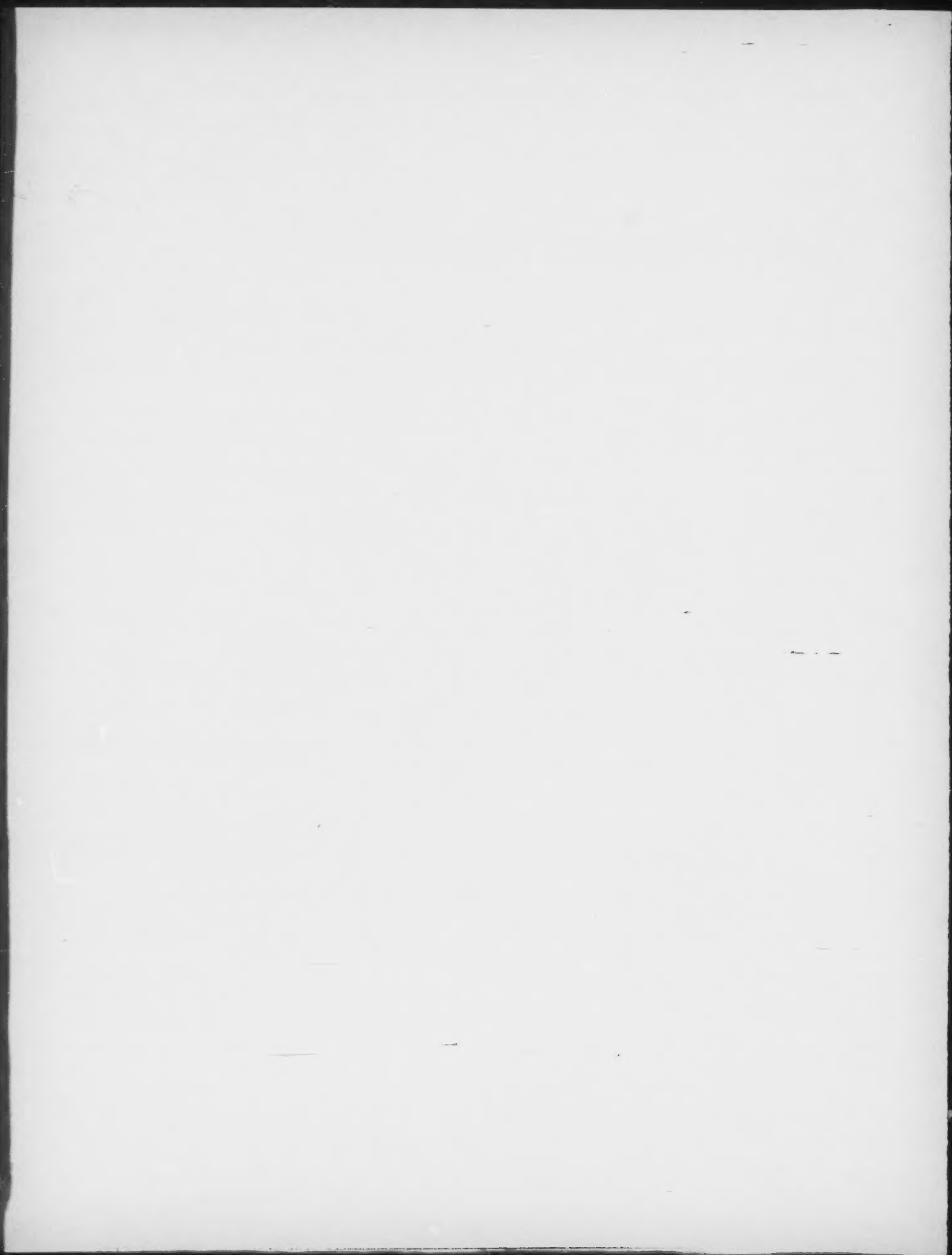


TABLE 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization:

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have courts of last resort. Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of last resort, one that hears civil cases and one that hears criminal cases.

Thirty-two states have intermediate appellate courts; four of these states have two intermediate appellate courts.

Variations in subject matter jurisdiction:

Courts of last resort in states with intermediate appellate courts generally have wide discretion in setting their agenda. Most appeals are heard as a matter of right by intermediate appellate courts and by courts of last resort in states without intermediate appellate courts. (In 1984, the courts of last resort in Virginia and West Virginia are exceptions.)

Total case figures are not comparable from state to state without considering the mix of mandatory and discretionary appeals heard by each court, and the variety of case types included in the jurisdiction of each court.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Reported cases:

The number of cases/petitions filed and disposed are reported separately for courts of last resort, and for intermediate appellate courts. Additionally, these cases are identified separately as mandatory jurisdiction and discretionary jurisdiction cases/petitions.

There are generally three sub-categories within the mandatory, and discretionary jurisdiction categories: (1) the number of reported complete and comparable cases; (2) the number of reported complete cases that include some other case type(s); and (3) the number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or are

incomplete and include some other case types. These figures are identified separately for mandatory and discretionary cases/petitions, and also aggregated on page 2 of this table in the summary section for all appellate courts.

Number of cases/petitions per judge/justice:

This measure is used to indicate the number of cases/petitions filed and disposed for each appellate judge/justice reporting cases/petitions for the appropriate category. The number of judges/justices for each court can be found in Tables 3-5.

Percent of population represented by data:

State population figures used for all appellate courts and courts of last resort are from the revised 1984 Bureau of Census figures. The denominator for these figures varied depending on the category being reported. For example, the population for the mandatory jurisdiction states varied significantly from the discretionary jurisdiction states.

The number of cases per lawyer support personnel:

This measure is used to indicate the number of cases/petitions filed and disposed for each lawyer/support personnel in courts reporting cases/petitions for the appropriate category. The number of lawyer support personnel for each court can be found in Tables 3-5.

Limitations on use:

These represent aggregate data, and due to the controls already exercised on this table, are reported without regard to units of count. The total summary section figures include some double counting of petitions granted review, and later refiled as mandatory cases.

TABLE 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1984.

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Courts of last resort:		
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	13,139	9,666
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	76	86
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	33	38
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	27	16
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	50*	50*
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	60%	50%
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary cases	6,121	4,668
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	89	90
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	41	51
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary cases	11	8
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	52	52
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary cases	11%	6%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	1,033	1,229
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	37	44
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	11	20
3. Number of courts reporting incomplete data with some discretionary cases ..	4	4
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	52	52
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by incomplete data that include some discretionary cases	15%	5%
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	27,200	15,608
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	131	127
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	53	53
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	30	18
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	49**	49**
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	66%	42%
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	3,732	4,264
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	311	224
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	75	69
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some mandatory cases	2	3
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	50	50
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some mandatory cases	6%	7%
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete include some mandatory cases	4,752	3,352
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	170	120
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	65	55
3. Number of courts reporting incomplete data with some mandatory cases	4	4
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	50	50
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by incomplete data that include some mandatory cases	7%	8%

Table 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed	
Intermediate appellate courts:			
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:			
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	74,035	50,165	
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	160	150	
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	81	89	
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	24	18	
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	38	38	
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	65%	40%	
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary cases	32,201	26,164	
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	177	211	
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	62	72	
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary cases	11	9	
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	38	38	
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary cases	33%	28%	
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	0	0	
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:			
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	12,785	2,986	
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	41	20	
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	17	10	
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	16	10	
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	26	26	
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	66%	31%	
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	0	0	
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	0	0	
Summary section for all appellate courts:			
	Reported filings		
	COLR	IAC	Total
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases/petitions	40,339	86,820	127,159
B. Number of reported complete cases/petitions that include other case types	9,853	32,201	42,054
C. Number of reported cases/petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other case types	5,785	0	5,785
Total	55,977	119,021	174,998

* Data for courts of last resort that reported complete and comparable mandatory jurisdiction cases do not include data from two courts who have virtually no mandatory jurisdiction: the Michigan Supreme Court reported only five filings, and the Texas Supreme Court reported no filings.

** Data for courts of last resort that reported complete and comparable discretionary petitions do not include data from the Mississippi Supreme Court which reported only two filings.

COLR = Court of last resort
IAC = Intermediate appellate court

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

The specific subject-matter jurisdiction of each court can be found in the court system charts located in Part III of this Report (e.g., civil, non-capital, criminal, etc.). This subject matter jurisdiction varies among courts within states, and among states.

Courts also vary regarding the amount of mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. Some courts have total mandatory jurisdiction, some have total discretion in setting their agenda, but most courts have some mix between mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction.

This table identifies the total cases/positions filed and disposed in all of the state appellate courts. These numbers are broken down into total mandatory cases, total discretionary petitions, and total discretionary petitions granted review.

States are organized in this table into one of three categories: states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court; states with no intermediate appellate court; and states with multiple appellate courts at any level. This typology provides one scheme for comparing state totals, and courts sharing at least one major organization characteristic.

Variations in counting appellate court cases:

The point in the process at which an appellate court case is counted varies among the states. In some states it is counted at the filing of the complete trial court record, other courts count cases at the filing of the notice of appeal, and still other courts count cases at transfer from another appellate court. These variations in counting cases are identified on the right-side face sheet of this table (which also provides statistics for total cases/petitions disposed). This is an important variable to consider when comparing caseloads. For example, courts that count early in the

process (at notice of appeal) should have a higher caseload per capita than courts that count cases later in the process (at completion of record).

Appropriate analysis:

Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions. It has never been an easy task to define an appellate case. Some argue that only those cases given plenary review should be counted. Others contend that discretionary petitions are also important because they consume court resources and judge time. This first measure provides a total figure for those supporting the latter position.

In addition to providing the sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions, the number of these cases/petitions filed per judge is also provided as a comparable statistic to indicate the workload of the court.

Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review. For those that argue only cases given full consideration of the court should be counted, there is a total column which sums mandatory cases with discretionary petitions granted review. This column also indicates the number of cases filed per judge.

Limitations on use:

Comparisons should only be made among those courts that share similar units of count. Additionally, care should be taken to compare only those courts with similar subject matter, and mandatory/discretionary jurisdiction. When comparing states, states are only comparable within the major categories by which the states are organized (e.g., states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court represent one such category). Finally, some trial courts of general jurisdiction have incidental appellate jurisdiction, which may affect the number of appeals filed in the regular appellate courts. This information can be found in Figure H.

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review		
					Number	Filed per judge	Number
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL	787	284		1,071	134		
Supreme Court	320	221		541	108		
Court of Appeals	467	63		530	177		
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL	2,858 ^f	1,066 ^j		3,924	196		
Supreme Court	105 ^f	1,016 ^j		1,121	224		
Court of Appeals	2,753	50		2,803	187		
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL	10,340 ^f	9,829	873	20,169 ^f		11,213 ^f	
Supreme Court	222 ^f	3,991	318 ^f	4,213 ^f		540 ^f	
Court of Appeals	10,118	5,838	555	15,956	216	10,673	144
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL	1,836	813		2,649	156		
Supreme Court	256	813		1,069	153		
Court of Appeals	1,580	NH	NH	--	--	--	
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Appellate Court	1,362 ^j	49		1,411 ^j			
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL	12,357	3,026		15,383	290		
Supreme Court	587	1,056		1,643	235		
District Court of Appeals .	11,770	1,970		13,740	299		
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL	2,733 ^j	1,564	325	4,297 ^j		3,058 ^j	
Supreme Court	633 ^j	941	158	1,604 ^j		821 ^j	
Court of Appeals	2,070 ^j	623	167	2,693 ^j		2,237 ^j	
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL	572 ^j	32	5	604 ^j		577 ^j	
Supreme Court	471 ^j	32	5	503 ^j		476 ^j	
Intermediate Court of Appeals	101	NH	NH	--		--	
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL	495 ^j	60		555 ^j			
Supreme Court	349 ^j	60		409 ^j			
Court of Appeals	146	NH	NH	--		--	
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL	7,505 ^j						
Supreme Court	371	1,675	204	2,046	292	575	82
Appellate Court	7,134 ^j						
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Court of Appeals	1,150 ^j						

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals	
						Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL			796	297	49	1,093	845
Supreme Court	COLR	1	347	220	27	567	374
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	449	77	22	526	471
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL			2,709 ^j	1,107 ^j	106	3,816	2,815
Supreme Court	COLR	9	111 ⁱ	1,048 ^j	95 ^j	1,159	206
Court of Appeals	IAC	9	2,598	59	11	2,657	2,609
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	2					
Court of Appeals	IAC	2					
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	1					
Court of Appeals	IAC	1		NH	NH	--	--
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	9					
Appellate Court	IAC	3	568 ^j				
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL			12,471	2,729		15,200	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	530	1,060		1,590	
District Court of Appeals	IAC	1	11,941	1,669		13,610	
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	2					
Court of Appeals	IAC	2	2,090 ^j	629		2,719 ^j	
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL			579 ^j	35		614 ^j	
Supreme Court	COLR	2	454 ^j	35		489 ^j	
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	2	125	NH	NH	--	--
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL			527 ^j	55		582 ^j	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	352 ^j	55		407	
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	175	NH	NH	--	--
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL			7,200 ^j				
Supreme Court	COLR	1	309	1,715	378	2,024	687
Appellate Court	IAC	1	6,891 ^j				
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL			1,494 ^j				
Supreme Court	COLR	5	357		143		500
Court of Appeals	IAC	5	1,137 ^j				

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Total cases filed			Totals			
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions		Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
				Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
IOWA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Court of Appeals	569	NH	NH	--		--	
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,210 ^j						
Supreme Court	169		223			392	56
Court of Appeals	1,041 ^j						
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL	2,946	1,065		4,011	191		
Supreme Court	221	986	128	1,207	172	349	50
Court of Appeals	2,725	79		2,804	200		
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL	4,017 ^j	3,968 ^f	846 ^f	7,985	145	4,863	89
Supreme Court	147 ^j	2,126 ^f	359 ^f	2,273	325	506	72
Court of Appeals	3,870 ^j	1,842	487	5,712	119	4,357	91
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL	1,997 ^j	1,069	158	3,066 ^j		2,155	108
Court of Appeals	220 ^j	761	136	981 ^j		356	51
Court of Special Appeals ..	1,777	308	22	2,085		1,799	138
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..	1,516 ^j						
Supreme Judicial Court	141	1,246	184	1,387		325	46
Appeals Court	1,375 ^j						
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL	4,801	4,103	585	8,904	356	5,386	215
Supreme Court	5	2,347	95	2,352	336	100	14
Court of Appeals	4,796	1,756	490	6,552	364	5,286	294
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Court of Appeals							
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL	3,013 ^j	846	106	3,859 ^j		3,119 ^j	
Supreme Court	161 ^j	846	106	1,007 ^j		267 ^j	
Court of Appeals	2,852	NH	NH	--		--	
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL	6,592 ^j						
Supreme Court	368	1,142 ^f	138	1,510	216	506 ^f	
Appellate Division of Superior Court	6,224 ^j						
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL	1,207	231	88	1,438	120	1,295	108
Supreme Court	635	174	61	809	162	696	140
Court of Appeals	572	57	27	629	90	599	86

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

			Total cases disposed				
			Totals				
State and court title:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			1,378 ^j				
Supreme Court	COLR	1	846 ^j				
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	532	NH	NH	--	--
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL			1,388				
Supreme Court	COLR	6	343				
Court of Appeals	IAC	6	1,045				
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL			2,976	866		3,842	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	280	793		1,073	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,696	73		2,769	
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	2					
Courts of Appeals	IAC	2					
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL			2,107 ^j	1,093		3,200 ^j	
Court of Appeals	COLR	8	230 ^j	785		1,015 ^j	
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	2	1,877	308		2,185	
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..							
Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	2					
Appeals Court	IAC	2					
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	5		2,495 ^j			
Court of Appeals	IAC	1					
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR						
Court of Appeals	IAC						
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL				812 ⁱ			
Supreme Court	COLR	1		812 ⁱ			
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	3,159	NH	NH	--	--
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL			6,670 ^j				
Supreme Court	COLR	1	408	1,075 ⁱ	138	1,483	546 ⁱ
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	1	6,262 ^j				
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	7		30			
Court of Appeals	IAC	7					

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions		Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
				Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .	1,544 ^j	1,012	127 ^j	2,556 ^j		1,671 ^j	
Supreme Court	230	541	68	771	110	298	43
Court of Appeals	1,314 ^j	471	59 ^j	1,785 ^j		1,373 ^j	
OHIO--STATE TOTAL	9,721	1,704	147	11,425	190	9,868	164
Supreme Court	338	1,704	147	2,042	292	485	69
Court of Appeals	9,383	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
OREGON--STATE TOTAL	4,033	870	105	4,903	288	4,138	243
Supreme Court	205	870	105	1,075	154	310	44
Court of Appeals	3,828	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .	883		13			896	81
Supreme Court	479		13			492	98
Court of Appeals	404	NH	NH	--		--	
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL	3,094 ^{ij}	1,144		4,238 ^{ij}			
Supreme Court	228 ^{ij}	881 ^{ij}		1,109 ^{ij}			
Court of Appeals	2,866	263		3,129	261		
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL	2,337	963	142	3,300	174	2,479	130
Supreme Court	98	718	88	816	117	186	27
Court of Appeals	2,239	245	54	2,484	207	2,293	191
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	331 ^j						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	1,810 ^j	85		1,895 ^j			
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court							
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court ..	838	2		840	93		
MONTANA--Supreme Court							
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	1,002 ^j						
NEVADA--Supreme Court	799	NH	NH	799	160	799	160
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court.	NH	603 ⁱ		603 ⁱ			

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				Totals	
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .			1,631j	888		2,519j		
Supreme Court	COLR	2	219	465	50	684		269
Court of Appeals	IAC	2	1,412j	423		1,835j		
OHIO--STATE TOTAL			9,444	1,293	202	10,737		9,646
Supreme Court	COLR	1	320	1,293	202	1,613		522
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	9,124	NH	NH	--		--
OREGON--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	1	300j					
Court of Appeals	IAC	1		NH	NH	--		--
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .								
Supreme Court	COLR	7						
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	44j	NH	NH	--		--
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL			2,900j	1,175j	146j	4,075j		3,046j
Supreme Court	COLR	1	176j	905j	112j	1,081j		268j
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,724	270	34	2,994		2,758
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL				930j				
Supreme Court	COLR	3		721j	218j			
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,223	209		2,432		
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	1	354j					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	1	1,510j					
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	1	494j	52		546j		
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court ..	COLR	2	637	2		639		
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	1						
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	1						
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	2	788	NH	NH	788j		788j
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court.	COLR	1	NH	550j	390j	550j		390j

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Total cases filed			Totals			
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions		Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
				Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	370	NH	NH	370	74	370	74
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court .	409	202	3	611	122	412	82
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	344j						
UTAH--Supreme Court	640	72		712	142		
VERMONT--Supreme Court	623j	25		648j			
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court		1,915	308				
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	NH	1,282	543	1,282	256	543	109
WYOMING--Supreme Court	331	NH	NH	331	66	331	66
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL	2,677	712		3,389	199		
Supreme Court	745	712		1,457	162		
Court of Civil Appeals	532	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
Court of Criminal Appeals .	1,400	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,334						
Supreme Court	479ij						
Court of Appeals	855	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK--STATE TOTAL							
Court of Appeals							
Appellate Division of Supreme Court							
Appellate Term of Supreme Court							
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL	2,079	672	160	2,751	115	2,239	93
Supreme Court	789	388	84	1,177	131	873	97
Court of Criminal Appeals .	502	284	76	786	262	578	193
Court of Appeals	788	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ...	10,073j						
Supreme Court	268	2,761j		3,029j			
Superior Court	5,793j						
Commonwealth Court	4,012	82		4,094	455		

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

			Total cases disposed				
			Totals				
State and court title:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	COLR	1	331	NH	NH	331	331
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court .	COLR	2	447	218		665	
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	COLR	1					
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	1					
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	1	532 ^j	26		558 ^j	
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	8		1,919			
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	1	NH	1,124	394	1,124	394
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	2	250	NH	NH	250	250
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	1					
Court of Civil Appeals	IAC	1	536	NH	NH	--	--
Court of Criminal Appeals .	IAC	1	1,480	NH	NH	--	--
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL			1,275 ^{ij}				
Supreme Court	COLR	2	448 ^{ij}				
Court of Appeals	COLR	2	827	NH	NH	--	--
NEW YORK--STATE TOTAL							
Court of Appeals	COLR	1	391	3,477	320	3,868	711
Appellate Division of Supreme Court	IAC	2					
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	IAC	2					
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	1					
Court of Criminal Appeals .	COLR	1	645	256		901	
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	801	NH	NH	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ...							
Supreme Court	COLR	1					
Superior Court	IAC	1	5,908 ^j				
Commonwealth Court	IAC	1					

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Total cases filed				Totals	
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
					Number	Filed per judge
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL	2,035 ^j					
Supreme Court	216	842		1,058	212	
Court of Appeals	951	57	11	1,008	84	962 84
Court of Criminal Appeals .	868 ^j					
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL	9,345	2,411	405	11,756	120	9,750 99
Supreme Court	0	1,130	105	1,130	126	105 12
Court of Criminal Appeals .	1,959	1,281	300	3,240	360	2,259 251
Court of Appeals	7,386	NH	NH	--	--	-- --

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete or that the calculations are inappropriate.

COLR = Court of last resort

IAC = Intermediate appellate court

NH = This case type is not handled in this court.

-- = Inapplicable

Points at which cases are counted:

- 1 = At the notice of appeal
- 2 = At the filing of record
- 3 = Other
- 4 = At transfer
- 5 = At the filing of briefs
- 6 = At docketing
- 7 = Receipt of transcript
- 8 = At filing of petition
- 9 = Varies

^jData are incomplete:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory attorney disciplinary cases, and certified questions from the federal courts.

California--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory judge disciplinary cases. Discretionary petitions granted review do not include discretionary original proceedings initially heard in the Supreme Court.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary jurisdiction cases cannot be separated from the mandatory caseload.

Maine--Data do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.

Missouri--Supreme Court--Data do not include a few discretionary original proceedings.

New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary judge disciplinary cases.

New Jersey--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary interlocutory decisions.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions that were granted review.

District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.

Georgia--All courts--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review and refiled as appeals.

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed					
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals		
						Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	1						
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	1,010	57				
Court of Criminal Appeals .	IAC	1	851j					
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	1	10,511	2,115	328	12,626	10,839	
Court of Criminal Appeals .	COLR	3	0	1,034	112	1,034	112	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,237	1,081	216	3,318	2,453	
			8,274	NH	NH	--	--	

Hawaii--Supreme Court--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Idaho--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Illinois--Appellate Court--Data include all discretionary petitions.

Indiana--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.

Iowa--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary cases that were dismissed by the Court.

Kansas--Court of Appeals--Data include a few discretionary cases that were granted review.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary cases.--Courts of Appeal--Data include refiled discretionary petitions that are granted review.

Maryland--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.

Missouri--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Nebraska--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions.

New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.

North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Oregon--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data include some motions that could not be separated from caseload.--Superior Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

South Dakota--Data include discretionary advisory opinions.

Tennessee--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision cases that were granted review.

Vermont--Data include discretionary petitions granted review.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions.

Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Data include all disposed mandatory jurisdiction cases.

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1984.

TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction.

The subject matter jurisdiction of each court is outlined briefly in the court system charts located in Part III of this Report. (e.g., civil and criminal cases). This subject matter jurisdiction varies among courts within states, and among states.

Courts also vary regarding the amount of mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. This information can also be located in Part III of this Report. The processing measures for these tables are identified by table depending on whether they represent mandatory cases (i.e., Table 3), discretionary petitions (i.e., Table 4), or discretionary petitions granted review (i.e., Table 5).

States are organized in this table into one of three categories: states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court; states with no intermediate appellate court; and states with multiple appellate courts at any level. This typology provides one scheme for comparing states totals, and courts sharing at least one major organization characteristic.

Variations in counting appellate court cases:

The point in the process at which an appellate court case is counted varies among the states. In some states it is counted at the filing of the notice of appeal, while other states count it later in the process (e.g., at completion of the trial court record). These variations are identified in Table 2. This is an important variable to consider when comparing caseloads. For example, courts that count early in the process (at notice of appeal) should report a higher caseload per capita than courts that count cases later in the process (at completion of record).

Appropriate analysis:

All percentage calculations that are less than 1% and greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are less than .5% and greater than 0% are displayed as 1%.

Disposed cases as a percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The number is computed by

dividing the number of disposed cases by the number of filings, and then multiplying by 100. A percentage over 100 indicates that the court disposed more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A figure significantly less than 100 indicates that cases are not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed.

Filed per judge. If subject matter jurisdiction, mandatory/discretionary jurisdiction, use of law clerks, and use of panels in the court (among other factors) are held constant, then this measure permits comparison of caseloads per judge. This figure is computed by dividing the number of filings, by the number of authorized appellate judges/justices serving that court.

Filed per lawyer support personnel. This is a similar measure to the number of filings per judge, in that it is only meaningful across similar jurisdictions. This figure also complements the number of filings per judge by providing a measure for consideration of lawyer support assistance in computing actual court workload. It too is computed by dividing the number of filings, by the number of lawyer support personnel serving that court.

Filed per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. This measure compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If all other factors (e.g., jurisdiction, unit of count, etc.) are similar, the filed per 100,000 figure permits direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

Limitations on use:

Comparisons should only be made among those courts that share similar units of count, jurisdictions, and structures. When comparing states, states are only comparable within the major categories by which states are organized (e.g., states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court represent one such category).

Finally, some trial courts of general jurisdiction have incidental appellate jurisdiction, which may affect the number of appeals filed in the regular appellate courts. This information can be identified in Figure H.

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis- posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		787	796	101%	8	98	22.5	35	157
Supreme Court	COLR	320	347	108%	5	64	13.5	24	64
Court of Appeals	IAC	467	449	96%	3	156	9.0	52	93
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		2,858 ⁱ	2,709 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	20	143 ⁱ	58	49 ⁱ	94 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	105 ⁱ	111 ⁱ	106% ⁱ	5	21 ⁱ	16	7 ⁱ	3 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,753	2,598	94%	15	184	42	66	90
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		10,340 ⁱ			81	128 ⁱ	245	42 ⁱ	40 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	222 ⁱ			7	32 ⁱ	42	5 ⁱ	1 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	10,118			74	137	203	50	39
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL		1,836			17	108	36	51	58
Supreme Court	COLR	256			7	37	14	18	8
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,580			10	158	22	72	50
CONNECTICUT-- Appellate Court	IAC	1,362 ^j	568 ^j	42% ^j	5	272 ^j	7	187 ^j	43 ^j
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		12,357	12,471	101%	53	233	109	113	113
Supreme Court	COLR	587	530	90%	7	84	15	39	5
District Court of Appeals.	IAC	11,770	11,941	101%	46	256	94	125	107
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		2,733 ^j			16	171 ^j	45	61 ^j	47 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	663 ^j			7	95 ^j	17	39 ^j	11 ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,070 ^j	2,090 ^j	101% ^j	9	230 ^j	28	74 ^j	35 ^j
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		572 ^j	579 ^j	101% ^j	8	72 ^j	18	32 ^j	55 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	471 ^j	454 ^j	96% ^j	5	94 ^j	12	39 ^j	45 ^j
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	101	125	124%	3	34	6	17	10
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL		495 ^j	527 ^j	106% ^j	8	62 ^j	14	35 ^j	49 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	349 ^j	352 ^j	101% ^j	5	70 ^j	10.5	33 ^j	35 ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	146	175	120%	3	49	3.5	42	15
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL		7,505 ^j	7,200 ^j	96% ^j	41	183 ^j	139	54 ^j	65 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	371	309	83%	7	53	25	15	3
Appellate Court	IAC	7,134 ^j	6,891 ^j	97% ^j	34	210 ^j	114	63 ^j	62 ^j
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL			1,494 ^j		17	(88) ^j	47	(32) ^j	(27) ^j
Supreme Court	COLR		357		5	(71)	11	(33)	(6)
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,150 ^j	1,137 ^j	99% ^j	12		36		21
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			1,378 ^j		15	(92) ^j	21	(66) ^j	(47) ^j
Supreme Court	COLR		846 ^j		9	(94) ^j	12	(71) ^j	(29) ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	569	532	94%	6	95	9	63	20

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.
(continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis- posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,210j	1,388j	115%	14	86j	22	55j	50j
Supreme Court	COLR	169	343	203%	7	24	7	24	7
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,041j	1,045j	100%	7	149j	15	69j	43j
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		2,946	2,976	101%	21	140	34	87	79
Supreme Court	COLR	221	280	127%	7	32	12	18	6
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,745	2,696	99%	14	195	22	124	73
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		4,017j			55	73j	162	25j	90j
Supreme Court	COLR	147j			7	21j	27	5j	3j
Courts of Appeals	IAC	3,870j			48	81j	135	29j	87j
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		1,997j	2,107j	106%	20	100j	43	46j	46j
Court of Appeals	COLR	220j	230j	105%	7	31j	14	16j	5j
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	1,777	1,877	106%	13	137	29	61	41
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..		1,516j			17	89j	40	38j	26j
Supreme Judicial Court ...	COLR	141			7	20	19	7	2
Appeals Court	IAC	1,375j			10	136j	21	66j	24j
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		4,801			25	192	96	50	53
Supreme Court	COLR	5			7	1	35	< 1	< 1
Court of Appeals	IAC	4,796			18	266	61	79	53
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		3,013j			39	77j	65	46j	60j
Supreme Court	COLR	161j			7	23j	15	11j	3j
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,852	3,159	111%	32	89	50	57	57
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL		6,592j	6,670j	101%	28	235j	61	108j	88j
Supreme Court	COLR	368	408	111%	7	53	17	22	5
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	6,224j	6,262j	101%	21	296j	44	141j	83
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		1,207			12	101	24	50	85
Supreme Court	COLR	635			5	127	10	64	45
Court of Appeals	IAC	572			7	82	14	41	40
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL ..		1,544j	1,631j	106%	19	81j	31	50j	25j
Supreme Court	COLR	230	219	95%	7	33	8	29	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,314j	1,412j	107%	12	110j	23	57j	21j
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		9,721	9,444	97%	60	162	74	131	90
Supreme Court	COLR	338	320	95%	7	48	20	17	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	9,383	9,124	97%	53	177	54	174	87
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		4,033			17	237	28	144	151
Supreme Court	COLR	205	390j		7	29	8.5	24	8
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,828			10	383	19.5	196	143
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL ..		883			11	80	30	29	27
Supreme Court	COLR	479			5	96	19	25	15
Court of Appeals	IAC	404	441	109%	6	67	11	37	12

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.
(continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis-posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		3,094 ^{ij}	2,900 ^{ij}	94% ^{ij}	25	124 ^{ij}	51	61 ^{ij}	71 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	228 ^{ij}	176 ^{ij}	77% ^{ij}	9	25 ^{ij}	19	12 ^{ij}	5 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,866	2,724	95%	16	179	32	90	66
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		2,337			19	123	33	71	49
Supreme Court	COLR	98			7	14	11	9	2
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,239	2,223	99%	12	187	22	102	47
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	331 ^j	354 ^j	107% ^j	5	66 ^j	5	66 ^j	54 ^j
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	1,810 ^j	1,510 ^j	83% ^j	9	201 ^j	25	72 ^j	291 ^j
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR		494 ⁱ		7	(71) ⁱ	11	(45) ⁱ	(43) ⁱ
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	838	637	76%	9	93	18	47	32
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	1,002 ^j			7	143 ^j	13	77 ^j	62 ^j
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	799	788	99%	5	160	14	57	88
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	COLR	370	331	90%	5	74	9	41	54
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	409	447	109%	5	82	16	26	43
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	344 ^j			5	69 ^j	7	49 ^j	49 ^j
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	640			5	128	13	49	39
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	623 ^j	532 ^j	85% ^j	5	125 ^j	5	125 ^j	118 ^j
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	331	250	76%	5	66	7	47	65
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL		2,677			17	157	37	72	67
Supreme Court	COLR	745			9	83	21	36	19
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	532	536	101%	3	177	6	89	13
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	1,400	1,480	106%	5	280	10	140	35
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,334 ^{ij}	1,275 ^{ij}	96% ^{ij}	13	103 ^{ij}	27	49 ^{ij}	42 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	479 ^{ij}	448 ^{ij}	94% ^{ij}	7	68 ^{ij}	15	32 ^{ij}	15 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	COLR	885	827	97%	6	143	12	71	27

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.
(continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis-posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
NEW YORK-- Court of Appeals	COLR		391		7	(56)	23	(17)	(1)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		2,079			24	87	32	65	63
Supreme Court	COLR	789			9	88	13	61	24
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	502	645	128%	3	167	6	84	15
Court of Appeals	IAC	788	801	102%	12	66	13	61	24
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ..		10,073 ^j			31	325 ^j	155	65 ^j	85 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	268			7	38	33.5	8	2
Superior Court	IAC	5,793 ^j	5,908 ^j	102% ^j	15	386 ^j	85.5	68 ^j	49 ^j
Commonwealth Court	IAC	4,012			9	446	36	111	34
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL		2,035 ^j			26	78 ^j	33	62 ^j	43 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	216			5	43	9.3	23	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	951	1,010	106%	12	79	13.3	72	20
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	868 ^j	851 ^j	98%	9	96 ^j	10.3	84 ^j	18 ^j
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		9,345	10,511	112%	98	95	185	51	58
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	9	0	25	0	0
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	1,959	2,237	114%	9	218	23	85	12
Court of Appeals	IAC	7,386	8,274	112%	80	92	137	54	46

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on mandatory cases, or did not have mandatory jurisdiction. State courts with mandatory jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

- Arizona--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.
- Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory attorney disciplinary cases, and certified questions from the federal courts.
- California--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.
- Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Data do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.
- Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

- Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.
- Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.

District of Columbia--Data include discretionary cases that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.

Georgia--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.
--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Hawaii--Supreme Court--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Idaho--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Illinois--Appellate Court--Data include all discretionary petitions.

Indiana--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.

Iowa--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary cases that were dismissed by the Court.

Kansas--Court of Appeals--Data include a few discretionary cases that were granted review.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary cases.

--Courts of Appeal--Data include refiled discretionary petitions that are granted review.

Maryland--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1984.
(continued)

Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.
Missouri--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.
Nebraska--Data include a few discretionary petitions.
New Jersey--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.
North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Oregon--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.
Pennsylvania--Superior Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.
South Dakota--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary advisory opinions.
Tennessee--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision cases that were granted review.
Vermont--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions granted review.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions.

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis- posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		284	297	105%	8	36	22.5	13	57
Supreme Court	COLR	221	220	100%	5	44	13.5	16	44
Court of Appeals	IAC	63	77	122%	3	21	9.0	7	13
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		1,066	1,107	104%	20	53	58	18	35
Supreme Court	COLR	1,016 ^j	1,048 ^j	103% ^j	5	203 ^j	16	64 ^j	33 ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	50	59	118%	15	3	42	1	2
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		9,829			81	121	245	40	38
Supreme Court	COLR	3,991			7	570	42	95	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	5,838			74	79	203	29	23
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL		813			7	116	14	58	26
Supreme Court	COLR	813			7	116	14	58	26
CONNECTICUT-- Appellate Court	IAC	49			5	10	7	7	2
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		3,026	2,729	90%	53	57	109	28	28
Supreme Court	COLR	1,056	1,060	100%	7	151	15	70	10
District Court of Appeals.	IAC	1,970	1,669	85%	46	43	94	21	18
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		1,564			16	98	45	35	27
Supreme Court	COLR	941			7	134	17	55	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	623	629	101%	9	69	28	22	11
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		32	35	109%	5	6	12	3	3
Supreme Court	COLR	32	35	109%	5	6	12	3	3
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL									
Supreme Court	COLR	60	55	92%	5	12	11	6	6
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	1,675	1,715	102%	7	239	25	67	15
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		1,065	866	81%	21	51	34	31	29
Supreme Court	COLR	986	793	80%	7	141	12	82	26
Court of Appeals	IAC	79	73	92%	14	6	22	4	2
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		3,968 ^f			55	72 ^f	162	25 ^f	89 ^f
Supreme Court	COLR	2,126 ^f			7	304 ^f	27	79 ^f	48 ^f
Courts of Appeals	IAC	1,842			48	38	135	14	41
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		1,069	1,093	102%	20	54	43	25	25
Court of Appeals	COLR	761	785	103%	7	109	14	54	18
Court of Special Appeals .	IAC	308	308	100%	13	24	29	11	7
MASSACHUSETTS-- Supreme Judicial Court ...	COLR	1,246			7	178	19	66	21

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis- posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		4,103			25	164	96	43	45
Supreme Court	COLR	2,347	2,495 ^j		7	335	35	67	26
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,756			18	98	61	29	19
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		846	812 ⁱ		7	121	15	56	17
Supreme Court	COLR	846	812 ⁱ		7	121	15	56	17
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	1,142 ^f	1,075 ^f	94% ^f	7	163 ^f	17	67 ^f	15 ^f
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		231			12	19	24	10	16
Supreme Court	COLR	174			5	35	10	17	12
Court of Appeals	IAC	57			7	8	14	4	4
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		1,012	888	88%	19	53	31	33	16
Supreme Court	COLR	541	465	86%	7	77	8	68	9
Court of Appeals	IAC	471	423	90%	12	39	23	21	8
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		1,704	1,293	76%	7	243	20	85	16
Supreme Court	COLR	1,704	1,293	76%	7	243	20	85	16
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		870			7	124	8.5	102	33
Supreme Court	COLR	870			7	124	8.5	102	33
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		1,144 ^{ij}	1,175 ^{ij}		25	46 ^{ij}	51	22 ^{ij}	26 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	881 ^{ij}	905 ^{ij}	103% ^{ij}	9	98 ^{ij}	19	46 ^{ij}	20 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC	263	270		16	16	32	8	6
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		963	930 ^j		19	51	33	29	20
Supreme Court	COLR	718	721 ^j		7	103	11	65	15
Court of Appeals	IAC	245	209	85%	12	20	22	11	5
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	85			9	9	25	3	14
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR		52		7	(7)	11	(5)	(5)
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	2	2	100%	9	< 1	18	< 1	< 1
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	603 ^f	550 ^f	91% ^f	5	121 ^f	10	60 ^f	62 ^f

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	202	218	108%	5	40	16	13	21
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	72			5	14	13	6	4
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	25	26	104%	5	5	5	5	5
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	1,915	1,919	100%	7	274	16	120	34
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	1,282	1,124	88%	5	256	18	71	66
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL		712			9	79	21	34	18
Supreme Court	COLR	712			9	79	21	34	18
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR		3,477		7	(497)	23	(151)	(20)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		672			12	56	19	35	20
Supreme Court	COLR	388			9	43	13	30	12
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	284	256	90%	3	95	6	47	9
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.	COLR	2,761 ^j			7	394 ^j	33.5	82 ^j	23 ^j
Commonwealth Court	IAC	82			9	9	36	2	1
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	COLR	842			5	168	9.3	91	18
Court of Appeals	IAC	57	57	100%	12	5	13.3	4	1
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		2,411	2,115	88%	18	134	48	50	15
Supreme Court	COLR	1,130	1,034	92%	9	126	25	45	7
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	1,281	1,081	84%	9	142	23	56	8

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on discretionary petitions, or did not have discretionary jurisdiction. State courts with discretionary jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary jurisdiction cases cannot be separated from the mandatory caseload.
Missouri--Supreme Court--Data do not include a few original proceedings.
New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.

New Jersey--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary interlocutory decisions.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include some cases reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.
Michigan--Supreme Court--Data include a few mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data include some motions that could not be separated from the caseload.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts.
Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Data include all disposed mandatory jurisdiction cases.

TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis- posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT-OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL			49		8	(6)	22.5	(2)	(10)
Supreme Court	COLR		27		5	(5)	13.5	(2)	(5)
Court of Appeals	IAC		22		3	(7)	9	(2)	(4)
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL			106 ^j		20	(5)	58	(2) ^j	(3) ^j
Supreme Court	COLR		95 ^j		5	(19) ^j	16	(6) ^j	(3) ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC		11		15	(1)	42	(1)	(1)
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		873 ⁱ			81	11 ⁱ	245	4 ⁱ	3
Supreme Court	COLR	318 ⁱ			7	45 ⁱ	42	8 ⁱ	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	555			74	8	203	3	2
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		325			16	20	45	7	6
Supreme Court	COLR	158			7	23	17	9	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	167			9	19	28	6	3
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		5			5	1	12	1	1
Supreme Court	COLR	5			5	1	12	1	1
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	204	378	185%	7	29	25	8	2
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR		143		5	(29)	11	(13)	(3)
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	223			7	32	7	32	9
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	COLR	128			7	18	12	11	3
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		846 ⁱ			55	15 ⁱ	162	5 ⁱ	19 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	359 ⁱ			7	51 ⁱ	27	13 ⁱ	8 ⁱ
Courts of Appeals	IAC	487			48	10	135	4	11
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		158			20	8	43	4	4
Court of Appeals	COLR	136			7	19	14	10	3
Court of Special Appeals .	IAC	22			13	2	29	1	1
MASSACHUSETTS-- Supreme Judicial Court ...	COLR	184			7	26	19	10	3
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		585			25	23	96	6	6
Supreme Court	COLR	95			7	14	35	3	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	490			18	27	61	8	5
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		106			7	15	15	7	2
Supreme Court	COLR	106			7	15	15	7	2
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	138	138	100%	7	20	17	8	2

TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

		Discretionary petitions granted review							
State and court title:	Court type	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis-posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		88			12	7	24	4	6
Supreme Court	COLR	61	30	49%	5	12	10	6	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	27			7	4	14	2	2
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		127 ^j			19	7 ^j	31	4 ^j	2 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	68	50	74%	7	10	8	9	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	59 ^j			12	5 ^j	23	3 ^j	1 ^j
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		147	202	137%	7	21	20	7	1
Supreme Court	COLR	147	202	137%	7	21	20	7	1
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		105			7	15	8.5	12	4
Supreme Court	COLR	105			7	15	8.5	12	4
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		13			5	3	19	1	1
Supreme Court	COLR	13			5	3	19	1	1
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL			146 ^{ij}		25 ^{ij}	(9) ^{ij}	51	(3) ^{ij}	(3) ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR		112 ^{ij}		9	(12) ^{ij}	19	(6) ^{ij}	(3) ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC		34		16	(2)	32	(1)	(1)
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		142			19	7	33	4	3
Supreme Court	COLR	88	218 ^j		7	13	11	8	2
Court of Appeals	IAC	54			12	5	22	2	1
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR		390 ⁱ		5	(78) ⁱ	10	(39) ⁱ	(40) ⁱ
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	3			5	1	16	< 1	< 1
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	308			7	44	16	19	5
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	543	394	73%	5	109	18	30	28
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR		320		7	(46)	23	(14)	(2)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		160			12	13	19	8	5
Supreme Court	COLR	84			9	9	13	6	3
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	76			3	25	6	13	2
TENNESSEE--Court of Appeals.	IAC	11			12	1	13	1	< 1
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		405	328	81%	18	23	48	8	3
Supreme Court	COLR	105	112	107%	9	12	25	4	1
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	300	216	72%	9	33	23	13	2

TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on discretionary petitions granted review, or did not have discretionary jurisdiction. State courts with discretionary jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

California--Supreme Court--Data do not include original proceedings initially heard in the Supreme Court.
Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary cases granted review could not be separated from the mandatory jurisdiction caseload.

New Hampshire--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include some cases reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include some situations where relief, not review, were granted.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts.

Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases that were disposed.



TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization:

Appellate courts in this table have been separated into courts in states without intermediate appellate courts, courts in states with intermediate appellate courts, and courts in states with multiple appellate courts at any level. This breakdown illustrates how the number of cases disposed of by opinion may vary by appellate court organization.

Variations in subject matter jurisdiction:

The types of appellate cases and their complexity vary from state to state, and from appellate court to appellate court within a state. Variation in subject-matter jurisdiction may be partially explained by court organization, e.g., the presence of an intermediate appellate court, or the existence of a specialized appellate court. The number of, and time consumed by, original jurisdiction cases is also affected by several variables, including whether state statutes require that collateral attacks on criminal convictions be filed originally in the trial court or in the appellate court.

Sources of data:

These are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

A case was classified as disposed of by opinion if it was so classified by the state annual report, e.g., a listing of "per curiam" would only be classified as an opinion if it was listed as "per curiam opinion." These data do not include dissenting and concurring opinions. The contents of a court's opinion count are identified in this table in the columns labeled: "Opinion count is by case or written document;" and "Does the opinion count include majority opinions, per curiam opinions, and memos/orders."

Appropriate analyses:

Number of cases disposed of by opinion as percent of dispositions. This summary statistic may indicate the importance attributed by a specific court to opinion-writing as a manner of disposition. A figure of 68% can be interpreted to mean that 68% of that court's dispositions were resolved by an opinion. Although a lower

figure in another court may indicate that court's preference to resolve disputes without opinion, the lower figure may result from a variety of other factors, such as: a higher caseload than the first court; fewer resources that can be devoted to opinion-writing than the first court; or a different set of cases that do not require elaborate explanations of decisions through opinion-writing. In short, this may be more of a workload measure than one which identifies opinion-writing as a method of announcing decisions.

Number of cases disposed of by opinion per judge, and per judge plus lawyer support personnel. This summary statistic can be used as but one component of a general workload measure. A figure of 44 can be interpreted to mean that given that court's definition of an opinion, 44 cases were disposed of by an opinion for each authorized judge and/or lawyer support personnel assigned to that court.

Limitations on use:

Differences between courts can limit the value of the figures reported in this table. The use of different terminology by different courts to mean the same thing further complicates analysis. A per curiam opinion in one court may be the functional equivalent of a full opinion in another court, or a memorandum opinion in yet another court. An effort has been made to limit the reporting of opinions in this table to full-length opinions, signed or unsigned, but some less than full-length opinions are probably included in these data.

Beyond the problem of distinguishing among types of opinions, full opinions may be of different lengths. Also, courts make varied use of commissioners, law clerks, and other legal staff. Some courts may use staff to draft opinions, while others do not. These figures may also vary depending on appellate court structure and the amount of discretionary jurisdiction. For these reasons, figures such as the number of cases disposed of by opinion per judge, and the number of opinions written per judge are less than perfect indicators of the level of work done by judges in these courts, and they are by no means an all-encompassing measure of a judge's workload. Behaviors other than opinion-writing are important components of a judge's daily activities.

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
ALASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	148	374	40%
Court of Appeals	IAC	--	X	--	X	120	471	25%
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	157	206	76%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	331	2,609	13%
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	126		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	8,509		
COLORADO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	217	948P	23%P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	493 ^k	1,411	
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court .	COLR	162	56			218		
Appellate Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	182		
FLORIDA--District Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,636	13,610P	34%P
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	420	1,549 ^{dp}	27% ^{dp}
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,606	2,719 ^{dp}	59% ^{dp}
HAWAII--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	215	489 ^{dp}	44% ^{dp}
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	115	125	92%
IDAHO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	153	407 ^{dp}	38% ^{dp}
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	156	175	89%
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court ..	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,570	6,891P	66%P
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	327		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,121	1,137P	99%P
IOWA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	270	915	30%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	455	532	86%
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	276 ⁱ	343 ⁱ	80% ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	234	1,045	22%
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	339 ^k	1,073P	32% ^{kP}
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,955	2,769P	71%P

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/ judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam					
				opinion	Memos/ orders				
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	30	13.5	8
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	3	40	9	10
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	31	16	7
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	15	22	42	6
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	7	18	42	3
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	83 ^k	103 ^k	203	30 ^k
COLORADO--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	31	14	10
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	some	10	49 ^k	22	15 ^k
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court .	X	0	X	X	some	6	36	9.25	14
Appellate Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	36	7.25	15
FLORIDA--District Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	46	101	94	33
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	60	17	18
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	0	0	9	178	28	43
HAWAII--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	43	12	13
Intermediate Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	3	38	6	13
IDAHO--Supreme Court	0	X	X	X	X	5	31	10.5	10
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	X	0	3	52	3.5	24
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	34	134	114	31
INDIANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	65	11	20
Court of Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	12	93	36	23
IOWA--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	30	12	13
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	6	76	9	30
KANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	39 ⁱ	7	20 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	7	33	15	11
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	48 ^k	12	18 ^k
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	14	140	22	54

Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	322 ^k		
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	248 ⁱ	546 ⁱ	45% ⁱ
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	X	X	X	X	353 ^k	639 ^p	55% ^k ^p
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	373	565 ^p	66% ^p
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	499	986 ^p	51% ^p
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	142	788	18%
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	224 ⁱ	550 ⁱ ^p	41% ⁱ ^p
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	247 ^j	331	75% ^j
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	98	42	4	38	182	665 ^p	27% ^p
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	235	391 ^p	60% ^p
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	305	677 ^p	45% ^p
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	164	558 ^{dp}	29% ^{dp}
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	176		
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	194	394	49%
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	135	250	54%
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL								
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	COLR					594	1,451 ^p	41% ^p
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	X	--	X	X	366	536	68%
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	--	578	--	X	578 ^k	1,480	39%
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	354 ⁱ	448 ⁱ	79% ⁱ
Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	506	827	61%

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	9	36k	25	9k
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	35 ⁱ	11	14 ⁱ
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	X	0	X	0	some	9	39k	18	13k
MONTANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	7	53	14	18
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	X	7	71	13	25
NEVADA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	28	14	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	45 ⁱ	10	15 ⁱ
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	some	5	49 ^j	9	18 ^j
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	some	5	36	16	9
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	0	5	47	7	20
UTAH--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	61	13	17
VERMONT--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	33	5	16
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	9.5 ^k	18.5 ^k	16	7 ^k
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	5	39	18	8
WYOMING--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	27	7	11
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	9	66	21	20
Court of Civil Appeals ...	X	0	X	X	X	3	122	6	41
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	some	5	97 ^k	10	39 ^k
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	51 ⁱ	15	16 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	6	84	12	28

Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	175		
Courts of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	2,979		
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	137	1,015dp	13%dp
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme								
Judicial Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	268		
Appeals Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	184		
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	70	2,495P	3%P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	3,775	6,605P	57%P
MISSOURI--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	121	158	77%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,735	3,159	55%
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	76	546	14%
Appellate Division of								
Superior Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	3,781	6,262	60%
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	212		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	165	541P	30%P
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme								
Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	160	269	59%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,306	1,412	92%
OHIO--Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,544	9,124	50%
OREGON--Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	X	X	X	593	3,759	16%
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme								
Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	425k	443	96%k
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	368k	441	83%k
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	201	366	55%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,240	2,758	45%
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	145	218	67%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	813	2,432P	33%P
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	73	359	20%

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	0	some	7	25	27	5
Courts of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	48	62	135	16
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	X	0	X	0	0	7	20	14	7
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme									
Judicial Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	38	19	10
Appeals Court	0	X	X	0	0	10	18	21	6
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	10	35	2
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	18	210	61	48
MISSOURI--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	17	15	6
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	32	54	50	21
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	0	X	X	0	0	7	11	17	3
Appellate Division of Superior Court	X	0	X	X	some	23 ^k	164 ^k	44	56 ^k
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	0	some	5	42	10	14
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	7	24	14	8
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme									
Court	X	0	X	0	some	7	23	8	11
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	12	109	23	37
OHIO--Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	53	86	54	42
OREGON--Court of Appeals ...	X	0	X	0	0	10	59	19.5	20
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme									
Court	X	0	X	X	X	5	85 ^k	19	18 ^k
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	6	61 ^k	11	22 ^k
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	9	22	19	7
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	16	78	32	26
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	0	7	21	11	8
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	12	68	22	24
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	15	5	7

Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	145	711	20%
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	IAC	X	X	0	X	1,037	1,821	57%
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	X	X	245	1,065P	23%P
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	0	X	0	X	299	901P	33%P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	759	801	95%
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	181 ^k		
Superior Court	IAC	X	X	0	X	3,941	5,908	66%
Commonwealth Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,316		
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	244	1,128P	22%P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	848	1,067P	79%P
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	0	0	X	X	792	851P	93%P
TEXAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	X	X	91	112	81%
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	0	X	0	X	286	2,453	12%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	5,016	8,274	61%

^dThis figure includes discretionary petitions that are granted review and counted once as petitions, and then refiled as mandatory cases and counted again.

^PThis figure includes discretionary petitions that are granted and denied review.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.

Kansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary cases.

Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Data do not include mandatory disciplinary and mandatory advisory opinion cases.

New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.

^jExplanation of data included in the category: North Dakota--Supreme Court--Data include preargument dispositions.

^kAdditional information:

Alabama--Court of Criminal Appeals--The computed figure does not include 92 opinions written by retired and other active judges.

California--Courts of Appeal--The number of judges are FTEs, because the number of opinions written by authorized judges could not be identified separately.

Colorado--Court of Appeals--This figure does not include 461 unpublished opinions.

District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--The opinion count does not include 485 memo opinions and judgments.

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	0	X	X	0	0	7	21	23	5
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	15	69	41	19
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	9	27	13	11
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	X	0	3	100	6	33
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	12	63	13	30
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.			X	0	0	7	26k	33.5	4k
Superior Court	X	0	X	X	X	22k	269k	85.5	37k
Commonwealth Court	0	X	X	X	X	12k	110k	36	27k
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	some	5	49	9.3	17
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	12	71	13.3	34
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	X	some	9	88	10.3	41
TEXAS--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	10	25	3
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	0	9	32	23	9
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	80	63	137	23

Kentucky--Supreme Court--Data include 117 published and 222 unpublished opinions.
Mississippi--Supreme Court--Data include 55 unpublished opinions on the merits.
New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Number of judges include two supplemental judges whose opinions could not be separated from the opinions of authorized judges.
Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--It is not clear whether this number is an opinion or case count.
--Superior Court--The number of judges includes 7 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.

--Commonwealth Court--The number of judges includes 3 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.
South Carolina--Supreme Court--Data include 244 unpublished opinions.
--Court of Appeals--Data include 44 unpublished full opinions.
Virginia--Supreme Court--The number of judges includes 2.5 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.

TABLE 7: Time interval (days) data for state appellate courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization:

Appellate courts in this table have been separated into courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

Sources of data:

The sources of data for individual appellate courts can be found in Appendix B.

Variations in counting cases:

Some courts count cases as soon as the notice of appeal is filed while others count them at a later event, such as at the filing of the record or the filing of the appellant's record. The latter method will exclude those cases that are withdrawn before the counting point from total dispositions. Figure C displays the various methods of counting cases among all the state appellate courts.

Appropriate analyses:

Comparison can be made of time to disposition for specific case types in courts at the same level that use the same event for the start of the time interval. Unfortunately, there is so little repetition of similar case types that there are few caseloads to compare. "Total cases" is the most common category, but represents only an average of all case types in a particular court.

The time intervals used on this table are designed to divide the entire time a case is

pending into the portion of time it is under the control of the court and the portion for which lawyers are responsible. Comparisons can be made of the portion of the entire time the case is pending in a particular status with similar cases pending in another court of the same type. Where case types are available, comparisons can also be made of the length of time taken by different types of cases in the same court.

Limitations on use:

Courts are grouped on this table by type of court (court of last resort or intermediate appellate court), and by the events used to define the start and end of each interval. Comparisons should be restricted to similar types of cases in courts that use the same events for the start and end of the interval of interest.

Although an attempt has been made to divide the entire time a case is pending into the portion over which the lawyers have control and the portion the court has control, they are not the only factors that affect the pace of litigation. The lawyer may have to wait for the court reporter to prepare the necessary transcripts. The court may have to wait for another court to make a decision on a different aspect of the case. This table indicates the average pace of litigation for large groups of not necessarily homogeneous cases. A detailed study of the pace of litigation should be supported by data of far greater detail than are available here.

TABLE 7: Time interval (days) data for state appellate courts, 1984.

State and court title	Type of case	Beginning event	Beginning event to briefs filed	Beginning event to argument or submission	Argument or submission to decision announced	Beginning event to decision announced	Type of statistic
COURTS OF LAST RESORT							
Alaska--Supreme Court	civil	NOA	217	312	221	533	mean
Delaware--Supreme Court ...	criminal	NOA				256.3	
	civil	NOA				216.7	
	certifications	NOA				84.6	
	original applications	NOA				47.1	
	Lawyer disciplinary Bd of Prof. Respon.	NOA				283.6	
	Bd. Bar Exam					238.0	
Maine--Supreme Judicial Court	total cases with written opinions	NOA	146.7	204.3	90.2	293.9	mean
New Jersey--Supreme Court .	total cases	NOA or granting of certification		77	126	323	mean
	total cases	NOA or granting of certification		44	227	302	median
New Mexico--Supreme Court .	total cases	NOA	159	236	110	346	mean
North Dakota--Supreme Court	civil	NOA	128	176	100	228	mean
	criminal	NOA	131	183	115	246	mean
Oregon--Supreme Court	total cases by written opinion	NOA	36	80	137	217	mean
Arkansas--Supreme Court ...	civil:	FOR					
	No oral argument			158	19	177	mean ¹
	Oral argument			170	32	202	mean ¹
	criminal:	FOR					
	No oral argument			135	15	150	mean ¹
	Oral argument			163	26	189	mean ¹
Iowa--Supreme Court	total cases	SUB			164		mean
Maryland--Court of Appeals	total cases	disposition in lower court	125	222	187	409	mean
Mississippi--Supreme Court.	total cases	FOA		215	24	239	mean
	total cases	judgment in lower court				394	mean

Table 7: Time interval (days) data for state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Type of case	Beginning event	Beginning event to briefs filed	Beginning event to argument or submission	Argument or submission to decision announced	Beginning event to decision announced	Type of statistic
New Jersey--Supreme Court .	total cases	judgment below		206	255	452	mean
New Jersey--Supreme Court .	total cases	judgment below		147	330	405	median
Wyoming--Supreme Court	majority opinions	FOR				334	mean
INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS							
Alaska--Court of Appeals .	felony merit	NOA	238	302	176	478	mean
	misdemeanor	NOA	105	148	159	307	mean
	merit	NOA	85	108	145	253	mean
	felony sentence	NOA	63	79	121	200	mean
	misdemeanor sentence	NOA					
California--Courts of Appeal (Districts III/IV)	civil	NOA			5/9	12/19	median
	criminal	NOA			5/5	13	median
Oregon--Court of Appeals ..	total cases	NOA	167	227	58	285	mean
Texas--Courts of Appeals ..	civil	NOA			70	277	mean
	criminal	NOA			45.6	307	mean
Wisconsin--Court of Appeals	total cases by opinion	NOA				318	
Arkansas--Court of Appeals	criminal:	FOR					
	w/out oral argument			140	22	162	mean ⁱ
	with oral argument			156	26	182	mean ⁱ
	civil:	FOR					
	w/out oral argument			252	30	282	mean ⁱ
	with oral argument			186	38	224	mean ⁱ
Maryland--Court of Special Appeals	total cases	disposition in lower court	115				mean

Note: Times are often given in months, fractions of months, or months and days. For comparability, months were converted to days by using 30.4 days per month.

All available data are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that the data are not available.

ⁱTime interval data for Arkansas are for a sample of cases.

For the time the briefs are filed, the following events were used:

Readiness--Iowa Supreme Court.
Date perfected--Washington Supreme Court, and Washington Court of Appeals.
Docketing--Maryland Court of Appeals, Maryland Court of Special Appeals.
At issue--New Mexico Supreme Court.

At issue--Idaho Supreme Court, Oregon Supreme Court, Oregon Court of Appeals.

For the time decision announced, the following events were used:

Opinion publication--Alaska Supreme Court and Alaska Court of Appeals
Final decision--Oregon Supreme Court and Oregon Court of Appeals
Final closure--Idaho Supreme Court

KEY:

FUA = filing of appeal
NOA = notice of appeal
FOR = filing of record
SUB = ready for submission

Trial court summary statistics

This section contains tables that display the 1984 statistical data from the trial courts. The data can be found in published annual reports, as well as unpublished documents provided by state court administrators and appellate court clerks. All available documents from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico are used when appropriate and essentially complete.

Court systems that contributed to the first Annual Report (1975) have provided more data as state court administrators have become aware of the CSIM Project data needs. Several states that did not submit data for the 1975 report have since changed or improved their data systems to the extent that they now provide data for this series.

Trial court data received from states are generally more detailed than appellate court data. Although the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting enabled staff to make quantum leaps forward in identifying units of count and the subject matter jurisdiction of trial courts, some specific problems make comparisons of the data presented in this Report difficult. Among the problems are (1) the lack of uniform case classifications; (2) lack of uniform ways of counting cases; (3) the lack of complete data reported by the courts; (4) questions relating to the validity of data collected, both published and unpublished; and (5) variations in the subject matter jurisdiction of the courts.

The first problem in comparing data from trial courts is the lack of uniformity in case classification. Case categories and the data classified in the case categories vary from state to state. For example, DWI cases may be counted with criminal cases in one state, and with traffic cases in another state. This sort of classification problem, however, has been addressed in the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

The second problem deals with the units of count employed to measure cases. This problem has already been explained in the introduction to this volume, and is examined in greater detail in Figures E and G.

The third problem in comparing data from trial courts is the lack of complete statistics. Some states report only total caseload. Others report individual case categories, but do not describe the contents of those categories. For example, a state may report total civil and

criminal data but not identify whether they include estate, domestic relations or mental health. This omission presents a problem in interstate comparisons. In addition, there are states that are not consistent in their reporting of data. The general jurisdiction court, for example, may give detailed category breakdowns, whereas the limited jurisdiction court may report only total civil, criminal, and juvenile cases, or not report at all.

The fourth problem relates to questions of validity of the data collected, both published and unpublished. One of the major factors in data validity is the chance of human error. Many elements (hidden data, transposition of figures, double counting of cases, manner used to verify data) contribute to the scope of this problem. Although many verification techniques have been implemented by state court administrators and by the Court Statistics and Information Management Project staff to keep errors to a minimum, the reader should understand that a verification process does not guarantee absolute accuracy.

The final problem is variation in the subject matter jurisdiction of the courts. In 1984, six states, Illinois, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, and South Dakota, the District of Columbia and Guam handled all cases in general jurisdiction courts. In other states, such as Florida and New Jersey, general jurisdiction courts process only major criminal cases and major civil actions, while other civil and criminal cases are handled by limited jurisdiction courts. The 1984 state court system charts in Part III show that the number and types of trial courts vary from state to state. This difference in court structure must be kept in mind while examining the data in these summary tables.

The reader should note that only states reporting data that could be displayed in specific case category tables (i.e., felony, real property rights, status offenses, etc.) are included in such tables. For the sake of clarity states that have jurisdiction over specific case types, but which failed to report data were excluded from these tables.

The following tables are sequenced from a general overview (national caseload totals for all courts) to the more specific caseload detail (civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile case categories and caseload).



TABLE 8: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

Reported cases:

The number of cases filed and disposed are reported separately for courts of general, and limited jurisdictions. Additionally, these cases are identified separately as civil and criminal.

There are generally three sub-categories: (1) the number of reported complete and comparable cases; (2) the number of reported complete cases that include some other case type(s); and (3) the number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or are incomplete and include some other case types. These figures are identified separately for civil and criminal cases and also aggregated on page 2 of this table in the summary section for all trial courts.

Percent of population represented by data:

State population figures used for all trial courts are from the revised 1984 Bureau of Census figures. The denominator for these figures varied depending on the category being reported. For example, the population for the general jurisdiction courts varied significantly from the

limited jurisdiction courts because several states do not have limited jurisdiction courts. This percentage represents the percent of the total population of states reporting complete data for either its general jurisdiction courts or all of its limited jurisdiction courts. For example, a state which has two limited jurisdiction courts, but complete data from only one of them, would not be counted in section 11.A.3. of this table, but the reported cases from the one court would be counted in section 11.A of this table.

Limitations on use:

These represent aggregate data, and due to the controls already exercised on this table, are reported without regard to units of count. This problem is especially troublesome for the criminal case count. Additionally, the total civil and criminal figures are incomplete, and may include some juvenile and traffic figures. These figures are not total estimates, and are not comparable to estimates reported in previous editions of this Report.

TABLE 8: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Civil cases:		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	2,959,662	1,911,491
1. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	26	23
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable civil data	39%	31%
B. Number of reported complete civil cases that include other case types	2,545,167*	2,072,091*
1. Number of courts reporting complete civil cases that include other case types	18	11
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete civil data that include some other case types	31%	25%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-civil case types	1,750,700	1,869,557
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete civil data or incomplete civil data that include non-civil case types	11	15
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete civil data, or incomplete civil data that include non-civil case types	27%	30%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	4,371,812	2,951,326
1. Number of state courts reporting complete and comparable data	46	35
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable civil data	42%	27%
B. Number of reported complete civil cases that include other case types	900,057	684,862
1. Number of courts reporting complete civil cases that include other case types	4	3
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete civil data that include some other case types	3%	3%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-civil case types	1,052,669	979,935
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete civil data or incomplete civil data that include non-civil case types	12	10
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete civil data, or incomplete civil data that include non-civil case types	25%	25%
Criminal cases:		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,086,979	555,393
1. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	20	18
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable criminal data	48%	42%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other case types	311,459	296,658
1. Number of courts reporting complete criminal cases that include other case types	11	11
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete criminal data that include some other case types	11%	11%

Table 8: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-criminal case types	811,995	691,508
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal case types	15	15
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete criminal data, or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal case types	30%	32%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	854,225	219,450
1. Number of state courts reporting complete and comparable data	8	3
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	41	41
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable criminal data	1%	0%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other case types ..	1,770,945	1,674,776
1. Number of courts reporting complete criminal cases that include other case types	9	9
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	41	41
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete criminal data that include some other case types	9%	9%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-criminal case types	2,531,616	2,429,109
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal case types	25	22
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	41	41
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete criminal data, or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal case types	38%	41%

Summary section for all trial courts:

	General Jurisdiction		Reported filings Limited Jurisdiction		Total	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	2,959,662	1,086,979	4,371,812	854,225	7,331,474	1,941,204
2. Number of reported complete cases that include other case types	2,545,167	311,459	900,057	1,770,945	3,445,224	2,082,404
3. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other case types	1,750,700	811,995	1,052,669	2,531,616	2,803,369	3,343,611
Total (incomplete)	7,255,529	2,210,433	6,324,538	5,156,786	13,580,067	7,367,219

*Data for Minnesota could not be broken down into general and limited jurisdiction courts, 50 were reported general jurisdiction courts only.

- TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984.**
TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984.
TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984.
TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1984.
TABLE 13: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1984.

Variations in court organization:

Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico have 1984 trial court data displayed in Table 9 through Table 13.

A court organization chart for each state is in Part III of this Report. The wide variation in court organization from state to state can be illustrated by comparing the District of Columbia's single-tier court system with Georgia, which has a number of general jurisdiction and/or limited jurisdiction courts. These differences in court organization determine the proportion of total trial court caseload that will be heard in general jurisdiction and in limited jurisdiction courts in each state.

Variations in subject matter jurisdiction:

The variations in court organization mentioned above will also determine what proportion of civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile case types are heard at each level of court. These are the only four tables that list every court with the relevant subject matter jurisdiction, regardless of the availability of data. See the individual court system charts in Part III for more detailed descriptions of the case types handled in each trial court.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

Tables 9 through 13 show only the very broad breakdown of caseload into civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile cases. These tables give a good overview of the way caseload is distributed among the trial courts. The large number of blank spaces indicates from which courts data are unavailable or less than 90% complete for 1984. No totals appear for a state on the state name line in any of the columns unless complete data (at least 90%) were reported by all courts handling that case type. State totals are left blank if data are missing from any court in the state.

Sources of data are indicated in Appendix B.

Variations in counting civil and criminal cases:

Care should be taken to avoid comparing states with data based on non-comparable units of count. These definitions in criminal cases are spelled out in Figure E. Check the notes at the end of each table to identify those courts that do not count civil cases at the filing of the petition or complaint. Only data from those courts that count cases in the same way can be compared. Unfortunately, the unit of count varies among courts in many states so that state caseloads cannot be compared unless the unit of count for each case type is the same in each court handling that case type.

The importance of controlling for the unit of count when comparing state data was discussed in the introduction to this volume.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up

to 1%. All percentage calculations that were less than .5% but greater than .0% are displayed as <1%.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed by the number filed and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filed per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes.

If the number of filings was unavailable but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit. The use of this alternative quantity is indicated by enclosing it in parentheses. Population figures represent the total state population.

If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, unit of count, etc.) are similar, the filed per unit of population statistic permits direct comparison among states of the number of filed civil cases, criminal cases, traffic/other violation cases, juvenile cases, as well as among state totals.

Limitations on use:

Data that are less than 90% complete are not included in this table to prevent inappropriate comparisons. Any comparisons among the data that are included must take into account the differences between the way cases are defined and counted in different courts.

These tables serve to indicate the rough dimensions of total caseload across the states, but comparing broad categories like civil, criminal, traffic/other violations, and juvenile is risky because of variations in what individual states include in those categories. Some states, for example, classify all appeals as civil. Many states include ordinance violations in criminal caseload; a few states do not count ordinance violations at all. Some states include juvenile traffic violations in juvenile caseload.

Comparisons among states and courts should be limited to specific case types that are displayed in later tables in this section.

Before making comparisons between limited jurisdiction courts or among general jurisdiction courts, check the court system charts in Part III of this volume for similarities in jurisdiction.

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984.

State and court name	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
ALABAMA: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	2-A	125,407 ^j	124,925 ^j	100% ^j	3,143 ^j
District Court	L	NPA	2-C	470,144 ^j	465,822 ^j	99% ^j	11,783 ^j
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Municipal Court	L	NPA	2-C				
ALASKA: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	7-A	20,460	149,061 ^{i,j}	78%	(29,812) ^{i,j}
District Court	L	CP	7-C		15,948 133,113 ^{i,j}		4,092 (26,623) ^{i,j}
ARIZONA: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	4-A	113,685 ⁱ	106,895		3,501 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NPA	1-C	457,558 ⁱ	437,023 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	14,987 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				
ARKANSAS: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	1-A	57,659	53,627	93%	2,455
Chancery Court and Probate Court	G	NH	NH	49,416	44,715	90%	2,104
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C	491,573	323,843	66%	20,927
Court of Common Pleas	L	NH	NH	102			4
Police Court and City Court ..	L	NPA	1-C	27,598 ⁱ	22,240 ⁱ	81% ⁱ	1,175 ⁱ
CALIFORNIA: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	18,333,359 ^j	16,255,372 ^j	89% ^j	71,553 ^j
Justice Court	L	P	2-C	750,065	617,759	82%	2,927
Municipal Court	L	P	2-C	660,193 ^j	575,197 ^j	87% ^j	2,577 ^j
	L			16,923,101 ^j	15,062,416 ^j	89% ^j	66,049 ^j
COLORADO: STATE TOTAL							
District Court, Denver							
Superior Court, Denver							
Juvenile Court, and Denver							
Probate Court	G	NH	4-E/A	114,560 ^j	110,292 ^j	96% ^j	3,605 ^j
Water Court	G	NH	NH	1,688	1,955	116%	53
County Court	L	NH	4-C	284,712	274,748	97%	8,959
Municipal Court	L	NPA	NH				
CONNECTICUT: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NPA	2-A	740,253 ^j			23,470 ^j
Probate Court	L	NH	NH	691,297 ^j			21,918 ^j
				48,956			1,552
DELAWARE: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	289,370 ^{i,j}	283,509 ^{i,j}	98% ^{i,j}	47,206 ^{i,j}
Court of Chancery	G	NH	NH	7,504 ^j	7,157 ^j	95% ^j	1,224 ^j
Court of Common Pleas	L	NH	1-C	2,882	2,614	91%	470
Family Court	L	NH	2-C	19,477 ⁱ	18,995 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	3,177 ⁱ
Municipal Court of Wilmington.	L	P	1-C	30,273 ⁱ	28,972 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	4,938 ⁱ
Alderman's Court	L	P	1-C	26,659 ⁱ	25,912 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	4,349 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NH	1-C	24,844	22,305	90%	4,053
	L			177,731	177,286	100%	28,994
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: TOTAL ...							
*Superior Court	G	NH	2-B	204,573	198,390	97%	32,837
				204,573	198,390	97%	32,837
FLORIDA: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	5-B	4,103,168			37,383
County Court	L	NPA	1-C	633,909	3,219,225 ⁱ		5,775
				3,469,259			31,608

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
GEORGIA: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	7-A	189,511 ^{ij}	183,805 ^{ij}	97% ^{ij}	3,247 ^{ij}
State Court	L	NH	7-C	497,043 ^{ij}	381,608 ^{ij}	77% ^{ij}	8,515 ^{ij}
Probate Court	L	NH	2-C				
Municipal Court (located in Savannah and Columbus)	L	NH	N/A				
Magistrate's Court	L	NH	2-C				
Civil Court	L	NH	N/A				
County Recorder's Court	L	NPA	N/A				
Atlanta Municipal and City Courts	L	NPA	N/A				
Juvenile Court	L	NH	NH	34,111	32,823	96%	584
GUAM: TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NPA	N/A	31,565	29,048	92%	30,062
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	2-B	959,105	926,716	97%	92,310
District Court	L	P	2-B	39,645	47,286	119%	3,816
IDAHO: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NPA	4-B	315,803 ^{ij}	312,200 ^{ij}	99% ^{ij}	31,549 ^{ij}
ILLINOIS: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	P	7-A	7,717,811 ⁱ	5,730,677 ⁱ	74% ⁱ	67,047 ⁱ
INDIANA: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	NH	7-A	1,079,552 ^{ij}	999,092 ⁱ	93% ⁱ	19,635 ⁱ
County Court	L	P	7-B	353,096 ⁱ	351,647 ⁱ	99% ⁱ	6,422 ⁱ
Probate Court	L	NH	NH	325,782 ⁱ	310,904 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	5,925 ⁱ
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	P	7-B	3,358	2,972	89%	61
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	NH	NH	182,871	164,380	90%	3,326
City Court and Town Court	L	P	4-B	55,432	56,453	102%	1,008
IOWA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	CP	2-A	158,985	834,363 ⁱ	92%	2,892
KANSAS: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	2-E/A	404,155	407,229	101%	16,577
Municipal Court	L	NPA	NH				
KENTUCKY: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	2-A	690,180 ^{ij}	690,450 ^{ij}	100%	18,538 ^{ij}
District Court	L	CP	2-C	79,964 ⁱ	81,041 ^j	101% ^j	2,148 ^j
LOUISIANA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	11-A	610,216 ^{ij}	609,409 ^{ij}	100% ^{ij}	16,390 ^{ij}
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L	NH	NH	28,421			637
City Court and Parish Court ..	L	NH	7-B	642,974	508,007	79%	14,410
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NPA	NH				
Mayor's Court	L	NPA	NH				

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MAINE: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	15,744 ^j	16,619 ^j	106%	1,362 ^j
District Court	L	P	9-B	217,161 ⁱ	210,095 ⁱ	97%	18,786 ⁱ
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Administrative Court	L	NH	NH				
MARYLAND: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	2-A	160,637	146,851	91%	3,694
District Court	L	NH	2-B	1,373,737			31,587
Orphan's Court	L	NH	NH				
MASSACHUSETTS: STATE TOTAL				1,847,909			31,871
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	G	NPA	2-A/C	1,847,909			31,871
MICHIGAN: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	5-A	191,703 ⁱ	218,852 ⁱ	114% ⁱ	2,112 ⁱ
Court of Claims	G	NH	NH	539	431	80%	6
District Court	L	P	2-C	1,957,524 ⁱ	1,955,159 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	21,571 ⁱ
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Municipal Court	L	NH	N/A				
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL				1,885,834	2,077,466	110%	44,216
District Court, Probate Court, County Court, County Municipal Court, and Conciliation Court	G/L	P	2-C 1-C	1,885,834	2,077,466	110%	44,216
MISSOURI: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	P	11-B				
MONTANA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	7-A	30,421	26,117	86%	3,692
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NPA	2-C				
City Court	L	NPA	2-C				
Municipal Court	L	NPA	2-C				
NEBRASKA: STATE TOTAL				464,478 ^{ij}			28,921 ^{ij}
District Court	G	NH	2-A	41,795 ^j	42,100 ^j	101% ^j	2,602 ^j
County Court	L	NPA	2-B	263,660 ⁱ	255,591 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	16,417 ⁱ
Separate Juvenile Court	L	NH	NH	3,318			138
Municipal Court	L	NPA	2-C	156,500 ⁱ			9,745 ⁱ
Workmen's Compensation Court..	L	NH	NH	305	295	97%	19
NEVADA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	N/A	11-A				
Justice Court	L	N/A	11-C				
Municipal Court	L	N/A	11-C				
NEW HAMPSHIRE: STATE TOTAL				333,463			34,131
Superior Court	G	NH	1-A	23,474	23,491	100%	2,403
Probate Court	L	NH	NH	14,768			1,512
District Court	L	CP	1-C	286,786			29,354
Municipal Court	L	CP	1-C	8,435			863
NEW JERSEY: STATE TOTAL				5,800,609 ⁱ	4,885,778 ⁱ	84%	77,187 ⁱ
*Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	710,781	721,903	102%	9,458
Surrogate's Court	L	NH	NH				
Municipal Court	L	P	2-C	5,089,828	4,163,875	82%	67,729

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Criminal unit of court	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
NEW MEXICO: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	2-C	65,474 ^j	61,764 ^j	94% ^j	4,598 ^j
Magistrate Court	L	NH	2-C	100,253 ⁱ			7,040 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	NH	NH				
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	P	2-C	243,934	208,208	85%	17,130
NEW YORK: STATE TOTAL							
*Supreme Court and County Court	G	NH	7-A	175,908 ^{ij}	183,883 ^{ij}	105% ^{ij}	981 ^{ij}
Surrogate's Court	L	NH	NH	83,993	68,098	81%	468
Family Court	L	NH	NH	357,504	316,541	89%	1,993
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	NH	NH	247,228 ⁱ	232,005 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	1,378 ⁱ
Criminal Court of the City of New York	L		9-D				
District Court and City Court Court of Claims	L	NH	2-C		807,001		(4,500)
Town and Village Justice Court	L	NH	NH	1,678	1,346	80%	9
	L	NPA	1-C				
NORTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL ...							
Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	1,596,860 ⁱ	1,584,993 ⁱ	99% ⁱ	25,902 ⁱ
District Court	L	CP	3-C	150,680	149,169	99%	2,444
				1,446,180 ⁱ	1,435,824 ⁱ	99% ⁱ	23,458 ⁱ
NORTH DAKOTA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NPA	2-A	16,898 ^j	15,978 ^{ij}		2,463 ^j
County Court	L	NPA	5-B	96,876 ⁱ	97,868 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	14,122 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	NPA	2-C				
OHIO: STATE TOTAL							
Court of Common Pleas	G	NH	2-E	513,224 ^j	506,996 ^j	99% ^j	4,773 ^j
Municipal Court	L	P	2-C	1,948,498	1,937,171	99%	18,122
County Court	L	NH	2-C	229,421	227,133	99%	2,134
Mayor's Court	L	NPA	N/A				
Court of Claims	L	NH	NH	2,770	2,420	87%	26
OKLAHOMA: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	9-A	492,157 ⁱ	468,667 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	14,923 ⁱ
Municipal Criminal Court of Record	L	NPA	NH				
Municipal Court Not of Record Court of Tax Review	L	NPA	NH				
	L	NH	NH	0	0	--	0
OREGON: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	5-B				
Tax Court	G	NH	NH	249	296	119%	9
District Court	L	NH	5-B	419,796 ⁱ	420,963 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	15,699 ⁱ
Justice Court	L	NPA	5-C				
County Court	L	NH	NH	143 ⁱ			5 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				
PENNSYLVANIA: STATE TOTAL							
Court of Common Pleas	G	NH	2-A	3,533,578 ⁱ			29,691 ⁱ
District Justice Court	L	P	2-C	358,271 ⁱ	343,980 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	3,010 ⁱ
Philadelphia Municipal Court ..	L	NH	2-C	1,771,835	1,588,163	90%	14,888
Philadelphia Traffic Court ...	L	NH	2-C	109,543 ⁱ	107,730 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	921 ⁱ
Pittsburgh City Magistrate Court	L	P	NH	910,610	375,304	41%	7,652
	L	P	2-C	383,319 ⁱ			3,221 ⁱ

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
PUERTO RICO: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	1-C	90,997 ⁱ	88,310 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	2,785 ⁱ
District Court	L	NH	1-C	147,823	146,083	99%	4,525
Municipal Court	L	NPA	NH				
Justices of the Peace	L	NH	NH				
RHODE ISLAND: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	4-A	12,505 ^j			1,300 ^j
Family Court	L	NH	NH	11,479 ⁱ			
District Court	L	NH	1-C	69,076 ^{ij}	58,211 ^{ij}	84% ^{ij}	7,180 ^{ij}
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Municipal Court	L	NPA	NH				
SOUTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL ...							
Circuit Court	G	NH	2-A	82,206 ^j	84,716 ^j	103% ^j	2,491 ^j
Family Court	L	NH	NH	62,413	63,830	102%	1,891
Probate Court	L	NH	NH	18,595	11,400	61%	564
Magistrate Court	L	NPA	2-C				
Municipal Court	L	NPA	2-C	332,165 ⁱ	330,165 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	10,066 ⁱ
SOUTH DAKOTA: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NPA	2-C	190,595 ⁱ			26,996 ⁱ
				190,595 ⁱ			26,996 ⁱ
TENNESSEE: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court, Criminal Court and Chancery Court	G	NH	11-A	141,504 ^{ij}	132,620 ^{ij}	94% ^{ij}	3,000 ^{ij}
General Sessions Court	L	NPA	N/A				
Probate Court	L	NH	NH				
Juvenile Court	L	NH	NH				
Municipal Court	L	NPA	N/A				
TEXAS: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	2-A	563,340	520,411	92%	3,523
County Level Courts	L	NH	2-B	613,794			3,839
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NPA	1-C				
UTAH: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	9-A	33,697 ^j	26,887 ^{ij}		2,040 ^j
Circuit Court	L	P	9-C	703,360 ^j	654,792 ^j	93% ^j	42,576 ^j
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	P	2-C				
Juvenile Court	L	NH	NH	42,929			2,599
VERMONT: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	2-A	8,244	8,956	109%	1,555
District Court	G	NH	4-E	139,438	139,198	100%	26,309
Probate Court	L	NH	NH		4,156		(784)
VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	1-A	2,507,977 ⁱ	2,357,010 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	44,499 ⁱ
District Court	L	P	1-C	149,399	140,496	94%	2,651
				2,358,578 ⁱ	2,216,514 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	41,848 ⁱ
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL							
Superior Court	G	NH	7-A	150,476 ^j	124,377 ^{ij}		3,460 ^j
District Court	L	P	3-C	675,868 ⁱ			15,541 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	P	3-C	1,081,014 ⁱ			24,857 ⁱ

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Jurisdiction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
WEST VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	NH	9-A	60,124 ^j	53,730 ^j	89% ^j	3,080 ^j
Magistrate Court	L	NH	9-C	281,860 ⁱ	277,084 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	14,440 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				
WISCONSIN: STATE TOTAL							
Circuit Court	G	P	4-E	536,203	537,598	100%	11,251
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				
WYOMING: STATE TOTAL							
District Court	G	NH	9-A	12,740 ^{ij}	12,559 ^{ij}	99% ^{ij}	2,493 ^{ij}
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	NPA	9-B				
County Court	L	NPA	9-A	101,398	98,398	97%	19,832
Municipal Court	L	NPA	1-C				

Note: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report trial level data for 1984, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide; therefore, grand total jurisdictional information is unavailable. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

***Civil Unit of Count:**

These courts count their civil cases "at issue" as opposed to the filing of the petition or complaint.

PARKING CODES:

NH = Court does not handle parking cases.

NPA = The court handles parking cases but the data are unavailable.

P = The data include contested and uncontested parking.

CP = The data include contested parking only.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges):

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment

- B. At the filing of the information or complaint
 - C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
 - D. At the assigning of a docket number
 - E. At the arraignment (first appearance)
- N/A = The data are not available

ⁱData are incomplete:

Alaska--District Court--Data do not include limited felonies.

Arizona--Superior Court--Data do not include mental health cases.

--Justice of the Peace Court--Data do not include limited felony, and miscellaneous traffic cases.

Arkansas--City Court--Data were unavailable for six months from five cities.

Delaware--Family Court--Data do not include status petitions and child-victim petitions.

--Court of Common Pleas and Municipal Court of Wilmington--Data do not include all limited felonies.

Florida--County Court--Disposed data do not include reopened cases.

Georgia--Superior Court--Data do not include ordinance violations and moving traffic cases from Ware County.

--State Court--Data are incomplete for Fulton County and do not include limited felony cases.

Idaho--Data do not include limited felony cases.

Illinois--Circuit Court--Data do not include all parking cases.

Indiana--Superior Court--Total data do not include mental health, criminal appeals, miscellaneous criminal, and "redocketed" or "other" cases

--County Court--Data do not include "other cases" and "reopened proceedings."

Iowa--Data do not include family in need of assistance, some estate, and all juvenile cases.

Kentucky--District Court--Data do not include limited felony cases.

Maine--District Court--Data do not include limited felony cases.

TABLE 9: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1984. (continued)

Michigan--Circuit Court--Data are missing from four counties.
 --District Court--Data do not include all limited felonies, and are missing from four cities.
 Nebraska--County Court and Municipal Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 New Jersey--State totals do not include data from Surrogate's Court.
 New Mexico--Magistrate Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Data do not include civil appeals, criminal appeals, and miscellaneous criminal cases.
 --Civil Court of New York City--Data do not include miscellaneous civil cases.
 North Carolina--District Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 North Dakota--District Court--Disposed data do not include juvenile traffic/other violation cases.
 --County Court--Data do not include limited felony cases.
 Oklahoma--District Court--Data do not include juvenile data.
 Oregon--County Court--Data were unavailable from two counties.
 --District Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Data do not include mental health and criminal appeals cases.
 --Pittsburgh City Magistrates--Data do not include limited criminal cases.
 --Philadelphia Municipal Court--Data do not include limited felony cases.
 Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Data do not include estate cases.
 Rhode Island--District Court--Data do not include civil appeals and mental health cases.
 --Family Court--Data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.
 South Carolina--Municipal Court--Data do not include limited felony cases.
 South Dakota--Data do not include limited felony cases.
 Tennessee--Circuit Court and Criminal Court--Data do not include traffic cases.
 Utah--District Court--Disposed cases do not include spouse abuse cases.
 Washington--Superior Court--Disposed data do not include domestic violence petitions.
 --District Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 --Municipal Court--Data are unavailable from two courts.
 West Virginia--Magistrate Court--Data do not include limited felonies.
 Wyoming--District Court--Data do not include cases from Sublette County for six months.

Explanation of data included in the category:

Alabama--Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 --District Court--Data include preliminary hearings.
 Alaska--District Court--Data include probation revocation and search warrant cases.
 California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Data include preliminary hearings.
 Colorado--District Court--Data include extradition, revocation hearings, and release from commitment hearings.
 Connecticut--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Georgia--Superior Court--Data include probation revocation hearings.
 Idaho--Data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Kentucky--Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
 --District Court--Data include sentence review only proceedings.
 Louisiana--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Maine--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
 Nebraska--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 New Mexico--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 North Dakota--District Court--Data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Ohio--Court of Common Pleas--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Rhode Island--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 --District Court--Data include preliminary hearings.
 South Carolina--Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Tennessee--Circuit Court and Criminal Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Utah--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings and sentence review only cases.
 --Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Washington--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 West Virginia--Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Wyoming--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984.

State and court name	Juris- diction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
ALABAMA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	76,009 ^j	75,594 ^j	99% ^j	1,905 ^j
District Court	L	128,499	130,709	102%	3,221
Probate Court	L				
ALASKA: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	32,584 ^j	25,742 ^j		6,517 ^j
District Court	L	16,630 ^j	13,102 ^j	79%	3,326 ^j
		15,954	12,640		3,191
ARIZONA: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	172,615 ⁱ			5,654 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	85,355 ⁱ	83,045		2,796 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	86,088	76,502 ⁱ		2,820
		1,172			38
ARKANSAS: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	28,879	28,791	100%	1,229
Chancery Court and Probate Court	G	49,416	44,715	90%	2,104
Municipal Court	L	36,704 ⁱ	15,578 ⁱ	48% ⁱ	1,563 ⁱ
County Court	L				
Court of Common Pleas	L	102			4
City Court	L	303 ⁱ	239 ⁱ	79% ⁱ	13 ⁱ
CALIFORNIA: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	1,614,555	1,278,854	79%	6,301
Justice Court	L	598,330	487,505	81%	2,335
Municipal Court	L	44,337	34,093	77%	173
		971,888	757,256	78%	3,793
COLORADO: STATE TOTAL					
District Court, Denver Superior Court, and Denver Probate Court	G	170,563	162,724	95%	5,367
Water Court	G	86,930	82,128	94%	2,735
County Court	L	1,688	1,955	116%	53
		81,945	78,641	96%	2,579
CONNECTICUT: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	204,637 ^j			6,488 ^j
Probate Court	L	155,681 ^j			4,936 ^j
		48,956			1,552
DELAWARE: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	52,638	51,543	98%	8,587
Court of Chancery	G	3,825	3,486	91%	624
Court of Common Pleas	G	2,882	2,614	91%	470
Family Court	L	4,046	3,510	87%	660
Alderman's Court	L	20,929	20,320	97%	3,414
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L	150	330	220%	24
		20,806	21,283	102%	3,394
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:					
STATE TOTAL					
*Superior Court	G	140,261	139,364	97%	22,514
		140,261	135,364	97%	22,514
FLORIDA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	665,231			6,061
County Court	L	383,516			3,494
		281,715			2,567

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
GEORGIA: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	132,703 ^j	128,581 ^j	97% ^j	2,273 ^j
State Court	L				
Probate Court	L				
Municipal Court (located in Savannah and Columbus)	L				
Magistrate's Court	L				
Civil Court	L				
GUAM:					
Superior Court	G	5,159 ^{ij}	4,132 ^{ij}	80% ^{ij}	4,913 ^{ij}
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL		45,523 ^j	50,648 ^j	111% ^j	4,381 ^j
Circuit Court	G	25,916 ^j	31,728 ^j	122% ^j	2,494 ^j
District Court	L	19,607	18,920	96%	1,887
IDAHO: STATE TOTAL		59,117	59,251	100%	5,906
District Court	G	59,117	59,251	100%	5,906
ILLINOIS: STATE TOTAL		661,199 ^j	665,484 ^j	101% ^j	5,744 ^j
Circuit Court	G	661,199 ^j	665,484 ^j	101% ^j	5,744 ^j
INDIANA: STATE TOTAL			341,551 ^{ij}		(6,212) ^{ij}
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	190,563 ⁱ	196,500 ⁱ	103% ⁱ	3,466 ⁱ
County Court	L	70,947 ⁱ	66,923 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	1,290 ⁱ
Probate Court	L	1,625	1,485	91%	30
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	10,370 ^j	11,367 ^j	110% ^j	189 ^j
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	54,380	55,510	102%	989
City Court and Town Court	L		9,766 ⁱ		(168) ⁱ
IOWA: STATE TOTAL		146,080 ⁱ	142,575 ⁱ		5,020 ⁱ
District Court	G	146,080 ⁱ	142,575 ⁱ		5,020 ⁱ
KANSAS: STATE TOTAL		117,888	122,691	104%	4,835
District Court	G	117,888	122,691	104%	4,835
KENTUCKY: STATE TOTAL		182,498 ^{ij}	174,934 ^{ij}	96% ^{ij}	4,902 ^{ij}
Circuit Court	G	65,629 ^j	67,978 ^j	104% ^j	1,763 ^j
District Court	L	116,869 ⁱ	106,956 ⁱ	92% ⁱ	3,139 ⁱ
LOUISIANA: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	164,207 ^j			3,680 ^j
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L				
City Court and Parish Court ..	L	88,438	54,553	61%	1,982
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L				
MAINE: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	6,775	7,469	110%	586
District Court	L	47,429	45,203	95%	4,103
Probate Court	L				
Administrative Court	L				
MARYLAND: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	97,674	89,218	91%	2,246
District Court	L	549,068			12,625
Orphan's Court	L				

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MASSACHUSETTS: STATE TOTAL		433,606			7,479
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	G	433,606			7,479
MICHIGAN: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	149,713 ⁱ	175,243 ⁱ	117% ⁱ	1,650 ⁱ
Court of Claims	G	539	431	80%	6
District Court	L	305,692 ⁱ	307,912 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	3,369 ⁱ
Probate Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL		194,038 ^j	195,197 ^j	101% ^j	3,989 ^j
District Court, Probate Division, County Court, County Municipal Court, and Conciliation Division ..	G/L	194,038 ^j	195,197 ^j	101% ^j	3,989 ^j
MISSOURI: STATE TOTAL		213,533 ^{ij}	202,928 ^{ij}	95% ^{ij}	4,264 ^{ij}
Circuit Court	G	213,533 ^{ij}	202,928 ^{ij}	95% ^{ij}	4,264 ^{ij}
MONTANA: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	26,346	22,661	86%	3,197
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L				
City Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
NEBRASKA: STATE TOTAL		90,893 ⁱ			5,660 ⁱ
District Court	G	35,519 ⁱ	35,579 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	2,212 ⁱ
County Court	L	34,298	35,151	102%	2,136
Municipal Court	L	20,773			1,293
Workmen's Compensation Court..	L	305	295	97%	19
NEVADA: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G				
Justice Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
NEW HAMPSHIRE: STATE TOTAL		73,079			7,480
Superior Court	G ^f	16,622	16,653	100%	1,701
Probate Court	L	14,768			1,512
District Court	L	41,123			4,209
Municipal Court	L	566			58
NEW JERSEY: STATE TOTAL					
*Superior Court	G	566,791 ⁱ	573,548 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	7,542 ⁱ
Surrogate's Court	L				
NEW MEXICO: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	50,271 ^j	47,321 ^j	94% ^j	3,530 ^j
Magistrate Court	L	18,308			1,786
Probate Court	L				
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	9,744	8,931	92%	684

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
NEW YORK: STATE TOTAL					
*Supreme Court and County Court	G	126,717 ^{ij}	133,529 ^{ij}	105% ^{ij}	707 ^{ij}
Surrogate's Court	L	83,993	68,098	81%	468
Family Court	L	319,435	280,211	88%	1,781
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	247,228 ⁱ	232,005 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	1,378 ⁱ
District Court and City Court Court of Claims	L	116,358	112,590	97%	649
Town and Village Justice Court	L	1,678	1,346	80%	9
NORTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL ...					
Superior Court	G	381,600	381,328	100%	6,190
District Court	L	82,604	82,160	99%	1,340
	L	298,996	299,168	100%	4,850
NORTH DAKOTA: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	32,516 ^j	31,345 ^j	96%	4,740 ^j
County Court	L	13,734	13,378	97%	2,002
	L	18,782 ^j	17,967 ^j	96% ^j	2,738 ^j
OHIO: STATE TOTAL					
Court of Common Pleas	G	636,887	631,447	99%	5,923
Municipal Court	L	290,980	285,972	88%	2,706
County Court	L	318,983	318,716	100%	2,967
Court of Claims	L	24,154	24,339	101%	225
	L	2,770	2,420	87%	26
OKLAHOMA: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	214,644	200,107	93%	6,508
Court of Tax Review	L	214,644	200,107	93%	6,508
	L	0	0	--	0
OREGON: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	64,487 ^j	61,302 ^{ij}		2,412 ^j
Tax Court	G	249	296	119%	9
District Court	L	62,542	64,720	103%	2,339
Justice Court	L				
County Court	L	119 ⁱ			4 ⁱ
PENNSYLVANIA: STATE TOTAL					
Court of Common Pleas	G	491,654	204,019 ⁱ	93% ⁱ	4,131
District Justice Court	L	219,992 ⁱ	177,927	97%	1,849 ⁱ
Philadelphia Municipal Court ..	L	183,143	82,954	100%	1,539
Pittsburgh City Magistrate Court	L	63,342			700
	L	5,177			44
PUERTO RICO: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G				
District Court	L	53,268	53,220	100%	1,630
RHODE ISLAND: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	7,239 ^j			753 ^j
Family Court	L	5,588 ⁱ			581 ⁱ
District Court	L	30,846 ⁱ	21,479 ⁱ	70% ⁱ	3,206 ⁱ
Probate Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
SOUTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL ...					
Circuit Court	G	41,835 ^j	42,528 ^j	102% ^j	1,268 ^j
Family Court	L	51,924	53,827	104%	1,573
Probate Court	L	18,595	11,400	61%	564
Magistrate Court	L				

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
SOUTH DAKOTA: STATE TOTAL		38,910			5,511
Circuit Court	G	38,910			5,511
TENNESSEE: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court and Chancery Court	G	101,543 ^j	94,338 ^j	93% ^j	2,153 ^j
General Sessions Court	L				
Probate Court	L				
Juvenile Court	L				
TEXAS: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	443,159 ^j	404,642 ^j	91% ^j	2,772 ^j
County Level Courts	L	149,450 ^j			935 ^j
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L				
UTAH: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	29,760 ^j	24,076 ^j		1,801 ^j
Circuit Court	L	69,393	45,023	65%	4,201
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L				
VERMONT: STATE TOTAL			28,985		(5,469)
Superior Court	G	8,233	8,951	109%	1,553
District Court	G	15,226	15,878	104%	2,873
Probate Court	L		4,156		(784)
VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	803,969 ^j	731,935 ^j	91% ^j	14,265 ^j
District Court	L	82,514	76,407	93%	1,464
District Court	L	721,455 ^j	655,528 ^j	91% ^j	12,801 ^j
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court	G	205,443 ⁱ			4,724 ⁱ
District Court	L	113,150	91,565 ^j		2,602
Municipal Court	L	91,724 ⁱ			2,109 ⁱ
		569 ⁱ			13 ⁱ
WEST VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	101,093	94,650	94%	5,179
Magistrate Court	L	45,912	41,092	90%	2,352
		55,181	53,558	97%	2,827
WISCONSIN: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	314,612 ^j	318,692 ^j	101% ^j	6,601 ^j
		314,612 ^j	318,692 ^j	101% ^j	6,601 ^j
WYOMING: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	G	11,278 ^j	11,163 ^j	99% ^j	2,207 ^j
Justice of the Peace Court ...	L				
County Court	L	18,861	18,823	100%	3,691

Note: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report civil data for 1984, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide; therefore, civil jurisdiction information is unavailable. All other state courts with civil jurisdiction are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

*UNIT OF COUNT:

The following courts count their civil cases "at issue" as opposed to the filing of the petition or complaint--District of Columbia Superior Court, New York Supreme Court and County Court, and the New Jersey Superior Court.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Alaska--Superior Court--Disposed data do not include domestic violence cases.

Arizona--Superior Court--Data do not include mental health filings.

--Justice of the Peace Court--Data do not include miscellaneous civil dispositions.

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1984. (continued)

Arkansas--Municipal Court--Data are missing from several courts.	Wyoming--District Court--One county reported data for only 6 months.
--City Court--Data are missing from several courts.	
Guam--Some civil data are included in juvenile data.	JExplanation of data included in the category:
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Data do not include mental health filings.	Alabama--Circuit Court--Data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.
--County Court--Data do not include mental health or miscellaneous civil cases.	Alaska--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
--City Court and Town Court--Some civil cases would not be separated out of the grand total.	Connecticut--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
Iowa--Filings do not include mental health cases, and dispositions do not include a few domestic relations and some estate cases.	Georgia--Superior Court--Data include probation revocation hearings.
Kentucky--District Court--Data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.	Guam--Data include some traffic and some juvenile cases.
Michigan--Circuit Court--Data were unavailable from four small counties.	Hawaii--Circuit Court--Data include some criminal and traffic/other violation cases.
--District Court--Data were unavailable from four cities.	Illinois--Data include some miscellaneous criminal cases.
Missouri--Data do not include adoption or termination of parental rights cases.	Indiana--Municipal Court of Marion County--Data include miscellaneous criminal cases.
Nebraska--District Court--Data do not include civil appeals.	Kentucky--Circuit Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
New Jersey--Superior Court--Data do not include adoptions, termination of parental rights, some paternity/bastardy, and some estate cases.	Louisiana--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Data do not include civil appeals.	Minnesota--Data include criminal appeals.
--Civil Court of New York City--Data do not include miscellaneous civil cases.	New Mexico--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
Oregon--Circuit Court--Dispositions do not include adoption or mental health cases.	New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
--County Court--Data do not include some estate cases.	North Dakota--County Court--Data include criminal appeals.
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Data do not include mental health cases.	Oregon--Circuit Court--Data include criminal appeals.
Rhode Island--District Court--Data do not include civil appeals and mental health cases.	Rhode Island--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
--Family Court--Data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.	South Carolina--Circuit Court--Data include criminal appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings.
Utah--District Court--Disposed data do not include miscellaneous domestic relations cases.	Tennessee--Circuit Court--Data include miscellaneous criminal cases and postconviction remedy proceedings.
Washington--Superior Court--Dispositions do not include domestic violence petitions.	Texas--District Court--Data include child-victim petitions.
--District Court--One court did not report data for 1984.	--County Level Courts--Data include child-victim petitions.
--Municipal Court--Two courts did not report data for 1984.	Utah--District Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
	Virginia--District Court--Data include criminal cases filed in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.
	Washington--Superior Court--Data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
	Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Data include traffic/other violation appeals.
	Wyoming--District Court--Data include criminal appeals and juvenile cases.

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984.

State and court name	Juris- diction	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
ALABAMA:						
Circuit Court	G	2-A	31,241	30,354	97%	1,085
District Court	L	2-C	98,473 ^j	97,059 ^j	99 ^j	3,419 ^j
Municipal Court	L	2-C				
ALASKA: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	7-A	30,433 ^{ij}	27,104 ^{ij}	89 ^{ij}	9,004 ^{ij}
District Court	L	7-C	1,846 ⁱ	1,588 ⁱ	86 ⁱ	546 ⁱ
			28,587 ^{ij}	25,516 ^{ij}	89 ^{ij}	8,458 ^{ij}
ARIZONA: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	4-A	249,251 ⁱ			11,350 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court	L	1-C	17,475	16,010	92%	796
Municipal Court	L	1-C	44,957 ⁱ			2,047 ⁱ
			186,819			8,507
ARKANSAS: STATE TOTAL						
Circuit Court	G	1-A	169,978 ^{ij}	117,458 ^{ij}	69 ^{ij}	10,016 ^{ij}
Municipal Court	L	1-C	28,780	24,836	86%	1,696
City Court	L	1-C	134,883 ^{ij}	87,416 ^{ij}	65 ^{ij}	7,948 ^{ij}
			6,315 ^{ij}	5,206 ^{ij}	82 ^{ij}	372 ^{ij}
CALIFORNIA: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	2-A	884,356 ^{ij}	759,039 ^{ij}	86 ^{ij}	4,664 ^{ij}
Justice Court	L	2-C	78,044	69,704	89%	412
Municipal Court	L	2-C	63,001 ^{ij}	52,529 ^{ij}	83 ^{ij}	332 ^{ij}
			743,311 ^{ij}	636,806 ^{ij}	86 ^{ij}	3,920 ^{ij}
COLORADO: STATE TOTAL						
District Court	G	4-E/A	49,880 ^{ij}	49,621 ^{ij}	99 ^{ij}	2,148 ^{ij}
County Court	L	4-C	15,785 ^j	16,241 ^j	103 ^j	680 ^j
			34,095 ⁱ	33,380 ⁱ	98 ⁱ	1,468 ⁱ
CONNECTICUT: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	2-A	121,920 ^{ij}	123,127 ^{ij}	101 ^{ij}	5,065 ^{ij}
			121,920 ^{ij}	123,127 ^{ij}	101 ^{ij}	5,065 ^{ij}
DELAWARE:						
Superior Court	G	2-A	3,679 ^j	3,671 ^j	100 ^j	803 ^j
Court of Common Pleas	L	1-C	15,431 ⁱ	15,485 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	3,369 ⁱ
Family Court	L	2-C	2,781	2,643	95%	607
Municipal Court of Wilmington	L	1-C				
Alderman's Court	L	1-C	2,685 ⁱ	2,621 ^j	98 ^j	586 ^j
Justice of the Peace Court	L	1-C	35,164 ⁱ	34,882 ⁱ	99 ⁱ	7,678 ⁱ
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:						
Superior Court	G	2-B				
FLORIDA:						
Circuit Court	G	5-B	174,193	152,267 ⁱ		2,058
County Court	L	1-C				
GEORGIA:						
Superior Court	G	7-A	49,153 ^{ij}	47,922 ^{ij}	97 ^{ij}	1,169 ^{ij}
State Court	L	7-C	83,501 ⁱ	75,319 ⁱ	90 ⁱ	1,386 ⁱ
Probate Court	L	2-C				
Municipal Court (located in Savannah and Columbus)	L	N/A				
Magistrate's Court	L	2-C				
Civil Court	L	N/A				
County Recorder's Court	L	N/A				
Atlanta Municipal and City Courts	L	N/A				

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
GUAM: STATE TOTAL			986j	556j	56%j	
Superior Court	G	N/A	986j	556j	56%j	
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL			31,511i	32,507i	103%i	4,190i
Circuit Court	G	2-B	3,138i	4,616i	147%i	417i
District Court	L	2-B	28,373i	27,891i	98%i	3,773i
IDAHO: STATE TOTAL			51,862ij	49,307ij	95%ij	7,638ij
District Court	G	4-B	51,862ij	49,307ij	95%ij	7,638ij
ILLINOIS:						
Circuit Court	G	7-A				
INDIANA: STATE TOTAL			173,086ij	153,574ij	89%ij	4,341ij
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	7-A	38,134	35,832	94%	957
County Court	L	7-B	48,673ij	46,693ij	96%ij	1,221ij
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	7-B	60,733ij	46,873ij	77%ij	1,523ij
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	N/A	1,052	943	90%	26
City Court and Town Court	L	4-B	24,494i	23,233i	95%i	614i
IOWA:						
District Court	G	2-A				
KANSAS: STATE TOTAL			31,009	33,637	108%	1,736
District Court	G	2-E/A	31,009	33,637	108%	1,736
KENTUCKY: STATE TOTAL			193,246ij	193,399ij	100%ij	7,203ij
Circuit Court	G	2-A	14,335j	13,063j	91%j	533j
District Court	L	2-C	178,911ij	180,336ij	101%ij	6,671ij
LOUISIANA: STATE TOTAL			476,256i			15,328i
District Court	G	11-A	331,816			10,680
City Court and Parish Court	L	7-B	144,440i	155,249i	107%i	4,649i
MAINE:						
Superior Court	G	2-A	6,766ij	6,661ij	98%ij	796ij
District Court	L	9-B				
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G	2-A	36,493	34,271	94%	1,118
District Court	L	2-B				
MASSACHUSETTS: STATE TOTAL			280,803ij			6,334ij
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	G	2-A/C	280,803ij			6,334ij
MICHIGAN:						
Circuit Court	G	5-A	41,990i	43,609i	104%i	637i
District Court	L	2-C				
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL			132,905ij	141,806ij	107%ij	4,375ij
District Court	G	2-C	17,536i	22,207i	127%i	577i
County Courts	L	1-C	115,369j	119,599j	104%j	3,798j

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MISSOURI: STATE TOTAL			96,287 ^j	91,702 ^j	95% ^j	2,607 ^j
Circuit Court	G	11-B	96,287 ^j	91,702 ^j	95% ^j	2,607 ^j
MONTANA:						
District Court	G	7-A	2,936	2,628	90%	499
Justice of the Peace Court	L	2-C				
City Court	L	2-C				
Municipal Court	L	2-C				
NEBRASKA:						
District Court	G	2-A	6,276 ^j	6,521 ^j	104% ^j	540 ^j
County Court	L	2-B	40,573 ^j	39,609 ^j	98% ^j	3,489 ^j
Municipal Court	L	2-C				
NEVADA:						
District Court	G	11-A				
Justice Court	L	11-C				
Municipal Court	L	11-C				
NEW HAMPSHIRE: STATE TOTAL			47,348			6,531
Superior Court	G	1-A	6,852	6,838	100%	945
District Court	L	1-C	39,063			5,388
Municipal Court	L	1-C	1,433			198
NEW JERSEY: STATE TOTAL			398,775 ^j	399,303 ^j	100% ^j	7,044 ^j
Superior Court	G	2-A	41,141	42,571	104%	727
Municipal Court	L	2-C	357,634 ^j	356,632 ^j	100% ^j	6,318 ^j
NEW MEXICO:						
District Court	G	2-C	8,831	7,777	88%	894
Magistrate Court	L	2-C				
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	2-C				
NEW YORK:						
Supreme Court and County Court	G	7-A	49,191 ⁱ	50,354 ⁱ	102% ⁱ	369 ⁱ
Criminal Court of the City of New York ...	L	9-D	231,120	215,864	93%	1,732
District Court and City Court	L	2-C	259,099 ^j	194,603 ^j	75% ^j	194 ^j
Town and Village Justice Court	L	1-C				
NORTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL			428,166 ^j	424,971 ^j	99% ^j	9,381 ^j
Superior Court	G	2-A	68,067	67,009	98%	1,491
District Court	L	3-C	360,099 ^j	357,962 ^j	99% ^j	7,890 ^j
NORTH DAKOTA:						
District Court	G	2-A	1,335	1,273	95%	274
County Court	L	5-B				
Municipal Court	L	2-C				
OHIO:						
Court of Common Pleas	G	2-E	37,073	36,339	98%	471
Municipal Court	L	2-C	355,603 ^j	354,282 ^j	100% ^j	4,541 ^j
County Court	L	2-C	38,903 ^j	38,064 ^j	98% ^j	494 ^j
Mayor's Court	L	N/A				
OKLAHOMA: STATE TOTAL			76,622 ^j	72,453 ^j	95% ^j	3,223 ^j
District Court	G	9-A	76,622 ^j	72,453 ^j	95% ^j	3,223 ^j

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
OREGON:						
Circuit Court	G	5-B	19,913 ⁱ	19,593 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	1,013 ⁱ
District Court	L	5-B	83,426 ^{ij}	76,141 ^{ij}	91% ^{ij}	4,246 ^{ij}
Justice Court	L	5-C				
Municipal Court	L	1-C				
PENNSYLVANIA:						
Court of Common Pleas	G	2-A	86,083 ⁱ	88,355 ⁱ	103% ⁱ	991 ⁱ
District Justice Court	L	2-C	147,535 ^j	119,843 ^j	81% ^j	1,641 ^j
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	2-C				
Pittsburgh City Magistrate Court	L	2-C				
PUERTO RICO:						
Superior Court	G	1-C	23,102	22,050	95%	
District Court	L	1-C				
RHODE ISLAND: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	4-A	43,496 ^j	41,822 ^j	96% ^j	5,910 ^j
District Court	L	1-C	5,266	5,090	97%	716
			38,230 ^j	36,732 ^j	96% ^j	5,194 ^j
SOUTH CAROLINA:						
Circuit Court	G	2-A	40,371 ⁱ	42,188 ⁱ	105% ⁱ	1,701 ⁱ
Magistrate Court	L	2-C				
Municipal Court	L	2-C	60,454 ⁱ			2,548 ⁱ
SOUTH DAKOTA:						
Circuit Court	G	2-C				
TENNESSEE:						
Circuit Court, and Chancery Court, and Criminal Court	G	11-A	39,961 ⁱ	38,282 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	1,151 ⁱ
General Sessions Court	L	N/A				
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
TEXAS:						
District Court	G	2-A	108,796	104,480	96%	965
County-Level Courts	L	2-B	384,435	383,219 ⁱ		3,411
Municipal Court	L	1-C				
Justice of the Peace Court	L	1-C				
UTAH:						
District Court	G	9-A	3,937 ^j	2,811 ^j	71% ^j	383 ^j
Circuit Court	L	9-C	41,616 ^{ij}	41,093 ^{ij}	99% ^{ij}	4,052 ^{ij}
Justice of the Peace Court	L	2-C				
VERMONT: STATE TOTAL						
Superior Court	G	2-A	19,756 ^j	10,451 ^j	98% ^j	5,066 ^j
District Court	G	4-E	11	5	45%	3
			19,745 ^j	19,446 ^j	98% ^j	5,063 ^j
VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL						
Circuit Court	G	1-A	364,187 ^{ij}	343,520 ^{ij}	94% ^{ij}	8,655 ^{ij}
District Court	L	1-C	66,885 ^j	64,089 ^j	96% ^j	1,589 ^j
			297,302 ^{ij}	279,431 ^{ij}	94% ^{ij}	7,065 ^{ij}

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Juris- diction	Criminal unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL			184,839 ⁱ			5,794 ⁱ
Superior Court	G	7-A	16,395	14,594	89%	514
District Court	L	3-C	101,181 ⁱ			3,172 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	3-C	67,263 ⁱ			2,109 ⁱ
WEST VIRGINIA:						
Circuit Court	G	9-A	6,911 ^j	6,105 ^j	88% ^j	486 ^j
Magistrate Court	L	9-C	123,753 ⁱ	113,195 ⁱ	91% ⁱ	8,709 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	1-C				
WISCONSIN:						
Circuit Court	G	4-E				
Municipal Court	L	1-C				
WYOMING:						
District Court	G	9-A	1,462 ⁱ	1,432 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	417 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court	L	9-B				
Municipal Court	L	1-C				
County Court	L	9-A	7,522			2,143

Note: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report any criminal data in 1984, and did not respond to questions in the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting; therefore, criminal jurisdiction information is unavailable. All other state courts with criminal jurisdiction are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

N/A = Information is unavailable.

-- = Not applicable.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges) - Point at which case is counted

Contents of case:

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment
- B. At the filing of the information or complaint
- C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
- D. At the assigning of a docket number
- E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

ⁱData are incomplete:

Alaska--Superior Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.

Alaska--District Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.

Arizona--Justices of the Peace--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.

Arkansas--Municipal Court--The following courts did not report or reported partially: Alma, Crawfordville, Farmington, Humnoke, Mountainburg, Ash Flat, Bryant, Clinton, Crossett, Dermott, De Valls Bluff, Endora, Fordyce, Lake Village, Lake City, Mammoth Spring, Marshall, Osceola, Siloam Springs, Magnolia, Russellville, and Star City. Total criminal data do not include limited felony data for six months.

--City Court--There were no reports or only 6 months of data reported from the cities of Alma, Crawfordville, Farmington, Humnoke, and Mountainburg.

California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Total Criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.

Colorado--County Court--Total criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

Connecticut--Superior Court--Total criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.
 Delaware--Court of Common Pleas--Total criminal data do not include all limited felonies.
 --Justice of the Peace Court--Total criminal data do not include most DWI/DUI cases.
 Florida--Circuit Court--Criminal disposition data do not include reopened cases.
 Georgia--Superior Court--Criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.
 --State Court--Criminal data do not include limited felony and some DWI/DUI cases.
 Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total criminal data do not include reopened prior cases.
 --District Court--Total criminal data do not include some misdemeanor cases included with ordinance violations.
 Idaho--District Court--Total criminal data do not include all limited felonies.
 Indiana--County Court--Total criminal data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases.
 --Municipal Court of Marion County--Total criminal data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases.
 --City Court and Town Court--There were 1,068 filings and 637 dispositions that were not identified by case categories.
 Kentucky--District Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.
 Louisiana--City Court and Parish Court--Total criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.
 Maine--Superior Court--Total criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases and some criminal appeals.
 Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total criminal data do not include all DWI/DUI filings.
 Michigan--Circuit Court--No data were available for Hillsdale, Osceola, Kalkaska, and Delta counties.
 Minnesota--District Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.
 Nebraska--County Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.
 New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals filed in the County Court.
 Oregon--Circuit Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.
 --District Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.
 Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.
 South Carolina--Circuit Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.
 --Municipal Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.
 Tennessee--Circuit Court--Total criminal data do not include DWI/DUI cases.
 Texas--County Level Courts--Total criminal disposition data do not include traffic appeals.
 Utah--Circuit Court--Total criminal data do not include all miscellaneous criminal cases.

Virginia--District Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felonies and cases filed in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court involving adult offenses against juveniles.

Washington--District Court--One court did not report any data during 1984, and one other did not submit all reports. Total criminal data do not include limited felonies.

--Municipal Court--Two courts did not report data for 1984.

West Virginia--Magistrate Court--Total criminal data do not include limited felony cases.

Wyoming--District Court--Total criminal data do not include criminal appeals.

Explanation of data included in the category:

Alabama--District Court--Total criminal data include preliminary hearings.

Alaska--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations and misdemeanor traffic cases.

Arkansas--Municipal Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violation cases.

--City Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violation cases.

California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Total criminal data include preliminary hearings bound over, other transfers, and some ordinance violations.

Colorado--District Court--Total criminal data include extraditions, revocations, parole, and release from commitment hearings.

Connecticut--Superior Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

Delaware--Superior Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy proceedings.

--Alderman's Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

Georgia--Superior Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

Guam--Superior Court--Total criminal data include traffic and ordinance violation cases.

Idaho--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

Indiana--County Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

--Municipal Court of Marion County--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.

--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations and sentence review only proceedings.

Maine--Superior Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations, postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.

Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total criminal data include ordinance violations from the District Court Department.

Minnesota--County Courts--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1984. (continued)

Missouri--Circuit Court--Total criminal data include those ordinance violation cases that request jury trials.	Oregon--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.
Nebraska--District Court--Total criminal data include civil appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings.	Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.
--County Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.	Rhode Island--District Court--Total criminal data include preliminary hearings, moving traffic cases and ordinance violations.
New Jersey--Municipal Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations	Utah--District Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
North Carolina--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.	--Circuit Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
North Dakota--Total criminal data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.	Vermont--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.
Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.	Virginia--Circuit Court and District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.
Oklahoma--District Court--Total criminal data include ordinance violations.	West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy proceedings and extraordinary writs.

TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1984.

State and court name	Juris- diction	Parking	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
ALABAMA:						
District Court	L	NPA	214,386 ⁱ	210,831 ⁱ	98% ⁱ	5,373 ⁱ
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
ALASKA:						
District Court	L	CP				
ARIZONA:						
Justice of the Peace Court	L	N/A				
City Magistrate Court	L	N/A				
ARKANSAS:						
Municipal Court	L	NH				
City Court	L	NH				
CALIFORNIA: STATE TOTAL			15,868,095 ^{ij}	14,243,549 ^{ij}	90% ^{ij}	61,932 ^{ij}
Justice Court	L	P	660,193 ^{ij}	575,197 ^{ij}	87% ^{ij}	2,577 ^{ij}
Municipal Court	L	P	15,207,902 ^{ij}	13,668,354 ^{ij}	90% ^{ij}	59,355 ^{ij}
COLORADO:						
County Court	L	NH	168,672 ^j	162,727 ^j	96% ^j	5,307 ^j
Municipal Court	L	NH				
CONNECTICUT:						
Superior Court	G	CP				
DELAWARE:						
Family Court	L	NH	493	508	103%	80
Municipal Court of Wilmington ...	L	P				
Alderman's Court	L	P	22,009 ⁱ	21,354 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	3,590 ⁱ
Justice of the Peace Court	L	NH	121,761 ^j	121,121 ^j	99% ^j	19,863 ^j
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: STATE TOTAL.			20,727 ^j	19,858 ^j	96% ^j	3,327 ^j
Superior Court	G	NH	20,727 ^j	19,858 ^j	96% ^j	3,327 ^j
FLORIDA: STATE TOTAL			2,938,099 ^j	2,759,963 ^j	94% ^j	26,768 ^j
County Court	L	NH	2,938,099 ^j	2,759,963 ^j	94% ^j	26,768 ^j
GEORGIA:						
Superior Court	G	NH				
State Court	L	NH	245,343 ^j	226,901 ^j	92% ^j	4,203 ^j
Probate Court	L	NH	173,312 ^{ij}	171,418 ^j		2,969 ^{ij}
Juvenile Court	L	NH	1,126	1,098	98%	19
Magistrate's Court	L	NH				
County Recorder's Court	L	N/A				
Municipal Court and the City Court of Atlanta	L	N/A				
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL			24,897 ⁱ	24,268 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	23,711 ⁱ
Superior Court	G	N/A	24,897 ⁱ	24,268 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	23,711 ⁱ
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL			871,596 ^{ij}	832,760 ^{ij}	96% ^{ij}	83,888 ^{ij}
Circuit Court	G	NH	116 ⁱ	141 ⁱ	122% ⁱ	11 ⁱ
District Court	L	P	871,480 ^j	832,619 ^j	96% ^j	83,877 ^j

	Active Prisoners	Rankings	Prisoners	Prisoners	Prisoners per 100,000	Prisoners per 100,000
ALABAMA:						
Circuit Court	L	CP				
ALASKA:						
Circuit Court	L	CP				
ARIZONA:						
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	N/A	85,396	85,848	974	1,608
County Court	L	P	201,977 ¹	193,436 ¹	962 ¹	3,674 ¹
Municipal Court of Maricopa County	L	P				
City Court and Town Court	L	P	118,750 ¹	112,100 ¹	942 ¹	2,160 ¹
ARIZONA: STATE TOTAL				650,335 ¹		(22,348) ¹
District Court	G	P		650,335 ¹		(22,348) ¹
KANSAS:						
District Court	G	NH	245,382 ¹	242,706 ¹	992 ¹	10,065 ¹
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
KENTUCKY:						
District Court	L	CP				
LOUISIANA:						
City Court and Parish Court	L	NH	396,000	396,000	840	8,960
Justice of the Peace Court	L	N/A				
Mayor's Court	L	N/A				
MAINE:						
Superior Court	G	NH	136,000	136,000	880	11,000
District Court	L	P				
MARYLAND: STATE TOTAL			693,870 ¹	693,870 ¹	1004 ¹	18,940 ¹
District Court	L	NH	693,870 ¹	693,870 ¹	1004 ¹	18,940 ¹
MASSACHUSETTS: STATE TOTAL			1,100,749 ¹	1,100,749 ¹		19,160 ¹
Total Court of the Commonwealth	G	N/A	1,100,749 ¹			19,160 ¹
MICHIGAN:						
District Court	L	N/A	1,766,344 ¹	1,762,964 ¹	1006 ¹	19,464 ¹
Probate Court	L	NH				
Municipal Court	L	NH				
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL			1,529,926 ¹	1,699,078 ¹	1118 ¹	36,759 ¹
County Courts	L	P	1,529,926 ¹	1,699,078 ¹	1118 ¹	36,759 ¹
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G	P				
MONTANA:						
Justice of the Peace Court	L	P				
City Court	L	P				

TABLE 1C. JUDICIAL CASES: STATE COURT CASES (CRIMINAL AND CIVIL) (1997) (CONTINUED)

CASES BY COURT TYPE	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	TOTAL	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	TOTAL
STATE TOTAL			1,233,912	1,233,912		1,233,912
County Court	L	CP	1,233,912	1,233,912		1,233,912
Municipal Court	L	CP	1,233,912	1,233,912		1,233,912
NEVADA:						
Justice Court	L	CP				
Municipal Court	L	CP				
NEW HAMPSHIRE: STATE TOTAL			205,286			27,114
District Court	L	CP	199,850			20,455
Municipal Court	L	CP	5,436			659
NEW JERSEY: STATE TOTAL			4,732,194	3,807,243	805	62,970
Municipal Court	L	P	4,732,194	3,807,243	805	62,970
NEW MEXICO:						
Magistrate Court	L	NH	36,671			4,575
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	P	200,847	169,602	842	14,104
NEW YORK:						
Criminal Court of the City of New York	L	P				
District Court and City Court	L	P				
Town and Village Justice Court	L	N/A				
NORTH CAROLINA:						
Justice Court	L	CP				
NORTH DAKOTA:						
District Court	L	N/A	60,000	60,000	1000	8,000
County Court	L	N/A				
Municipal Court	L	N/A				
OHIO:						
Municipal Court	L	P	1,233,912	1,233,912	900	11,000
County Court	L	NH	166,161	166,161	900	1,000
Mayor's Court	L	N/A				
OKLAHOMA:						
District Court	G	NH	200,891	196,107	985	6,091
Municipal Criminal Court of Record	L	N/A				
Municipal Court Not of Record	L	N/A				
OREGON:						
District Court	L	NH				
Justice Court	L	N/A	85,568	81,811	900	3,200
Municipal Court	L	CP				
PENNSYLVANIA:						
District Justice Court	L	P	1,441,157	1,291,163	900	12,110
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	NH				
Philadelphia Traffic Court	L	N/A	910,610	375,304	410	7,692
Pittsburgh City Magistrate Court	L	N/A	367,242			3,069

TABLE 17: REPORTS OF STATE COURT OFFICIALS ON JUDICIAL CARRIAGE, 1984 (CONTINUED)

COURT TYPE	STATE	FEES	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL FEES	ADDITIONAL RESPONSES
ALABAMA:					
District Court	L	NH			
Municipal Court	L	P			
ARIZONA:					
Municipal Court	L	N/A			
District Court	L	NH			
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Family Court	L	NH			
Magistrate Court	L	N/A			
Municipal Court	L	P	271,711		8,234
SOUTH DAKOTA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	CP	131,996J	127,882J	18,696J
			131,996J	127,882J	18,696J
TENNESSEE:					
Circuit Court and Criminal Court	G	NH			
General Sessions Court	L	N/A			
Municipal Court	L	N/A			
TEXAS:					
County-Level Courts	L	NH	77,873	71,803J	486
Municipal Court	L	P			
Justice of the Peace Court	L	P			
UTAH:					
Circuit Court	L	P	888,888J	888,888J	888,888J
Justice of the Peace Court	L	P			
Municipal Court	L	NH	8,888		888
VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL					
Circuit Court	G	NH	100,000J	100,000J	100,000J
District Court	L	NH	100,000J	100,000J	100,000J
VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	NH			
District Court	L	P			
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL					
District Court	L	NH	1,490,145J		14,402J
Municipal Court	L	N/A	402,903J		11,105J
			1,013,182J		23,297J
WEST VIRGINIA:					
Magistrate Court	L	NH	102,926	110,331	1076
Municipal Court	L	N/A			5,273
WISCONSIN:					
Circuit Court	G	CP	132,686J	132,791J	1002J
Municipal Court	L	P			2,786J
WYOMING:					
Justice of the Peace Court	L	P			
County Court	L	P	74,956		14,668
Municipal Court	L	P			

TABLE 12- POPULATION CASE CATEGOR

ii court traffic/other violation caseload, 1984. (continued)

n this table
in 1984,
ons in the
le for
ore,
violation
All other
er
ted in this
complete data
are at least
he table.
ther the data
90% complete,
or that the calculations are
inappropriate. The "filed
population" STATE TOTAL figure
equal the sum of the individ
courts due to rounding.

P = Reported data include contested
uncontested parking cases.
CP = Reported data include conteste
uncontested parking cases.
NH = Court does not handle parking
NPA = The court handles parking cas
data are unavailable.
N/A = The data are not available.

Data are incomplete:
California--Justice Court and Mu
Court--Total traffic/other v
do not include all ordinance
Connecticut--Municipal Court
Traffic/other violation data
Ordinance violations.
Court did not
Traffic/other
all
Traffic/other
reopened
violation data do not include
juvenile cases.
Indiana--County Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include
violations.
City Court and Town Court--There were
1,000 filings and 912 dispositions for
this court which could not be identified
by specific case category.
Kansas--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include juvenile
traffic cases.
Maryland--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include ordinance
violations.
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the
Commonwealth--Total traffic/other violation
data do not include ordinance violations
and all moving traffic cases.
Michigan--District Court--District courts in
the cities of Dearborn, Lincoln Park,
Romulus, and East Lansing did not report.
Minnesota--County Courts--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include ordinance
violations.
Nebraska--County Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include ordinance
violations.
New Jersey--Municipal Court--Total
traffic/other violation data do not include
ordinance violations.

New Mexico--Bernalillo County Metropolitan
Court--Total traffic/other violation data
do not include ordinance violations.
Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Total
traffic/other violation data do not include
ordinance violations.
Oklahoma--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include ordinance
violations.
Pennsylvania--District Court and Pittsburgh
City Magistrates Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include all
ordinance violations.
Vermont--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data do not include ordinance
violations.
Washington--District Court--One court did not
report any 1984 data and one court did
not submit all the reports.
--Municipal Court--Two courts did not
report 1984 data.

JExplanation of data included in the category:
California--Justice Court and Municipal
Court--Total traffic/other violation data
include DWI/DUI cases.
Colorado--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include DWI/DUI cases.
Connecticut--Justice of the Peace
Court--Total traffic/other violation data
include DWI/DUI cases.
District of Columbia--Superior Court--Total
traffic/other violation data include
DWI/DUI cases.
Florida--County Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include DWI/DUI cases.
Georgia--State Court and Probate Court--Total
traffic/other violation data include
DWI/DUI cases.
Hawaii--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include some misdemeanor
cases.
Iowa--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include some misdemeanor
cases.
Louisiana--City Court and Parish Court--Total
traffic/other violation data include
DWI/DUI cases.
Maine--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include DWI/DUI cases.
Maryland--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include DWI/DUI cases.
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the
Commonwealth--Traffic/other violation data
include DWI/DUI cases.
Michigan--District Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include DWI/DUI cases.
Nebraska--Municipal Court--Total
traffic/other violation data include
misdemeanor and DWI/DUI cases.
South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total
traffic/other violation data include
misdemeanor and criminal appeal cases.
Texas--County-level Courts--Total
traffic/other violation disposition data
include traffic appeals.
Utah--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include miscellaneous
criminal cases.
Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other
violation data include some DWI/DUI cases.

TABLE 13: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1984.

State and court name	Jurisdiction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
Juvenile cases are counted at the filing of the petition in the following courts:					
ALABAMA: STATE TOTAL		46,943	46,200	98%	4,229
Circuit Court	G	18,157	18,977	105%	1,636
District Court	L	28,786	27,223	95%	2,593
ALASKA: STATE TOTAL		2,058	1,333	65%	1,270
Superior Court	G	1,984	1,258	63%	1,225
District Court	L	74	75	101%	46
ARIZONA:					
Superior Court	G	10,855	7,840	72%	1,267
CALIFORNIA:					
Superior Court	G	73,691	60,550	82%	1,106
COLORADO: STATE TOTAL		11,845	11,923	101%	1,384
District Court, Denver Superior Court, Denver Juvenile Court, and Denver Probate Court	G	11,845	11,923	101%	1,384
DELAWARE:					
Family Court	L				
FLORIDA:					
Circuit Court	G	76,200			3,035
IDAHO:					
District Court	G	5,667	5,757	102%	1,760
ILLINOIS:					
Circuit Court	G	28,099	27,308	97%	909
INDIANA: STATE TOTAL		30,347j	27,985j	92%j	2,008j
Superior Court and Circuit Court ...	G	28,614j	26,498j	93%j	1,894j
Probate Court	L	1,733	1,487	86%	115
IOWA:					
District Court	G	6,061			773
KANSAS:					
District Court	G	9,876	8,195	83%	1,515
KENTUCKY:					
District Court	L	37,787j	33,835j	90%j	3,665j

TABLE 13: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Jurisdiction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
LOUISIANA: STATE TOTAL		52,835 ^j			3,899 ^j
District Court	G	13,363			986
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L	28,421 ^j			2,097 ^j
City Court and Parish Court	L	11,051	8,540	77%	816
MAINE:					
District Court	L	3,065	2,920	95%	1,002
MARYLAND: STATE TOTAL		30,595	27,080	89%	2,820
Circuit Court	G	26,470	23,362	88%	2,440
District Court	L	4,125	3,718	90%	380
MICHIGAN:					
Probate Court	L				
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL		28,938	41,385	143%	2,575
County Courts and District Court ...	G/L	28,938	41,385	143%	2,575
MISSOURI:					
Circuit Court	G	19,720 ^j	19,301 ^j	98% ^j	1,501 ^j
MONTANA:					
District Court	G	1,139	838	74%	483
NEBRASKA: STATE TOTAL		5,249			1,185
County Court	L	3,031	2,218	97%	684
Separate Juvenile Court	L	2,218			501
NEVADA:					
District Court	G				
NEW HAMPSHIRE:					
District Court	L	6,750			2,679
NEW MEXICO:					
District Court	G	6,372	6,658	104%	1,461
NEW YORK:					
Family Court	L	38,069	36,330	95%	867
NORTH CAROLINA:					
District Court	L	18,682	21,077	113%	1,167
NORTH DAKOTA:					
District Court	G	1,327	1,327	100%	670
OREGON: STATE TOTAL		13,502 ⁱ			1,904 ⁱ
Circuit Court	G	13,478 ⁱ			1,901 ⁱ
County Court	L	24			3

TABLE 13: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Jurisdiction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Family Court	L	10,489j	10,003j	95%j	1,131j
Magistrate Court	L				
SOUTH DAKOTA:					
Circuit Court	G	1,891			918
TEXAS:					
District Court	G				
County-Level Court	L				
UTAH:					
Juvenile Court	L	34,132			5,461
VERMONT:					
District Court	G	1,625	1,495	92%	1,161
VIRGINIA:					
District Court	L	128,762j	115,235j	89%j	9,017j
WASHINGTON:					
Superior Court	G	20,931	18,218	87%	1,806
WEST VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	7,301	6,533	89%	1,375
WISCONSIN:					
Circuit Court	G	30,235	29,833	99%	2,366
WYOMING:					
District Court	G				
Juvenile cases are counted at intake or referral in the following courts:					

ARKANSAS:					
County Court	L	6,803	6,292	92%	1,043
CONNECTICUT:					
Superior Court	G	11,857	11,882	100%	1,587
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:					
Superior Court	G	11,484	11,424	99%	8,507
GEORGIA: STATE TOTAL					
Superior Court and Juvenile Court ..	G	32,985	31,725	96%	2,021
		32,985	31,725	96%	2,021
HAWAII:					
Circuit Court	G	10,475	10,801	103%	3,650

TABLE 13: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1984. (continued)

State and court name	Jurisdiction	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MASSACHUSETTS: Trial Court of the Commonwealth	G	32,405			2,374
NEW JERSEY: Superior Court	L	102,849 ^j	105,684 ^j	103% ^j	5,547 ^j
OHIO: Court of Common Pleas	G	99,524	99,024	99%	3,457
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	52,196	51,606	99%	1,794
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G	4,714	4,914	104%	
RHODE ISLAND: Family Court	L	5,891			2,607
TENNESSEE: General Sessions Court	L				
Juvenile Court	L				

Juvenile cases are counted at different points in the process,
or the point is unknown in the following courts:

GUAM: Superior Court	G	529 ^j	92 ^j	17% ^j	
MISSISSIPPI: Chancery Court	G				
County Court	L				
Family Court	L				
OKLAHOMA: District Court	G				

Note: All state courts with juvenile jurisdiction are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 90% complete are entered in this table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Oregon Circuit Court--Juvenile data does not include petitions filed in Marion County.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:
Guam Superior Court--Total juvenile data include miscellaneous domestic relations cases and estate cases involving juveniles.

Indiana Superior Court--Total juvenile caseload includes paternity/bastardy cases.

Kentucky Superior Court--Total juvenile caseload includes paternity/bastardy cases.

Louisiana Family Court and Juvenile Court--Total juvenile data include domestic relations and mental health cases.

Missouri Circuit Court--Total juvenile figures include adoption and termination of parental rights cases.

New Jersey Superior Court--Total juvenile figures include adoptions, some miscellaneous domestic relations cases (termination of parental rights) and paternity cases without monetary awards.

South Carolina Family Court--Total juvenile data include traffic/other violation cases.

Virginia District Court--Total juvenile caseload includes juvenile traffic and support/custody cases.

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984.

Figure D lists all of the state courts that handle tort, contract, real property rights and small claims cases, and the dollar amount jurisdiction of each court in the various case types. Only when the courts are listed in this way does the wide variation in dollar amounts in civil cases become apparent. The comparability of caseloads among individual courts requires, of course, that courts being compared handle cases with similar dollar ranges.

Most states have one court in which there is no maximum dollar amount that can be sought, one or more courts in which the dollar amount is limited, and one or more courts that hear small claims cases. Comparisons among states can only be valid when they are based on aggregate caseload of all the courts in each state handling these kinds of cases. This figure has been

constructed to indicate which courts must be included in each state if valid comparisons are to be made.

This figure also reveals that there is little uniformity in what states are calling small claims cases. Four states and Puerto Rico have no small claims procedure. Some states permit jury trials in small claims cases; some do not permit lawyers; informal summary procedures predominate but are not universal.

In Table 14, tort, contract, real property rights, small claims, and unclassified civil caseloads are displayed without regard to the dollar amount jurisdiction of the courts involved. Any attempt to make comparisons among courts should take into account the dollar amount jurisdiction of the specific courts.

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984.

Name of court	General/ limited juris- diction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		TORTS, CONTRACTS, REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	TORTS, CONTRACTS REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
ALABAMA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	\$1,000/ \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Optional
ALASKA:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000 \$15,000 auto tort	\$2,000	No	Yes	No
ARIZONA:							
Superior Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justices of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$500	No	Yes	No
ARKANSAS:							
Circuit Court	G	\$100/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Court of Common Pleas	L	--	\$500/ \$1,000 (contract only)	--	--	--	--
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$300 (contract and real property)	\$300	No	Yes	No
City Court, Police Court	L	--	0 / \$300 (contract and real property)	--	--	--	--
CALIFORNIA:							
Superior Court	G	\$15,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice Court	L	--	0 /\$15,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Municipal Court	L	--	0 /\$15,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
COLORADO:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Water Court	G	0 /No maximum (only real property)	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
CONNECTICUT:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
DELAWARE:							
Court of Chancery	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Court of Common Pleas	L	--	0 /\$15,000	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	--	\$2,500	No	Yes	Yes
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
Superior Court	G	before Nov. 1, 1984: \$750*/No maximum (*except for torts, where jurisdiction below \$750 is concurrent with small claims) After Nov. 1, 1984: \$2,000/No maximum	--	\$750	Yes	Yes	Yes
				\$2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
FLORIDA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	\$1,500/\$5,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Name of court	General/ limited juris- diction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims		
		TORTS, CONTRACTS, REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	TORTS, CONTRACTS REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury proce- dures	Summary Lawyers per- mitted
GEORGIA:						
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
State Court	L	0 /Varies (No real property)	--	--	--	--
Civil Court	L	--	0 /\$3,000- 25,000	Varies	No	Yes Yes
Magistrate Court	L	--	--	Varies	No	Yes Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 /\$1,500- 7,500	\$2,500 \$1,500- 7,500	Yes	Yes Yes
HAWAII:						
Circuit Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$2,500	No	Yes No
IDAHO:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
Magistrates Division	G	--	0 /\$10,000	\$2,000	No	Yes No
ILLINOIS:						
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,500	Yes	Yes Yes
INDIANA:						
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$3,000	No	Yes Yes
County Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$3,000	No	Yes Yes
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	--	0 /\$15,000	(July 1, 1984)		
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	--	--	\$3,000	No	Yes Yes
City Court and Town Court	L	--	0 /\$500- 2,500 (No real property)	--	--	--
IOWA:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,000	No	Yes Yes
KANSAS:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$500	No	Yes No
KENTUCKY:						
Circuit Court	G	\$2,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$2,500	\$1,000	No	Yes Yes
LOUISIANA:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
City Court, Parish Court	L	--	0 /\$5,000	\$1,500	No	Yes Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	--	\$1,200	No	Yes Yes
MAINE:						
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$30,000	\$1,400	No	Yes Yes
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G	\$2,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes Yes

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984.(continued)

Name of court	General/ limited juris- diction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims		
		TORTS, CONTRACTS, REAL PROPERTY	TORTS, CONTRACTS REAL PROPERTY	Maximum dollar amount	Summary Jury proce- dure dues	Lawyers per- mitted
		Minimum/maximum	Minimum/maximum			
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:	G	\$7,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--
Superior Court Dept.		--	0 / \$7,500	\$1,200	No	Yes
Housing Court Dept.		--	(only real property)			
District Court Dept.		--	0 / \$7,500	\$1,200	No	Yes
Boston Municipal Court Dept.		--	0 / \$7,500	\$1,200	No	Yes
MICHIGAN:						
Circuit Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	\$600	No	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,500	\$1,500	No	Yes
MINNESOTA:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	\$1,000/\$15,000	\$1,250	No	Yes
County Municipal Court	L	--	\$1,000/\$15,000	\$1,250	No	Yes
Conciliation Court	L	--	--	\$1,250 (except land titles)	No	Yes
MISSISSIPPI: (No data available)						
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
Associates Division		--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes
MONTANA:						
District Court	G	\$50/No maximum	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court and Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$3,500	\$1,500	No	Yes
NEBRASKA:						
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes
			\$5,000 for (real property)			
Municipal Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes
NEVADA:						
District Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$1,250	\$1,000	No	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,250	\$1,000	No	Yes
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						
Superior Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	--	\$1,500	No	Yes
				(only landlord-tenant, small claims)		
NEW JERSEY:						
Superior Court (Law Divi- sion and Chancery Division)	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--
(Law Division, Special Civil Part)	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984.(continued)

Name of court	General/ limited juris- diction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		TORTS, CONTRACTS, REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	TORTS, CONTRACTS REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
NEW MEXICO:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000	--	--	--	--
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK:							
Supreme Court	G	\$6,000- \$25,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	G	--	0 / \$6,000- 25,000	--	--	--	--
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	--	0 / \$25,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
District Court and City Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000- 6,000	\$1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court of Claims	L	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA:							
Superior Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH DAKOTA:							
District Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	Varies
OHIO:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
OKLAHOMA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
OREGON:							
Circuit Court	G	\$3,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
PENNSYLVANIA:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$4,000	--	--	--	--
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	--	--	\$5,000	No	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh City Magis- trates Court	L	--	0 /No maximum (only real property)	--	--	--	--
PUERTO RICO:							
Superior Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	--	--	--	--
RHODE ISLAND:							
Superior Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	G	--	\$1,000/ \$5,000- 10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes

FIGURE D: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Name of court	General/ limited juris- diction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		TORTS, CONTRACTS, REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	TORTS, CONTRACTS REAL PROPERTY Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
SOUTH CAROLINA: Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$1,000 (no max. in landlord-tenant)	--	--	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA: Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
TENNESSEE: Circuit Court and Criminal Court	G	\$50/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Chancery Court	G	\$50/No maximum (no torts)	--	--	--	--	--
General Sessions Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000- \$10,000 (torts)	\$5,000	No	Yes	Yes
TEXAS: District Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court, Probate Court	L	--	\$200/ \$1,000- \$5,000	\$150- 200	Yes	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 /\$ 1,000 (No max. in real property)	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
UTAH: District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Circuit Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$600	No	Yes	Yes
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$750	\$600	No	Yes	Yes
VERMONT: Superior Court	G	\$ 200/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	G	--	0 / \$5,000	\$2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
VIRGINIA: Circuit Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum 0 /No maximum in condemnation	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$7,000	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON: Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$7,500	\$500	No	Yes	Yes
WEST VIRGINIA: Circuit Court	G	\$300/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000	--	--	--	--
WISCONSIN: Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,000	Yes	No	Yes
WYOMING: District Court	G	\$4,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$7,000	\$750	No	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$1,000	\$750	No	Yes	Yes

-- = Data element is inapplicable.

Source: 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

TABLE 14: Tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

Caseload in this table is from both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. The same case types may be handled in different courts from state to state. Only state totals can be compared. To facilitate comparisons, the states in these tables have been grouped into three categories: those states where a court has exclusive jurisdiction over a case type and where it submitted complete data; those states where more than one court handles a case type and each court submitted complete data; and those states that reported incomplete data from any one of these courts with that case type jurisdiction.

The court system charts in Part III should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

The COSCA CSIM Committee has chosen to classify cases according to subject-matter rather than the remedy sought. Categories such as "law" and "equity" have been reclassified according to what was learned about case types handled in each court in the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide.

Given what was learned about dollar amount jurisdiction in the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide (See Figure D), this table displays together all the case types in which money damages may be requested and all the courts that handle those types of cases, regardless of dollar amount jurisdiction. Small claims are simply torts, contracts, and real property rights cases of small dollar amounts that are handled by summary procedures. States with small claims procedures will probably have a smaller tort, contract, and real property rights case count than states without such procedures. In addition, some states report one combined figure for torts, contracts, and real property rights cases. These cases are reported on this table in the unclassified category. In most instances, the state and court totals are the comparable figures.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case type are included in these tables, and then only if the data are 90% complete.

In each case type (tort, contract, real property rights, small claims, and unclassified), the caseload of a single-tiered trial court can only be compared to the entire state caseload in states with two-tiered trial courts.

Variations in counting cases:

Caseload cannot be compared among courts that do not count cases at the same beginning and end

point. Those states that do not count cases at the filing of the petition or complaint are indicated by an "*" in the table.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that were less than .5% and greater than 0% are displayed as a < 1%.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases which the court disposed. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed by the number filed, and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed. This figure was not computed when the filed and disposed figures were not comparable.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filed per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If the number of filings was not available but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses.

If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases. For civil cases in trial courts, this measure will indicate, among other things, the propensity to litigate among the citizens in a given state.

Limitations on use:

In this table, only the STATE TOTALS can be compared in those states where more than one court has jurisdiction over the case type.

Comparisons can be made between the data reported for a state where an individual court has exclusive jurisdiction over the type of case and the STATE TOTALS for states where more than one court has jurisdiction. Comparisons cannot be made for states reporting incomplete data. Comparisons should be made only between those courts that use the same unit of count for counting civil cases.

Table 14: Tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Tort		Contract		Real property rights		Small claims		Unclassified		State/court totals	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL	8,997	7,280	13,891	13,311	10,252	8,443	26,433	26,433	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
Superior Court	X	X	X	X	10,252	8,443	NH	NH	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
District Court					10,252	8,443	NH	NH	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
WEST VIRGINIA--Circuit Court	X	X	X	X	NH	NH	NH	NH	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
Magistrate Court												
WISCONSIN--Circuit Court	X	X	X	X	NH	NH	NH	NH	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
County Court												
Justice of the Peace Court	X	X	X	X	NH	NH	NH	NH	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847
State/court totals	8,997	7,280	13,891	13,311	10,252	8,443	26,433	26,433	64,244	123,797	2,847	2,847

Note: Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not specifically report tort, contract, real property rights or small claims cases in a way in which they could be separated from other case types. State courts with those jurisdictions can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

NH = This case type is not handled in this court.

X = Data for this case type are known to be included in the unclassified category, but are unavailable by category.

-- = Not applicable.

* = Civil cases are counted at note of issue in these courts.

Data are incomplete:

Alaska--District Court--Some tort, contract, and small claims cases are reported in the unclassified category.

Arizona--Superior Court--Some tort, contract, and real property rights cases are included in unclassified cases.

Arkansas--Municipal Court--Data are incomplete from 23 rural courts.

--City Court--Data are unavailable from five cities.

Delaware--Superior Court--Some real property rights are included with unclassified cases.

District of Columbia--Some real property rights cases are included in the unclassified category.

Florida--Circuit Court--Tort filings do not include some cases report with unclassified civil cases.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Data do not include District Court transfers or reopened prior cases.

Idaho--Some torts are reported with unclassified cases.

Illinois--Some real property rights cases are included with unclassified cases.

Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Data do not include some cases reported in a "redocketed civil" area.

--City Court and Town Court--Some data included in grand total could not be separated into casetypes.

Table 14: Tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Florida--County Court--Unclassified civil include some miscellaneous civil cases.	New Hampshire--Superior Court--Unclassified data include some miscellaneous civil cases, and tort, contract, and real property rights cases.
Georgia--Superior Court--Data include all civil appeals and some miscellaneous civil cases.	New York--Civil Court of the City of New York--Contract cases include torts.
Idaho--Data include some torts, and some miscellaneous civil cases.	North Carolina--District Court--Data include civil appeals from magistrates.
Illinois--Data include some estate cases.	North Dakota--County Court--Unclassified data include real property rights and some criminal appeals cases.
Kentucky--Circuit Court--Data include some administrative agency appeals in the Superior Court Department.	Ohio--Municipal Court--Some data are reported with miscellaneous civil cases.
Massachusetts--Unclassified data include miscellaneous civil appeals.	--County Court--Some contract cases are reported with miscellaneous civil cases.
Minnesota--District Court--Unclassified data include appeals of small claims cases.	Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Tort, contract, and real property rights cases include civil appeals.
--County Courts-- Small claims data include appeals of trial court cases.	Utah--District Court--Data include civil appeals.
Montana--District Court--Data include civil appeals of trial court cases.	Vermont--Superior Court--Data include paternity/bastardy cases.

- TABLE 15: Domestic relations caseload for state trial courts, 1984.
 TABLE 16: Estate caseload for state trial courts, 1984.
 TABLE 17: Mental health caseload for state trial courts, 1984.
 TABLE 18: Civil appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

Caseload in the tables are from both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. The same case types may be handled in different courts, from state to state. Only state totals can be compared. To facilitate comparisons, the states in these tables have been grouped into three categories: those states where a court has exclusive jurisdiction over a case type and where it submitted complete data; those states where more than one court handles a case type and each court submitted complete data; and those states that reported incomplete data from any one of the state courts with that case type jurisdiction.

The court system charts in Part III should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

The COSCA CSIS Committee has chosen to classify cases according to subject-matter rather than the remedy sought. Categories such as "law" and "equity" have been reclassified by case types handled in each court as identified in the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide.

Even with use of the Model Statistical Dictionary case definitions, the classifications vary from state to state. Domestic relations, for example, may include all family matters in some states while other states report only divorce actions as domestic relations cases. The CSIM classification scheme includes marriage dissolution, support/custody, adoption, paternity/bastardy, and miscellaneous as subcategories under domestic relations cases.

Some states count support and custody matters in their juvenile caseload, whereas the classification used here places these matters in domestic relations caseload. In some states support/custody issues are counted as separate cases, while other states treat support/custody issues as part of marriage dissolution cases. These situations are described partially in the "data definition" column on Table 15. Care should be taken to compare only those courts with similar data definitions.

The CSIM classification scheme includes probate/wills/intestate and guardianship/conservatorship/trusteeship as subcategories under estate cases.

Incidental appellate jurisdiction is indicated on Table 18 and in Figure H.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case type are included in these tables, and then only if the data are 90% complete. Many courts do not break data down beyond the broad civil, criminal, traffic, and juvenile categories.

Variations in counting cases:

Caseload cannot be compared among courts that do not count cases at the same beginning and end

point. Those states that do not count cases at the filing of the petition or complaint are indicated by an "*" in each table.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that were greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as <1%.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed by the number filed and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filed per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes.

If the number of filings was unavailable or was incomplete but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses.

If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases. For civil cases in trial courts, this measure will indicate, among other things, the propensity to litigate among the citizens in a given state.

Limitations on use:

In these case type tables, only the STATE TOTALS can be compared in those states where more than one court has jurisdiction over the case type.

Comparisons can be made between the data reported for a state where an individual court has exclusive jurisdiction over the type of case and the STATE TOTALS for states where more than one court has jurisdiction. Comparisons cannot be made for states reporting incomplete data. Comparisons should be made only between those courts that use the same unit of count for counting civil cases.

TABLE 15: Domestic relations caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Data Definition	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA					
Exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Alabama--Circuit Court	4	46,359	46,836	101%	1,162
Alaska--Superior Court	3	9,852			1,970
*District of Columbia--Superior Court		11,965	10,377	87%	1,921
Idaho--District Court		15,008	15,248	102%	1,499
Illinois--Circuit Court		135,796	136,667	101%	1,180
Kansas--District Court	3	25,196	24,848	99%	1,033
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	53,819			928
Minnesota--County Courts	2	40,124 ^j	49,874 ^j	124% ^j	964 ^j
Montana--District Court	4	8,577	7,409	86%	1,041
New Mexico--District Court	4	21,512	20,036	93%	1,511
North Dakota--District Court	1	6,646	6,518	98%	969
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas	1	111,862	111,049	99%	1,040
Oklahoma--District Court	3	45,841	45,804	100%	1,390
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas	2	121,739	113,578	93%	1,023
South Carolina--Family Court	4	51,924 ^j	53,827 ^j	104% ^j	1,573 ^j
Utah--District Court	4	16,523	12,481 ⁱ		1,000
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	5	39,425	41,380	105%	827
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Arizona--STATE TOTAL		36,703			1,202
Superior Court	4	31,828	32,982	104%	1,043
Justices of the Peace	N/A	3,703			121
Municipal Court	N/A	1,172			38
Arkansas--STATE TOTAL		39,977	35,221	88%	1,702
Chancery and Probate Court	1	35,325	34,190	97%	1,504
County Court	N/A	4,652	1,031	22%	198
Colorado--STATE TOTAL		37,830	35,454	94%	1,190
District Court and Denver Juvenile Court	1	37,830	35,454	94%	1,190
Connecticut--STATE TOTAL		26,440			839
Superior Court	4	23,836	24,701	104%	756
Probate Court	N/A	2,604			83
Delaware--STATE TOTAL		20,929	20,320	97%	3,414
Family Court	2	20,929	20,320	97%	3,414
Nebraska--STATE TOTAL		25,735	25,429	99%	1,602
District Court	4	24,602	24,294	99%	1,532
County Court	N/A	1,133	1,135	100%	71
New Hampshire--STATE TOTAL		11,941			1,222
Superior Court	4	7,657	8,208	107%	784
Probate Court	N/A	1,969			202
District Court	N/A	2,315			237
New York--STATE TOTAL		389,904	352,242	91%	2,174
*Supreme Court	N/A	67,789	69,320	102%	378
Family Court	1	319,014	279,710	88%	1,779
Surrogate's Court	N/A	3,101	4,212	136%	17
Puerto Rico--STATE TOTAL		34,667	32,908	95%	1,061
Superior Court	4	31,852	30,150	95%	975
District Court	N/A	2,815	2,758	98%	86

TABLE 15: Domestic relations caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Data Definition	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA					
California--Superior Court	5	164,352 ⁱ	143,458 ⁱ	87% ⁱ	641 ⁱ
Georgia--Superior Court	4	70,874 ⁱ	68,281 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	1,214 ⁱ
Guam--Superior Court	4	1,166 ⁱ	1,076 ⁱ	92% ⁱ	1,110 ⁱ
Hawaii--Circuit Court	3	14,291 ^{i,j}	14,429 ^{i,j}	101% ^{i,j}	1,375 ^{i,j}
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court	3	77,317 ⁱ	81,510 ⁱ	105% ⁱ	1,406 ⁱ
Iowa--District Court	3	24,686 ⁱ	24,661 ⁱ		848 ⁱ
Kentucky--Circuit Court	4	38,618 ⁱ	39,854 ⁱ	103% ⁱ	1,037 ⁱ
Maine--STATE TOTAL		9,216 ⁱ	8,934 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	797 ⁱ
Superior Court	3	1,705 ⁱ	2,094 ⁱ	123% ⁱ	147 ⁱ
District Court	4	7,511	6,840	91%	650
Maryland--Circuit Court	2	57,699 ⁱ	54,969 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	1,327 ⁱ
Michigan--Circuit Court	3	91,854 ⁱ	103,092 ⁱ	112% ⁱ	1,012 ⁱ
Missouri--Circuit Court	5		51,850 ⁱ		(1,035) ⁱ
New Jersey--Superior Court	2	131,988 ⁱ	133,944 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	1,756 ⁱ
North Carolina--District Court	4	59,039			957
Oregon--STATE TOTAL		25,708 ⁱ			961 ⁱ
Circuit Court	4	25,703	24,116	94%	961
County Court	N/A	5			1
Rhode Island--Family Court	4	5,588 ⁱ			581 ⁱ
South Dakota--Circuit Court	5	3,653 ⁱ	3,507 ⁱ		517 ⁱ
Tennessee--Circuit Court and Chancery Court	3	52,742			1,118
Texas--District Court	1	249,714 ^{i,j}	242,397 ^{i,j}	97% ^{i,j}	1,562 ^{i,j}
Vermont--STATE TOTAL		6,057 ⁱ	6,666 ⁱ		1,248 ⁱ
Superior Court	4	3,165 ⁱ	3,350 ⁱ	106% ⁱ	597 ⁱ
District Court	3	2,396	2,262	94%	452
Probate Court	N/A	496 ⁱ	1,054		199 ⁱ
Virginia--STATE TOTAL		114,934 ^{i,j}	103,187 ^{i,j}	90% ^{i,j}	2,039 ^{i,j}
Circuit Court	5	32,908 ⁱ	31,198 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	584 ⁱ
District Court	5	82,029 ⁱ	71,989 ⁱ	88% ⁱ	1,455 ⁱ
Washington--STATE TOTAL		49,457 ⁱ			1,137 ⁱ
Superior Court	5	47,821	41,014 ⁱ		1,100
District Court	N/A	1,067 ⁱ			24 ⁱ
Municipal Court	N/A	569 ⁱ			13 ⁱ
Wyoming--County Court	N/A	319	299	94%	62

Note: States omitted from this table did not specifically report domestic relations cases. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report. All available data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction

* = These courts count civil cases "at issue" rather than at the filing of the petition or complaint.

Data definition codes:

- 1 = Separate figures for marriage dissolution, support/custody, and URESA.
- 2 = Separate figures for marriage dissolution and support custody.
- 3 = Separate figures for marriage dissolution and URESA.
- 4 = No subcategories in domestic relations.

5 = Unknown or figures included with unclassified civil.

N/A = Data are not available

ⁱData are incomplete:

California--Superior Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include some support/custody, all adoption, and all paternity/bastardy cases.

Georgia--Superior Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include adoption data.

Guam--Superior Court--Some domestic relations cases are included with miscellaneous civil and juvenile data.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include some cases reported in reopened prior case category

Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include original support/custody cases, paternity/bastardy cases and adoption cases.

Iowa--District Court--Total domestic relations filings do not include adoption or paternity/bastardy cases. Total domestic relations dispositions do not include adoption, paternity/bastardy, or family in need of assistance cases.

TABLE 15: Domestic relations caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include all support/custody cases.	Vermont--Superior Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include paternity/bastardy cases.
Maine--Superior Court--Total domestic relations data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.	--Probate Court--Total domestic relations filings do not include miscellaneous domestic relations cases.
Maryland--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include some cases reported in unclassified civil.	Virginia--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include adoption cases, paternity/bastardy cases, and some support/custody cases.
Michigan--Circuit Court--No data were available for Hillsdale, Osceola, Kalkaska and Delta counties.	Washington--Superior Court--Total domestic relations dispositions do not include domestic violence petitions.
Missouri--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include adoption or termination of parental rights cases.	--District Court--One court did not report any data in 1984, and one other did not submit all reports.
New Jersey--Superior Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include adoptions, paternity/bastardy cases that do not involve monetary awards, and termination of parental rights cases.	--Municipal Court--Two courts did not report any data during 1984.
Oregon--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations dispositions do not include adoption data.	JExplanation of data included in the category:
Rhode Island--Family Court--Total domestic relations data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.	Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations caseload includes mental health cases.
South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total domestic relations filings do not include all support/custody cases or paternity/bastardy cases. Total domestic relations dispositions do not include all support/custody cases, paternity/bastardy cases and adoption cases.	Minnesota--County Courts--Total domestic relations caseload includes cases from the District Court.
Texas--District Court--Total domestic relations caseload does not include annulments or paternity/bastardy cases.	South Carolina--Family Court--Total domestic relations caseload includes miscellaneous civil cases.
Utah--District Court--Total domestic relations dispositions do not include spouse abuse cases.	Texas--District Court--Total domestic relations data include child-victim petitions.
	Virginia--District Court--Total domestic relations data include adult offenses against juvenile victims.

TABLE 16: Estate caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA				
Exclusive court jurisdiction:				
Alaska--Superior Court	1,352			270
Arizona--Superior Court	8,672	7,849	91%	284
Arkansas--Chancery and Probate Court	7,167	4,270	60%	305
California--Superior Court	65,711	63,097	96%	257
Connecticut--Probate Court	43,192			1,369
Delaware--Court of Chancery	2,288	2,090	91%	373
*District of Columbia--Superior Court	3,014	2,499	83%	484
Florida--Circuit Court	52,490			478
Idaho--District Court	4,486j	4,838j	108%j	448j
Iowa--District Court	24,190			831
Kansas--District Court	12,059	11,067	92%	495
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	58,618			1,011
Missouri--Circuit Court	11,983	11,099	93%	239
Montana--District Court	3,487	2,577	74%	423
Nebraska--County Court	9,155	9,575	105%	570
New Hampshire--Probate Court	11,988			1,227
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas	86,520	81,953	94%	805
Oklahoma--District Court	16,705j	14,991j	90%j	507j
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas	14,068	14,188	101%	118
South Dakota--Circuit Court	4,818			682
Utah--District Court	2,313	3,526	152%	140
Washington--Superior Court	15,528	9,631	62%	357
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	35,820	35,380	99%	752
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:				
Colorado--STATE TOTAL	7,980	7,109	89%	251
District Court and Denver Probate Court	7,980	7,109	89%	251
Kentucky--STATE TOTAL	26,952	26,871	100%	724
District Court	26,893	26,800	100%	2
Circuit Court	59	71	120%	722
New York--STATE TOTAL	81,146	64,184	79%	452
Family Court	254	298	117%	1
Surrogates' Court	80,892	63,886	79%	451
North Dakota--STATE TOTAL	3,687	3,239	88%	538
District Court	72	65	90%	11
County Court	3,615	3,174	88%	527
Oregon--STATE TOTAL	7,683	7,013	91%	287
Circuit Court	7,503	6,866	92%	281
District Court	67	49	73%	3
County Court	113	98	87%	4

TABLE 16: Estate caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA				
Guam--Superior Court	160 ⁱ	145 ⁱ	91% ⁱ	152 ⁱ
Hawaii--Circuit Court	2,094 ⁱ	1,213 ⁱ	58% ⁱ	202 ⁱ
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court	26,981 ⁱ	24,281 ⁱ	90% ⁱ	491 ⁱ
Probate Court	1,043 ^j	902 ^j	86% ^j	19 ^j
Minnesota--County Courts	12,059 ^j	15,937 ^j	132% ^j	290 ^j
North Carolina--Superior Court	39,477 ⁱ	39,872 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	640 ⁱ
South Carolina--Probate Court	16,506 ⁱ	10,047 ⁱ	60% ⁱ	500 ⁱ
Tennessee--Circuit Court Chancery Court	8,603			182
Vermont--Probate Court	2,873 ⁱ	2,493		470 ⁱ

Note: Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table did not specifically report estate cases. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

* = These courts count civil cases "at issue" rather than at the filing of the petition or complaint.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Guam Superior Court--Some estate data are included in the miscellaneous civil and juvenile data.

Hawaii Circuit Court--Some estate cases are found in the reopened prior cases.

Indiana Superior Court and Circuit Court--Estate caseload does not include cases included in "redocketed civil" category.
North Carolina Superior Court--Some estate cases are included in the unclassified civil category.
South Carolina Probate Court--Total estate data do not include some guardianship cases.
Vermont Probate Court--Total estate filed caseload does not include gifts to minors.
^jExplanation of data included in the category:
Idaho District Court--Estate caseload includes mental health cases.
Indiana Probate Court--Total estate figures include adoption cases.
Minnesota County Courts--Estate data include cases from District Court.
Oklahoma District Court--Estate data include mental health cases.

TABLE 17: Mental health caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA				
Exclusive court jurisdiction:				
Alaska--Superior Court	678			136
Arizona--Superior Court		797		(26)
Arkansas--Chancery and Probate Court	1,773	1,435	81%	75
California--Superior Court	4,745	5,239	110%	19
*District of Columbia--Superior Court	2,745	2,726	99%	441
Florida--Circuit Court	17,880			163
Illinois--Circuit Court	10,418	10,620	102%	91
Iowa--District Court		4,219		(145)
Kansas--District Court	2,879	2,879	100%	118
Maine--District Court	1,054	990	94%	91
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	4,128	3,721	90%	71
Missouri--Circuit Court	1,293	1,384	107%	26
Montana--District Court	469	431	92%	57
New Hampshire--Probate Court	190			19
New York--Family Court	167	203	122%	1
North Dakota--County Court	1,329	1,329	100%	194
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas	8,319	8,140	98%	77
South Carolina--Probate Court	2,089 ^J	1,353 ^J	65% ^J	63 ^J
South Dakota--Circuit Court	494			70
Utah--District Court	785	1,023	130%	48
Washington--Superior Court	7,900	5,617	71%	182
West Virginia--Circuit Court	4,287	4,291	100%	220
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	4,373	4,254	97%	92
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:				
Colorado--STATE TOTAL	2,784	2,701	97%	88
District Court and Denver Probate Court	2,784	2,701	97%	88
Connecticut--STATE TOTAL	2,733			87
Superior Court	752	710	94%	24
Probate Court	1,981			63
Kentucky--STATE TOTAL	5,092	4,194	82%	137
Circuit Court	0	27		
District Court	5,092	4,167	82%	137
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA				
Delaware--Superior Court	496	448	90%	81
Minnesota--County Courts	1,970 ^J	3,550 ^J	180% ^J	47 ^J
Oregon--Circuit Court	3,934			147
Tennessee--Circuit Court and Chancery Court	1,537			33
Vermont--District Court	444	467	105%	84

Note: Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table did not specifically report mental health cases. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

* = This court counts its civil cases "at issue" rather than at the filing of the petition or complaint.

^JExplanation of data included in the category:
Minnesota County Courts--Mental health caseload includes data from District Court.
South Carolina Probate Court--Mental health caseload includes some estate cases.

TABLE 18: Civil appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Appeal type	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE TOTALS					
Exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Arizona--Superior Court	T	413	352	85%	14
Connecticut--Superior Court	A	1,064	1,075	101%	34
*District of Columbia--Superior Court ...	A	173	426	246%	28
Idaho--District Court	A-T	500	465	93%	50
Iowa--District Court	T	732	717	98%	25
Kansas--District Court	A-T	341			14
North Dakota--District Court	A-T	330	321	97%	48
Vermont--Superior Court	A-T	413	441	107%	78
Washington--Superior Court	A-T	1,614	1,301	81%	37
West Virginia--Circuit Court	A-T	3,114			160
Not exclusive court jurisdiction					
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas	A	2,956	2,789	94%	28
Court of Claims	A	2,770	2,420	87%	26
INCOMPLETE STATE TOTALS					
Exclusive court jurisdiction:					
California--Superior Court	A ⁱ -T	17,681	18,155	103%	69
Delaware--Superior Court	A-T	320 ⁱ	233 ⁱ	73% ⁱ	52 ⁱ
Hawaii--Circuit Court	A	160 ⁱ	112 ⁱ	70% ⁱ	15 ⁱ
Illinois--Circuit Court	A	22,951 ⁱ	28,620 ⁱ	125% ⁱ	199 ⁱ
Kentucky--Circuit Court	A-T	1,246 ⁱ	1,186 ⁱ	95% ⁱ	33 ⁱ
Maine--Superior Court	A ⁱ -T	262	274	105%	23
Maryland--Circuit Court	A-T	3,473 ⁱ	3,348 ⁱ	96% ⁱ	80 ⁱ
Massachusetts--Trial Court	A ⁱ -T	891	1,353	152%	15
Michigan--Circuit Court	A-T	7,693 ⁱ	7,779 ⁱ	101% ⁱ	85 ⁱ
Minnesota--District Court	A-T		131 ^j		(30) ^j
Montana--District Court	A-T ⁱ	138			17
South Dakota--Circuit Court	A-T ⁱ	244			35
Utah--District Court	A-T	299 ⁱ	195 ⁱ	65% ⁱ	18 ⁱ
Wyoming--District Court	A-T	139 ⁱ			27 ⁱ
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Colorado--District Court and Denver Superior Court	A-T	1,109	784	71%	35
Nebraska--Workmen's Compensation Court .	A	305	295	97%	19
Oregon--Tax Court	A	249	269	108%	9
Puerto Rico--Superior Court	A-T ⁱ	179	172	96%	6
District Court	A	14	13	93%	< 1
Tennessee--Circuit Court and Chancery Court	A-T	11,817			251
Texas--District Court	A	7,920 ⁱ	8,389 ⁱ	106% ⁱ	50 ⁱ
Virginia--Circuit Court	A-T	5,443	3,983	73%	97

TABLE 18: Civil appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table did not specifically report civil appeal cases. States with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

*This court counts cases "at issue" rather than at the filing of the petition or complaint.

Appeal type code:

- A = The reported data represent appeal of administrative agency cases.
- Aⁱ = The court has jurisdiction over appeal of administrative agency cases, but the data are unavailable.
- T = The reported data represent appeal of trial court cases.
- Tⁱ = The court has jurisdiction over appeal of trial court cases, but the data are unavailable.

ⁱData are incomplete:

- Delaware Superior Court--Some civil appeals are included in the unclassified civil category.
- Hawaii Circuit Court--Some civil appeals are included in the miscellaneous civil category.

Illinois Circuit Court--Some civil appeals are included in the miscellaneous remedy category.

Kentucky Circuit Court--Total civil appeals figures do not include any administrative appeals, except for workmen's compensation cases. The remainder of administrative appeals are included in the "other civil" category.

Maryland Circuit Court--Some civil appeals are included in the unreported categories.

Michigan Circuit Court--No data were available for Hillsdale, Osceola, Kalkaska, and Delta counties.

Texas District Court--Civil appeals do not include agency appeals other than workmen's compensation cases. These are included in other civil.

Utah District Court--Total civil appeals do not include appeals de novo from the Justice of the Peace court. These cases are categorized by case type.

Wyoming District Court--No data were reported from Sublette County for the first half of the year.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

- Minnesota District Court--Civil appeal data includes criminal appeal cases.
- Wyoming District Court--Civil appeal data includes criminal appeal cases.

TABLE 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

The "+" symbol under the heading "case type" indicates what case types are reported for each piece of trial data. An "o" symbol indicates that the reported figures do not include that case type. Different kinds of cases take differing lengths of time to hear depending on the complexity of the issue involved: an uncontested divorce case will take very little time, while a tort or contract case might take days. Trial dispositions should only be compared for the same case types. General jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts reporting data are included in this table.

Variations in case classifications and definitions:

Case categories and the data classified in each case category vary from state to state. The CSIM case types focus on subject-matter rather than on the remedy sought.

The dollar amount sought in civil lawsuits also varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, as is indicated in Figure D. Tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases should only be compared if the dollar amount jurisdiction is similar.

Variations in counting both cases and trials:

Caseload cannot be compared among courts that do not count cases in the same way. Most of the courts on this table count the petition or complaint as a case at the time that it is filed. An "*" indicates those courts that count civil cases "at issue" rather than at the filing of the petition or complaint.

The definitions used by each court to count trials are indicated in a separate column. Comparisons can only be made between courts that count trials in the same way.

It should also be pointed out that some states may be reporting informal hearings as trials. In the 1985 Annual Report, an effort will be made to draw greater distinctions between hearings and trials.

Appropriate analyses:

In some situations, the number of trials were available but the number of total dispositions were unavailable. In these instances, the number of filings were used as the denominator and were put in parentheses to indicate they were filings rather than dispositions.

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as a <1%.

Trials as a percent of dispositions.
Dividing the number of trials conducted by the total number of cases disposed of for the appropriate case type results in the trial rate for that case type for the court.

Jury trials as a percent of dispositions.
Dividing the number of jury trials conducted by the total number of cases disposed of for the appropriate case type results in the jury trial rate for that case type for the court.

Jury trials as a percent of trials. Dividing the number of jury trials by the total number of trials conducted for that case type results in the proportion of trials that are trials by jury for that case type for the court.

Limitations on use:

Comparisons on these tables must be restricted to the court level, and must be controlled for case type, unit of count, and trial definitions. State totals have not been computed in order to avoid any temptation to compare "apples and oranges."

Care should also be taken to compare only those courts that share similar rules regarding the availability of jury trials. For example, in some states both parties to civil litigation must agree to a jury trial, while in other states one of the parties can demand a jury trial.

TABLE 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984.

State and court title	Case type for which trial data given								Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions for case types described	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials	
	Tort	Contract	Real Prop.	Sm. Claims	Dom. Rela.	Estate	Men. Health	Appeals								
Arizona:																
Superior Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	27,329 ⁱ	1,948 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	646 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	33% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	32,982 ⁱ	1,452 ⁱ	4% ⁱ	86 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	6% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	7,849	0	0%	0	0%	0%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	A	747	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Justices of the Peace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	A	76,502	13,627	18%	14	<1%	<1%
California:																
Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	80,511	3,817	5%	1,561	2%	41%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	495	138	28%	43	9%	31%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	143,458 ⁱ	96,480 ⁱ	67% ⁱ	74 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	<1% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	63,097	57,282	91%	296	<1%	1%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	A	5,239	4,839	92%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	18,155	17,070	94%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	A	162,488	57,976	36%	1,142	1%	2%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	14,062	4,486	32%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Justice Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	10,828	2,610	24%	26	<1%	1%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	23,265	15,984	69%	--	--	--
Municipal Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	380,073	91,285	69%	637	<1%	1%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	A	377,183	296,367	79%	19	<1%	<1%
Colorado:																
County Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	62,868	3,106	5%	85	<1%	3%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	15,793	5,320	34%	--	--	--
Connecticut:																
Superior Court	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	49,319	1,334 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	381	1%	29% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	24,701 ⁱ	1,132 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	--	1,075	429	40%	--	--	--
Delaware:																
Superior Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	1,749	138	8%	88	5%	64%
District of Columbia:																
Superior Court*	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	6,038 ⁱ	442 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	169 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	38% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	C	2,726	31	1%	16	1%	<1%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	C	426	15	4%	0	0%	0%
Florida:																
Circuit Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	21,783 ⁱ	11,583 ⁱ	53% ⁱ	1,565 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	14% ⁱ
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	32,767 ⁱ	20,227	62% ⁱ	507	2% ⁱ	3%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	26,746 ⁱ	16,881	63% ⁱ	116	<1% ⁱ	1%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	86,594 ⁱ	78,725 ⁱ	91% ⁱ	2 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	<1% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	44,660 ⁱ	116	1% ⁱ	1	<1% ⁱ	<1% ⁱ
	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	A	73,548 ⁱ	55,139	75% ⁱ	331	<1% ⁱ	1%
County Court	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	47,023 ⁱ	31,305	67% ⁱ	34	<1% ⁱ	<1%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	44,897 ⁱ	29,168	65% ⁱ	13	<1% ⁱ	<1%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	A	150,266 ⁱ	100,324	67% ⁱ	17	<1% ⁱ	<1%
Hawaii:																
Circuit Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	A	7,488 ⁱ	178 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	32 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	18% ⁱ
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	2,804 ⁱ	145 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	105 ⁱ	4% ⁱ	72% ⁱ
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	4,036 ⁱ	91 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	18 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	20% ⁱ
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	343 ⁱ	6 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	4 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	67% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	A	14,291 ⁱ	48 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	1 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	1,213 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0% ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0% ⁱ	0% ⁱ
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	691	22	3%	--	--	--
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	11,603	94	1%	--	--	--
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	1,252	71	6%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	5,113	518	10%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	--	261	15	6%	--	--	--

Table 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Case type for which trial data given								Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions for case types described	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
	Tort	Contract	Real Prop.	Sm. Claims	Dom. Rela.	Estate	Men. Health	Appeals							
Idaho:															
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	1,592 ⁱ	429 ⁱ	27% ⁱ			
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	14,044	9,034	64%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	15,248	9,774	64%			
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	A	4,838	2,593	54%			
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	465	263	57%			
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	2,822 ⁱ	693	25% ⁱ			
	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	A	20,242	3,797	19%			
Illinois:															
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	185,168 ⁱ			1,993	1%	
Indiana:															
Superior Court and															
Circuit Court	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	36,142 ⁱ	6,217 ^j		--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	81,510 ⁱ	50,366 ^j		0	0%	0%
	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	C	54,567 ⁱ	14,047 ^j		658 ^j	5% ^j	
City Court and															
Town Court	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	9,766 ⁱ	485 ⁱ	5% ⁱ			
Municipal Court of															
Marion County	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	11,128	3,271	29%	49	< 1%	1%
County Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	3,584 ⁱ	545 ⁱ	15% ⁱ	11 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	63,339 ⁱ	12,686 ⁱ	20% ⁱ	--	--	--
Probate Court	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	C	1,485 ⁱ	43 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	0	0%	0%
Small Claims Court															
of Marion County ..	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	55,510	12,841	23%	--	--	--
Iowa:															
District Court	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	71,300	12,796	18%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	A	16,537 ⁱ	212 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	5 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	A	54,738 ⁱ	5,328	10% ⁱ	430	1% ⁱ	8%
Kansas:															
District Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	A	69,668	4,440	6%	487	1%	11%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	22,804 ⁱ	3,798 ⁱ	17% ⁱ	4 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ
Louisiana:															
District Court	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	B	(164,207)			755	(< 1%)	
Maine:															
Superior Court	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	A	5,764 ⁱ	381 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	192 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	50% ⁱ
Maryland:															
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	A	89,218	7,981	9%	1,228	1%	15%
New Jersey:															
Superior Court*	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	43,916 ⁱ	1,695 ⁱ	4% ⁱ	980 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	58% ⁱ
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	183,563 ⁱ	2,505 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	110 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	4% ⁱ
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	123,489 ⁱ	33,000 ⁱ	27% ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0% ⁱ	0% ⁱ
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	C	52,088	11,794	23% ⁱ	5 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	133,944 ⁱ	9,029 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	--	--	--
	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	C	35,899 ⁱ	2,822	8%	1,745	5%	62%
New York:															
Supreme Court and															
County Court*	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	C	133,529 ⁱ	13,752 ⁱ	10% ⁱ	5,481 ⁱ	4% ⁱ	40% ⁱ
District Court and															
City Court	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	C	112,590	3,807 ⁱ	3% ⁱ			
North Carolina:															
Superior Court	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	A	82,160	5,535 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	910 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	16% ⁱ
District Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	A	104,789	15,289	15%	417	1%	3%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	194,379			--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	A	(59,039)	50,452	(85%)	75	(1%)	1%
North Dakota:															
District Court	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	C	13,378	2,950	22%	71	1%	2%

Table 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Case type for which trial data given								Jury trial defini- tion	Number of disposi- tions for case types described	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of disposi- tions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispo- sitions	Jury trials as a percent of trials	
	Tort	Contract	Real. Prop.	Sm. Claims	Dom. Rela.	Estate	Men. Health	Appeals								Misc. Civil
Ohio:																
Court of Common Pleas	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	20,610 ⁱ	1,955 ⁱ	9% ⁱ	942 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	48% ⁱ
	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	57,009	11,597	20%	543	1%	5%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	79,647 ⁱ	12,701 ⁱ	16% ⁱ	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	2,789	456	16%	170	6%	37%
County Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	593	111	19%	2	1%	2%
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	5,569 ⁱ	261 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	4 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	3,340	107	3%	2	<1%	1%
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	3,042	280	9%	2	<1%	1%
Court of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	2,420	17	1%	1	<1%	6%
Municipal Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	15,212	1,102	7%	95	1%	9%
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	153,205 ⁱ	3,871 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	88 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	54,019	1,248	2%	11	<1%	1%
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	15,403 ⁱ	1,108 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	20 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	2% ⁱ
Oregon:																
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	A	30,320 ⁱ	2,147 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	1,038 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	48% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	24,116 ⁱ	1,438 ⁱ	6% ⁱ	--	--	--
Pennsylvania:																
Court of Common Pleas	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	C	29,139	5,008	17%	1,305	4%	26%
District Justice Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	177,927	43,545	24%	--	--	--
Puerto Rico:																
Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	3,794 ^j	395 ^j	10% ^j	--	--	--
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	4,383 ^j	428 ^j	10% ^j	--	--	--
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	9,806 ^j	896 ^j	9% ^j	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	30,150 ^j	2,819 ^j	9% ^j	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	--	172 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	20% ⁱ	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	--	13,041	990 ^j	8%	--	--	--
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	1,529	241	16%	--	--	--
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	131	33	25%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	2,758	105	4%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	--	13	5	39%	--	--	--
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	--	48,789	6,253	13%	--	--	--
Rhode Island:																
District Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	13,688	3,031	22%	--	--	--
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	7,791	1,277	16%	--	--	--
South Dakota:																
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	A	9,770 ⁱ	565 ^{i,j}		129	1% ⁱ	23% ^j
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	18,440	2,288 ^j	12% ^j	--	--	--
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	3,507 ⁱ	297 ^{i,j}		0	0% ⁱ	0% ^j
Texas:																
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	30,455	3,855	13%	1,296	4%	34%
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	45,032	4,623	10%	463	1%	10%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	585	188	32%	17	3%	9%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	242,397 ^{i,j}	169,210 ^{i,j}	70% ^{i,j}	315 ^{i,j}	<1% ^{i,j}	<1% ^{i,j}
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	8,389 ⁱ	1,887 ⁱ	20% ⁱ	481 ⁱ	6% ⁱ	25% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	32,167 ⁱ	2,375 ⁱ	7% ⁱ	140 ⁱ	<1% ⁱ	6% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	A	45,617 ⁱ	12,613 ⁱ	28% ⁱ	723 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	6% ⁱ
County-Level Courts..	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	7,778 ^{i,j}	794 ^{i,j}	10% ^{i,j}	145 ^{i,j}	2% ^{i,j}	18% ^{i,j}
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	30,254 ^{i,j}	2,101 ^{i,j}	7% ^{i,j}	117 ^{i,j}	<1% ^{i,j}	6% ^{i,j}
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	C	2,589 ^{i,j}	2,044 ^{i,j}	79% ^{i,j}	0	0%	0%
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	C	1,325 ⁱ	207 ^{i,j}	16% ^{i,j}	0	0%	0%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	41,768 ^j	4,735 ^j	11% ^j	470 ^j	1% ^j	10% ^j

Table 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Case type for which trial data given								Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions for case types described	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
	Tort	Contract	Real Prop.	Sm. Claims	Dom. Rela.	Estate	Men. Health	Appeals							
Utah:															
District Court	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	A	24,076 ⁱ	1,034 ⁱ	4% ⁱ		
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	23,364	560	2%		
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	A	21,659	6,132	28%		
Justice of the Peace Court	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	96	31	32%	1	1%
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	3,740	613	16%	3	< 1%
Vermont:															
Superior Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	C	441	133	30%	4	1%
	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	C	5,085	703	14%	92	2%
District Court	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	3,686	254	7%	13	< 1%
	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	9,463	1,041	11%	1	< 1%
Virginia:															
Circuit Court	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	31,198 ⁱ	1,707 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	10 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	3,983	1,734	44%	150	4%
	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	A	38,234 ⁱ	8,017 ⁱ	21% ⁱ	1,552 ⁱ	4% ⁱ
Washington:															
Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	7,280	752 ⁱ	10% ⁱ		
	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	13,311	714 ⁱ	5% ⁱ		
	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	8,443	348 ⁱ	4% ⁱ		
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	41,014 ⁱ	1,978 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	--	--
	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	A	15,248	134 ⁱ	1% ⁱ		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	A	1,301	429 ⁱ	33% ⁱ		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	A	4,968	295 ⁱ	6% ⁱ		
District Court	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	A	(91,724) ⁱ	25,339 ⁱ	(28%) ⁱ	1,949 ⁱ	(2%) ⁱ
West Virginia:															
Circuit Court	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	A	33,224 ^j			454 ^j	1% ^j
Wisconsin:															
Circuit Court	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	A	167,005	5,073	3%	37	< 1%
	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	A	41,380	6,903	17%	72	< 1%
	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	A	70,673 ^j	4,439 ^j	6% ^j	1,069 ^j	2% ^j
Wyoming:															
District Court	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	A	11,163 ^{ij}	3,508 ^{ij}	31% ^{ij}	71 ^{ij}	1% ^{ij}
County Court	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	A	18,823	3,658	19%		2% ^{ij}

Note: All available data are entered in the table and all appropriate calculations are included. Blank spaces indicate that the data are unavailable, less than 90% complete, or calculations are inappropriate.

*A civil case is counted when it has reached issue.

-- = Not applicable.

+ = Data are given for these case types.

0 = Data do not include these case types.

Trial definition:

A = A jury trial is counted at jury selection, empaneling or swearing in.

B = A jury trial is counted at introduction of evidence or swearing of first witness.

C = A jury trial is counted at verdict or decision.

ⁱData are not complete:

Arizona--Superior Court--Tort, contract, and real property rights statistics do not include transfers in/out. Domestic relations cases in Arizona do not include support/custody cases, which are considered part of marriage dissolution cases.

California--Superior Court--Domestic relations does not include some support/custody, all adoption, and all paternity/bastardy cases.

Connecticut--Superior Court--Trials for tort, contract, and domestic relations cases do not include trials conducted by geographic area courts. Domestic relations cases in Connecticut do not include support/custody cases, which are considered part of marriage dissolution cases.

Table 19: Civil jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

District of Columbia--Superior Court--Real property rights cases do not include landlord and tenant matters.	Oregon--Circuit Court--The combined case types include civil and criminal appeals and support/custody. The domestic relations figure along does not include adoptions or the support/custody cases included in the combined figure.
Florida--Circuit Court and County Court--Dispositions in Florida do not include reopened cases dispositions. Tort cases do not include professional tort, which is combined with other case types in another line in this table.	South Dakota--Circuit Court--The combined case types include only support/custody and paternity/bastardy in the domestic relations category, and trial court appeals in the appeals category. The separate domestic relations figures includes contested marriage dissolution and some support/custody cases.
Hawaii--Circuit Court--All case types do not include some cases reported as reopened prior cases.	Texas--District Court--Domestic relations cases do not include annulments or paternity/bastardy cases.
Idaho--District Court--Some tort cases and miscellaneous civil are combined with other case types in another line in this table.	Virginia--Circuit Court--Domestic relations includes only marriage dissolution. The combined case types include tort, contract some real property rights, adoptions, paternity/bastardy, some support/custody, and some miscellaneous civil cases.
Illinois--Circuit Court--All tort, but only some contract and real property rights cases are included.	Washington--Superior Court--Domestic relations does not include domestic violence petitions. Two counties did not report trial data by case type.
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--All civil case disposition figures do not include some cases reported as "redocketed civil" in Indiana. Domestic relations figure does not include some support/custody cases, which are combined with other case types in another line in this table.	District Court--One court submitted no data, another incomplete data.
Probate Court--Adoptions are the only domestic relations cases handled.	Wyoming--District Court--Sublette County reported data for only the first half of the year.
City Court and Town Court--Some cases reported were not identified by case type.	
County Court--Some cases reported were not identified by case type.	Explanation of data included in the category:
Iowa--District Court--Estate cases do not include guardianship/conservatorship/trusteeship. Domestic relations do not include adoption, paternity/bastardy, or family in need of assistance cases.	Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Trial figures include redocketed figures as well as "hearings".
Kansas--District Court--Domestic relations does not include adoption cases.	South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total trial figures include hearings.
Maine--Superior Court--Domestic relations does not include support/custody (which is not counted separately from marriage dissolution) or paternity/bastardy cases. Civil appeals do not include administrative agency appeals.	Texas--District Court--Domestic relations figures include child-victim petitions. County-Level Courts--Civil case data for Harris County (Houston) is not included in separate case categories, but is included in the combined case types on a later line in this chart. The combined case types also include juvenile child-victim petitions from all county courts. All disposed civil case type data elements include appeals that could not be broken down by case type.
New Jersey--Superior Court and County Court--Some tort, contract, real property rights, mental health, estate, and miscellaneous civil cases are found in a combined statistic on another line in this table.	Utah--District Court--Domestic relations does not include spouse abuse case dispositions.
New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Total does not include uncontested marriage dissolution cases or appeals of trial court cases.	Vermont--Superior Court--Domestic relations includes only paternity/bastardy cases.
North Carolina--Superior Court--Adoption cases are not included in domestic relations.	West Virginia--Circuit Court--Includes tort, contract, real property rights, marriage dissolution, support/custody, paternity/bastardy, and contested estate cases.
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas--Tort figures include only personal injury cases. Domestic relations figures include only marriage dissolution cases.	Wisconsin--Circuit Court--The combined case types include traffic/other violations appeals.
County Court--Some contract cases are combined with other cases on another line in this table.	Wyoming--District Court--Juvenile cases and criminal appeals are included in the civil data.
Municipal Court--Some contract cases are combined with other cases on another line in this table.	

FIGURE E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984.

FIGURE F: Minimum statutory definitions of a felony, 1984.

Criminal case unit of count. The CSIM Project has always been concerned about the fact that states prosecute cases in substantially different ways, and that this ultimately has an impact on the way such cases are counted by the courts. Since the publication of the 1975 volume of this series, some effort has been made to identify the various methods of counting criminal cases for each state court. The two predominant methods were either a defendant count, or a charging document count. Since charging documents could have one or more defendants, it was assumed that courts using charging documents would have fewer per capita criminal cases than those states who reported cases using the actual number of defendants. Therefore, states were grouped according to their units of count.

The 1984 Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting revealed several problems with that method of counting criminal cases. First, counting the number of charging documents is insufficient as a measure of counting cases unless one knows the possible contents of such documents. For example, when multiple defendants are involved in the same crime, is it common practice to have one, or more than one defendant per document? In addition, when there are multiple offenses per incident, does common practice call for a single charging document for all offenses or a separate document for each offense?

Of equal importance to the contents of a charging document in counting criminal cases is the point in the process when a criminal case is counted. The two predominant points are at the filing of the complaint, and the filing of the information or indictment. Since the filing of the complaint occurs much earlier in the process than the filing of the information or indictment, courts that count cases at the filing of the complaint should have a much higher caseload than courts which wait until the information or indictment before counting criminal cases.

Figure E presents information on all dimensions of the criminal unit of count: the point in the process at which criminal cases are counted; the number of defendants per case; and the contents of charging documents. This information has been organized into the following

typology. The contents of the cases (i.e., the number of possible defendants/charges) are represented by the numbers one through eleven. The point in the process at which a case is counted is represented by the letters A through E.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case:

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which a case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment
- B. At the filing of the information or complaint
- C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
- D. At the assigning of a docket number
- E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

The combination of these two dimensions of the criminal unit of count is provided for each court when criminal data are presented.

Defining felonies. Figure F illustrates the variation that exists among the states regarding the statutory definition of a felony. Although the overwhelming majority of states define felonies by possible sentences exceeding approximately one year in the state prison, almost one-third of the states define a felony as crimes with possible sentences of: substantially less than a year; two or more years; or with no minimum sentence length.

FIGURE E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984.

STATE:	General/ limited juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document				
			One	or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)	One or more inci- dents	
ALABAMA:									
Circuit Court	G	Indictment	X					X	
District Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				(No data reported)		
ALASKA:									
Superior Court	G	Indictment		X				X	
District Court	L	Complaint		X				X	
ARIZONA:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X						X
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
ARKANSAS:									
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X				
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
City Court, Police Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X				
CALIFORNIA:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X					X	
Justice Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
COLORADO:									
District Court	G	First appearance for some counties/informa- tion for cases coming up from County Court.	X						X
County Court	L	Complaint/summons	X						X
CONNECTICUT:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X					X	
DELAWARE:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X					X	
Family Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Justice of the Peace Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X				
Court of Common Pleas	L	Complaint	X		X				
Municipal Court of Wilmington	L	Complaint	X		X				
Alderman's Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Superior Court	G	Complaint/information/ indictment	X					X	
FLORIDA:									
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment or sworn complaint	X				(Prosecutor decides)		
County Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
GEORGIA:									
Superior Court	G	Indictment/accusation		X				X	
State Court	L	Accusation		X				X	
Magistrate Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Probate Court	L	Accusation	X					X	
Municipal Court	L	No data reported							
Civil Court	L	No data reported							
County Recorder's Court	L	No data reported							
Municipal Courts and the City Court of Atlanta	L	No data reported							
HAWAII:									
Circuit Court	G	Complaint/indictment	X					X (Most serious charge)	
District Court	L	Information/complaint	X					X (Most serious charge)	

Figure E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

STATE:	General/ limited juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants One or more	Contents of charging document		
				Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)	One or more inci- dents
IDAHO:						
District Court	G	Information	X			X
Magistrates Division	G	Complaint	X			X
ILLINOIS:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
INDIANA:						
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X (may not be consistent)	
County Court	L	Information/complaint	X		X (may not be consistent)	
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	Information/complaint	X		X (may not be consistent)	
City Court and Town Court	L	Information/complaint	X		X (may not be con- sistent)	
IOWA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
KANSAS:						
District Court	G	First appearance/ information/indictment	X		X	
KENTUCKY:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
District Court	L	Complaint/citation	X		X	
LOUISIANA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment	Varies	Varies		
City Court and Parish Court	L	Information/complaint	X		X	
MAINE:						
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
District Court	L	Information/complaint	X	X		X
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
District Court	L	Citation/information	X		X	
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:						
Superior Court Dept.	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
Housing Court Dept.	G	Complaint	X		X	
District Court Dept.	G	Complaint	X		X	
Boston Municipal Ct.	G	Complaint	X		X	
MICHIGAN:						
Circuit Court	G	Information	X		X	
District Court	L	Complaint	X		X	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X	
MINNESOTA:						
District Court	G	Complaint	X		X	
County Court	L	Complaint	X	X		
County Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X	X		
MISSISSIPPI:		Data are unavailable				
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	Not consistent statewide (depends on prosecutor)			
Associate Division	G	Complaint	Not consistent statewide (depends on prosecutor)			
MONTANA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X	
Justice of Peace Court and Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X	
City Court	L	Complaint	X		X	

Figure E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

STATE:	General/ limited juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document				
			One	One or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)	One or more inci- dents	
NEBRASKA:									
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X					(not con- sistently observed statewide)	
County Court	L	Information/complaint	X					X	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
NEVADA:									
District Court	G	Information/indictment	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor			
Justice Court	L	Complaint	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor			
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor			
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X				
District Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
NEW JERSEY:									
Superior Court (Law Division and Chancery Division)	G	Accusation/indictment	X				X		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X		
NEW MEXICO:									
District Court	G	Complaint	X				X		
Magistrate Court	L	Complaint	X				X		
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	Complaint	X				X		
NEW YORK:									
Supreme Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X (may vary with prosecutor)		
County Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X (may vary with prosecutor)		
Criminal Court of the City of New York	L	Docket number		X			X		
District Court and City Court	L	Complaint	X				X		
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X		
District Court	L	Complaint/summons	X			X (2 max)			
NORTH DAKOTA:									
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X (may vary)		
County Court	L	Complaint/information	X				Varies		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X		
OHIO:									
Court of Common Pleas	G	Arraignment	X				X		
County Court	L	Warrant/summons	X				X		
Municipal Court	L	Warrant/summons	X				X		
Mayor's Court	L	No data reported							
OKLAHOMA:									
District Court	G	Information/indictment		X				X	

Figure E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

STATE:	General/ limited juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document				
			One	One or more	Single charge	Single incident	Single incident	One or more inci- dents	
						(set # of charges per case)	(unlim- ited # of charges)		
OREGON:									
Circuit Court	G	Complaint/indictment	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)			
District Court	L	Complaint/indictment	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)			
Justice Court	L	Complaint	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)			
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Court of Common Pleas	G	Information/docket transcript	X					X	
District Justice Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court	L	Complaint	X					X	
PUERTO RICO:									
Superior Court	G	Accusation	X		X				
District Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
RHODE ISLAND:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X						X
District Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Circuit Court	G	Indictment	X					X	
Magistrate Court	L	Warrant/summons	X					X	
Municipal Court	L	Warrant/summons	X					X	
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
Circuit Court	G	Complaint	X					X	
TENNESSEE:									
Circuit Court, Chancery Court, and Criminal Court	G	Information/indictment			Not consistent statewide				
General Sessions Court	L	No data reported							
Municipal Court	L	No data reported							
TEXAS:									
District Court and Criminal District Court	G	Information/indictment	X					X	
County Level Courts	L	Complaint/information	X				Varies		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				
Justice of the Peace Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X				
UTAH:									
District Court	G	Information		X					X
Circuit Court	L	Information/citation		X					X
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Citation	X					X	
VERMONT:									
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X					X	
District Court	G	Arraignment	X						X
VIRGINIA:									
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X			X			
District Court	L	Warrant/summons	X			X			
WASHINGTON:									
Superior Court	G	Information		X				X	
District Court	L	Complaint/citation	X				X (2 max)		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint/citation	X				X (2 max)		
WEST VIRGINIA:									
Circuit Court	G	Warrant/indictment		X					X
Magistrate Court	L	Warrant		X					X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X				

Figure E: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

STATE:	General/ limited juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document				
			One	One or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)	One or more inci- dents	
WISCONSIN:									
Circuit Court	G	Initial appearance	X						
Municipal Court	L	Complaint/citation	X		X		X		
WYOMING:									
District Court	G	Information/indictment		X				X	
County Court and Justice of the Peace Court	L	Complaint/information		X					
Municipal Court	L	Citation/complaint	X		X			X	

Source: 1984 State Trial J.

Source: 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

FIGURE F: Minimum statutory definitions of a felony, 1984.

State	No minimum*	Less than 1 year	1 year	One year plus a day	2 years or more
Alabama				X	
Alaska			X		
Arizona			X		
Arkansas			X		
California			X		
Colorado		6 months			
Connecticut			X		
Delaware	X				
District of Columbia			X		
Florida			X		
Georgia				X	
Hawaii				X	
Idaho				X	
Illinois			X		
Indiana				X	
Iowa	X				
Kansas			X		
Kentucky				X	
Louisiana	X				
Maine			X		
Maryland	X				
Massachusetts	X				
Michigan			X		
Minnesota				X	
Mississippi -- data are unavailable					
Missouri				X	
Montana	X				
Nebraska	X				
Nevada	X				
New Hampshire				X	
New Jersey			X		
New Mexico				X	
New York				X	
North Carolina			X		
North Dakota				X	
Ohio		6 months		X	
Oklahoma			X		
Oregon					5 years
Pennsylvania		6 months			
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island			X		
South Carolina		3 months		X	
South Dakota			X		
Tennessee					X
Texas					
Utah				X	
Vermont	X			X	
Virginia				X	
Washington			X		
West Virginia				X	
Wisconsin			X		
Wyoming					

*In many jurisdictions, felonies are defined by statutes, not by length of sentence.
Source: 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

TABLE 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

States reported in this table include all courts with jurisdiction over these criminal case types--both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. The same case types may be handled in different courts from state to state.

The court system charts in Part III should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court. Only state totals should be compared among states with courts using the same unit of count.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

The case categories and the data classified in the case categories vary from state to state. Therefore, the case types used in this Report are those chosen for inclusion in the State Court Model Annual Report and State Court Model Statistical Dictionary.

Even with use of the model case types, however, caseloads are not comparable if state statutes vary as to the types of criminal cases classified as felonies or misdemeanors. Certain drug offenses, for example, may be serious felonies in one state but only misdemeanors in another, see Figure F for felony variations.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case types are included in this table, and then only if the data are at least 90% complete. Many courts do not break data down beyond the broad criminal category.

In past volumes of this series, separate tables were presented for the various case types consolidated into this table. However, since DWI/DUI cases can be either felonies or misdemeanors, and with the introduction of the new limited felony category, the presentation of separate tables would not present a complete picture of either felonies or misdemeanors. Therefore, this table was developed to provide a more comprehensive look at the total state offense caseload. Unless otherwise indicated, these figures do not include criminal appeals.

Variations in counting cases:

The various units of count in criminal cases are identified in the column labeled "unit of count." A quick glance at this column indicates that few states use the same unit of count in their general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. It is, therefore, impossible to arrange this table so that courts having the same unit of count are together because the courts handling criminal cases in a state would be separated. This means, unfortunately, that total state caseloads are not comparable unless parallel courts in two or more states handle the same kinds of cases and count them in the same way, e.g., Alabama and California.

A more complete description of these units of count can be found in Figure E.

Appropriate analysis:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that were greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as $\geq < 1\%$.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases which the court disposed. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed of by the number filed, and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed. This figure was not computed when the filed and disposed figures were not comparable.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filed per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If the number of filings was not available but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses. Population figures represent the 18-year-old-plus state population.

If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, unit of count, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

Felony cases are easier to compare in this table than the other case types because almost all felony cases are handled in general jurisdiction courts.

Limitations on use:

Only STATE TOTALS can be compared in those states where more than one court has jurisdiction over the case type. Comparisons can be made between the data reported for a state with an individual court that has exclusive jurisdiction over the type of case, and the STATE TOTALS for states where more than one court has jurisdiction if the units of count are the same. Comparisons should be avoided for states not reporting data for one or more courts that have jurisdiction over the case type.

It should also be noted that any change(s) in the caseload of a court may not indicate a change in the actual "offense-rate" within a state, but may merely reflect changes in the criminal code, law enforcement policies, and/or citizen reporting rates--among other things. Consequently, these data can be used for little more than court management measures.

TABLE 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Unit of court	State court totals									
		Triable felony		Limited felony		Misdemeanor		DWI/DUI		Unclassified	
		Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
COMPLETE STATE DATA WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS											
NEW HAMPSHIRE: STATE TOTAL		3,813	3,872	NH	NH	30,226	NH	10,270	NH	44,309	6,112
Superior Court	1-A	3,813	3,872	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	3,813	526
District Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	29,137	NH	9,926	NH	39,063	5,388
Municipal Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	1,089	NH	344	NH	1,433	198
COMPLETE STATE DATA WITH QUALIFICATIONS											
Exclusive Court Jurisdiction:											
GUAM--Superior Court	N/A	213	98	NH	NH	773	458	(J)	(J)	--	--
KANSAS--District Court	2-E/A	11,397	12,668	NH	NH	13,568	15,742	5,264	5,227	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	2-A/C	X	X	X	X	X	X	38,420	X	221,298	5,859
MISSOURI--Circuit Court	11-A/C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	96,287	88,513
OKLAHOMA: District Court	9-A	24,178	21,026	NH	NH	36,127	34,736	16,317	16,691	--	--
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:											
MINNESOTA: STATE TOTAL		12,162	16,990	NH	NH	114,791	118,237	5,979	6,579	132,932	141,806
District Court	2-C	12,162	16,990	NH	NH	5,374	5,217	NH	NH	17,536	22,207
County Courts	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	109,417	113,020	5,979	6,579	115,396	119,599
NEW JERSEY: STATE TOTAL		37,135	38,640	NH	NH	NH	NH	41,801	45,378	394,769	395,272
Superior Court	2-B	37,135	38,640	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	37,135	38,640
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	41,801	45,378	357,634	356,362
NORTH CAROLINA: STATE TOTAL		42,160	41,698	NH	NH	25,916	25,311	NH	NH	428,175	424,971
Superior Court	2-A	42,160	41,698	NH	NH	X	X	NH	NH	68,076	67,009
District Court	3-C	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	X	X	360,099	357,962
VERMONT: STATE TOTAL		1,845	1,819	NH	NH	17,913	17,632	NH	NH	19,756	19,451
Superior Court	2-A	8	2	NH	NH	3	3	NH	NH	11	5
District Court	4-E	1,837	1,817	(J)	(J)	17,908	17,629	(J)	(J)	--	--
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA											
ALABAMA--Circuit Court	2-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	31,241	30,354
District Court	2-C	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	X	X	98,473	97,059
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH						

Table 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Unit of court	State/court totals									
		Triable felony		Limited felony		Misdemeanor		DWI/DUI		Unclassified	
		Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
ALASKA: STATE TOTAL		1,946	1,588	NH	NH	28,587J	25,516J	NH	NH	--	--
Superior Court	7-A	1,846	1,588	NH	NH	28,587J	25,516J	NH	NH	--	--
District Court	7-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	(J)	(J)	NH	NH
ARIZONA: STATE TOTAL		15,360J	14,015J	NH	NH	136,563J	120,724J	95,262	197J	225J	197J
Superior Court	4-A	15,360J	14,015J	NH	NH	136,563J	120,724J	95,262	197J	225J	197J
Justices of the Peace	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	30,027	25,014	14,930	NH	225J	197J
Municipal Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	106,487	95,666	80,332	--	--	--
ARKANSAS: STATE TOTAL		17,993J	17,099J	NH	NH	10,303J	7,613J	(J)	(J)	--	--
Circuit Court	1-A	17,993J	17,099J	NH	NH	10,303J	7,613J	(J)	(J)	--	--
Municipal Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	15,318J	113,080J	15,318J	113,080J
City Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	1,362J	4,597J	1,362J	4,597J
CALIFORNIA: STATE TOTAL		74,412J	66,535J	143,480J	118,688J	662,832J	570,647J	20,846J	71,141J	28,296	24,712
Superior Court	2-A	74,412J	66,535J	143,480J	118,688J	662,832J	570,647J	20,846J	71,141J	28,296	24,712
Justice Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	1,718J	3,844J	1,718J	3,844J
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH	10,165J	7,717J	52,836J	44,812J	(J)	(J)	--	--
COLORADO: STATE TOTAL		14,783	15,261	133,315J	110,971J	609,996J	525,835J	(J)	(J)	--	--
District Court	4-E/A	14,783	15,261	133,315J	110,971J	609,996J	525,835J	(J)	(J)	--	--
County Court	4-C	14,783	15,261	133,315J	110,971J	609,996J	525,835J	(J)	(J)	--	--
CONNECTICUT--Superior Court	2-A	X	X	4,072	4,072	30,023J	29,308J	NH	NH	--	--
DELAWARE: Superior Court	2-A	X	X	2,771	2,759	X	X	NH	NH	--	--
Court of Common Pleas	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Family Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Municipal Court of Wilmington	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Alderman's Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--Superior Court	2-B	6,035	5,599	4,543	4,465	19,633	19,805	X	X	173,420J	173,420J
FLORIDA--Circuit Court	5-B	X	X	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
County Court	1-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	249,445	217,076J	X	X	151,723J	151,723J
GEORGIA: STATE TOTAL		33,725	33,108	NH	NH	15,428J	14,815J	NH	NH	--	--
Superior Court	7-B	33,725	33,108	NH	NH	15,428J	14,815J	NH	NH	--	--
Probate Court	7-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	83,501J	75,319J	NH	NH	--	--
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Magistrate's Court	N/A	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Civil Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
County Recorder's Court	N/A	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--
Municipal Courts and the City Court of Atlanta	N/A	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	--	--

Table 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Unit of court	State/court totals													
		Triable felony		Limited felony		Misdemeanor		DWI/DUI		Unclassified					
		Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed				
INDIANA: STATE TOTAL		13,619J	13,920J							65,181J	50,949J	172,034J	152,631J	89J	4,315J
Superior Court and Circuit Court	7-A	13,619J	13,920J	NH	NH	20,067J	17,836J	(J)	(J)	4,448J	4,076J	38,134J	35,832J	94J	95J
County Court	7-B	(J)	(J)	7,442J	5,937J	41,231J	40,756J	(J)	(J)	--	--	48,673J	46,693J	96J	1,221J
Municipal Court of Marion County	7-B	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60,733J	46,873J	77J	1,523J
City Court and Town Court	4-B	NH	NH	NH	NH	24,494J	23,233J	(J)	(J)	--	--	24,494J	23,233J	95J	614J
IOWA--District Court	2-A	7,658J	8,858J	NH	NH	15,703J	15,617J	16,379J	16,099J	--	--	39,740J	40,574J	102J	1,869J
KENTUCKY--Circuit Court	2-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	NH	NH	13,961J	12,652J	13,961J	12,652J	91J	509J
District Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH	178,911J	180,336J	(J)	(J)	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOUISIANA--District Court ...	11-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	331,816J		331,816J			10,680J
City Court and Parish Court	7-B	NH	NH	NH	NH	144,440	115,249			--	--	--	--	--	--
MAINE: STATE TOTAL		3,189	3,046			30,237J	27,527J			--	--	--	--	--	--
Superior Court	2-A	3,189	3,046	NH	NH	2,819J	2,463J			--	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	9-B	NH	NH			27,418J	24,664J			--	--	--	--	--	--
HAWAII: STATE TOTAL		2,655J	3,800J	381	381	23,194J	23,485J	3,857J	3,341J	--	--	30,087J	31,007J	103J	4,001J
Circuit Court	1-B	2,655J	3,800J	NH	NH	314J	568J	12J	15J	--	--	2,981J	4,381J	147J	396J
District Court	1-B	NH	NH	381	381	22,880J	22,917J	3,845	3,326	--	--	27,106J	26,624J	98J	3,605J
IDAHO--District Court	4-C	3,649	3,429			33,716J	32,692J	12,454J	11,125J	--	--	--	--	--	--
ILLINOIS--Circuit Court	7-A	46,107J	45,986J	NH	NH	459,994J	437,071J			--	--	--	--	--	--
MARYLAND--Circuit Court	2-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	NH	NH	31,943J	29,463J	31,943J	29,463J	92J	979J
District Court	2-B	NH	NH	NH	NH	126,974J	126,971J			--	--	--	--	--	--
MICHIGAN															
Circuit Court	11-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	41,284J	42,801J	42,284J	42,801J	101J	642J
District Court	2-C	NH	NH	14,194J	17,511J	176,986J	174,684J			--	--	--	--	--	--
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH							--	--	--	--	--	--
MONTANA															
District Court	7-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	NH	NH	2,936J	2,628J	2,936J	2,628J	90J	499J
Justice of the Peace and Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH					--	--	--	--	--	--
City Court	2-C	NH	NH	NH	NH					--	--	--	--	--	--
NEBRASKA--District Court	2-A	X	X	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	2,878	2,907	2,878	2,907	101J	248
County Court	2-B	NH	NH	NH	NH	X	X	X	X	40,573J	39,609J				
Municipal Court	2-C	NH	NH							--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title		Unit of court	State/court totals												
			Triable felony		Limited felony		Misdemeanor		DWI/DUI		Unclassified		Filed	Disposed	as a % of population
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed			
SOUTH DAKOTA--Circuit Court - 2-C			2,606	2,463					10,196		--	--			
TENNESSEE--Circuit Court and Criminal Court															
General Sessions Court			X		NH		X		5,967J		33,994J				
Municipal Court			NH	NH	NH	NH									
N/A			NH	NH											
SOUTH CAROLINA:															
Circuit Court			X	X	NH		X	X	X	X	40,371J	42,188J	105%	1,701J	
Municipal Court			NH	NH					8,686	NH	--	--			
Magistrate Court			NH	NH							--	--			
TEXAS: STATE TOTAL			87,249	82,866					147,460	156,241J					
District Court and Criminal District Court															
County Level Courts			87,249	82,866	NH		9,156	8,647	5,504	6,311	--	--	101,409	97,824	95%
Municipal Court			NH	NH	NH	NH	145,417		141,956	149,930J	--	--	287,373		2,549
Justice of the Peace Court			NH	NH	NH	NH					--	--			
N/A			NH	NH							--	--			
UTAH: STATE TOTAL															
District Court			X	X	NH		X	X	NH	NH	37,826J	36,181J			
Circuit Court			NH	NH	X						3,937J	2,811J	71%	383J	
Justice of the Peace Court			NH	NH					7,727	7,723	33,889J	33,370J	41,093J	99%	4,052J
VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL															
Circuit Court			42,642	41,376	NH		3,156J	X	NH	X	--	--	45,798J		1,088J
District Court			NH	NH							297,302J	279,431J			
WASHINGTON: STATE TOTAL															
Superior Court			15,432	14,594	NH		130,520J		37,924J		--	--	183,876J		5,764J
District Court			15,432	14,594	NH		NH	NH			--	--	15,432	14,594	95%
Municipal Court			NH	NH	NH		74,938J		25,243J		--	--	101,181J		3,172J
N/A			NH	NH			55,582J		11,681J		--	--	67,263J		2,109J
WEST VIRGINIA: STATE TOTAL															
Circuit Court			4,724	4,268	NH		124,708J	114,856J			--	--			
Magistrate Court			4,724	4,268	NH		955	1,664	155	173	--	--	6,911J	6,105J	88%
Municipal Court			NH	NH			123,753J	113,195J	(J)	(J)	--	--			
N/A			NH	NH							--	--			
WISCONSIN: STATE TOTAL															
Circuit Court			13,607J	13,478J	(J)		29,700	28,609			--	--			
Municipal Court			13,607J	13,478J	NH		NH	NH			--	--			
WYOMING: STATE TOTAL															
District Court			1,462	1,432	594		4,302		NH	NH	--	--	1,462	1,432	98%
Justice of the Peace Court			1,462	1,432	NH						--	--			
and County Court											--	--			
Municipal Court			NH	NH	594		4,302		2,626		--	--	7,522		2,143
N/A			NH	NH							--	--			

Table 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not have any courts report their criminal data in a way that the data could meaningfully be separated into these major state case types. State courts with criminal jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

NH = This case type is not handled in this court.
 X = Data for this case type are known to be included in the unclassified category, but are unavailable by category.
 -- = Not applicable.

Criminal case unit of count codes:
 Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges):
 1. Single defendant/single charge
 2. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
 3. Single defendant/one or more incidents
 4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
 5. Single defendant/one or more incidents
 6. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
 7. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
 8. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
 9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
 10. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
 11. Varies with prosecutor/charges with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:
 A. At the filing of the information or indictment
 B. At the filing of the "information or complaint"
 C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
 D. At the assigning of a docket number
 E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

Data are incomplete:
 Arizona--Superior Court-- Felony and misdemeanor data are included in the unclassified criminal data.
 Arkansas--Municipal Court--The following courts did not report or reported partially: Alamo, Crawfordville, Farmington, Hummer, Mountainburg, Ash Flat, Bryant, Clinton, Crossett, Dermott, De Valls Bluff, Endora, Fordyce, Lake Village, Lake City, Mammoth Spring, Marshall, Osceola, Silvan Springs, Magnolia, Russellville, and Star City.
 --City Court--There were no reports or only 6 months of data reported months of data reported from the cities of Alamo, Crawfordville, Farmington, Hummer, and Mountainburg.
 Florida--Circuit Court and County Court--Unclassified criminal dispositions do not include reopened cases.
 Hawaii--Circuit Court--All criminal data do not include reopened prior cases.
 --District Court-- Misdemeanor data do not include some criminal cases counted with ordinance violations.
 Idaho--District Court-- DWI/DUI data do not include preliminary hearings from the Magistrate Court.
 Illinois--Circuit Court-- Misdemeanor data do not include conservation violations from outside Cook County.
 Indiana--City Court and Town Court--Grand total data include 1,068 filings and 637 dispositions which could not be identified by case type.
 Iowa--District Court--Some misdemeanor cases are included with traffic. Third offense DWI/DUI cases are included with felony data.

Maine--District Court--Some misdemeanor cases are included with traffic. Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth-- DWI/DUI data include only filings from the District Court Department.
 Michigan--Circuit Court--No data were available for Hillsdale, Osceola, Kalamazoo, or Delta counties.
 --District Court--District courts in Dearborn, Lincoln Park, Romulus, and East Lansing did not report. Limited felony data do not include preliminary exams.
 Minnesota--County Courts-- Misdemeanor data are also found with DWI/DUI data.
 Washington--District Court--One court did not submit any 1984 data; another court did not submit all the reports
 --Municipal Court--Two courts did not report data for 1984.

Explanation of data included in the category:
 Alabama--Circuit Court--Unclassified criminal and total criminal data include criminal appeals figures.
 Alabama--District Court--Unclassified criminal and total criminal data include preliminary hearings.
 Alaska--District Court-- Misdemeanor data include ordinance violation, misdemeanor traffic, and DWI/DUI cases.
 Arizona--Superior Court--Unclassified criminal includes felonies and misdemeanors.
 Arkansas--Municipal Court--Unclassified criminal data include misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases.
 --City Court--Unclassified criminal data include DWI/DUI misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases.
 --Circuit Court--Total felony and misdemeanor figures include DWI/DUI cases.
 California--Superior Court-- Felony data include DWI/DUI cases.
 --Justice Court-- Limited Felony figures include preliminary hearings bound over, and other transfers. Misdemeanor data include ordinance violation cases.
 --Municipal Court-- Limited felony cases include ordinance violation bindovers and transfers. Misdemeanor data include de novo criminal appeals cases.
 Colorado--County Court-- Misdemeanor data include de novo criminal appeals. Connecticut--Superior Court--Unclassified criminal data include misdemeanors, and ordinance violations.
 Delaware--Superior Court--Unclassified criminal disposition data include criminal appeals.
 --Municipal Court of Wilmington--Unclassified criminal include misdemeanors, ordinance violations, and most DWI/DUI cases.
 --Allderman's Court--Unclassified criminal data include ordinance violations.
 --Justice of the Peace Court-- Misdemeanor data include some miscellaneous violations.
 Florida--Circuit Court--Unclassified criminal data include miscellaneous criminal cases.
 Georgia--Superior Court-- Misdemeanor data include criminal appeals, some DWI/DUI cases and ordinance violations.
 --State Court-- Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases and ordinance violations.
 Idaho--District Court--Total misdemeanor figure includes ordinance violations.
 Illinois--Circuit Court-- Felony data include preliminary hearings from courts "downstate." Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations and conservation violations in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Table 20: Triable felony, limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI filings and dispositions for state trial courts, 1994. (continued)

Indiana--Superior Court-- Felony and misdemeanor data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only cases.	North Carolina--Superior Court-- Misdemeanor data include criminal appeals.
--County Court-- Limited felony data include Class D felony cases. Limited felony and misdemeanor data include ordinance violations and DWI/DUI cases.	--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals.
--Municipal Court of Marion County--Unclassified criminal data include ordinance violations.	North Dakota--County Court-- Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases.
Iowa--District Court-- Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases.	Ohio--County Court and Municipal Court-- Misdemeanor data include criminal appeals and ordinance violations.
Kansas--District Court-- Felony data include third offense DWI/DUI cases.	Oklahoma--District Court-- Felony data include some miscellaneous criminal cases.
Kentucky--Circuit Court-- Misdemeanor disposition data include appeal cases	Misdemeanor data include criminal appeals and ordinance violations.
--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include postconviction violations, and sentence review only cases.	Oregon--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include ordinance violations.
Louisiana--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include DWI/DUI cases, ordinance appeals and miscellaneous criminal data.	Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals.
Maine--Superior Court-- Misdemeanor data include criminal appeals.	--District Justice Court--Unclassified criminal data include violations.
Maryland--Circuit Court--Unclassified criminal data include miscellaneous criminal cases.	--Philadelphia Municipal Court-- Misdemeanor data include ordinance and ordinance violations.
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth-- Felony and misdemeanor criminal complaints from the District Court department and Housing Court include DWI/DUI and ordinance violations.	--Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court-- Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases and ordinance violations.
Michigan--District Court-- Misdemeanor data includes ordinance violations.	Puerto Rico--Superior Court-- Felony and misdemeanor data include some criminal appeals.
Minnesota--District Court-- Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.	Rhode Island--District Court-- Limited felony data include preliminary hearing proceedings. Misdemeanor data include moving traffic cases not handled by the Administrative Adjudication Division, ordinance violations, and DWI/DUI cases.
Missouri--Circuit Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal cases.	South Carolina--Circuit Court--Unclassified criminal data include miscellaneous cases.
Montana--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal and miscellaneous criminal cases.	Tennessee--Circuit Court and Criminal Court-- DWI/DUI and unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals.
Nebraska--County Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals violations.	Texas--County Courts-- DWI/DUI disposition data include criminal appeals.
New Jersey--Municipal Court--Unclassified criminal data include ordinance violations.	--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals.
New Mexico--District Court--Unclassified criminal data include criminal appeals.	Vermont--District Court-- Felony data include limited felony cases.
--Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court-- Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.	Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases and ordinance violations.
New York--Supreme Court and County Court-- Felony data include DWI/DUI cases.	Virginia--Circuit Court-- Misdemeanor data may include a few ordinance violations.
--District Court and City Court--Unclassified criminal data include ordinance violations.	West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total criminal data include postconviction remedy proceedings and extraordinary writs.
	--Magistrate Court-- Misdemeanor data include DWI/DUI cases.
	Wisconsin--Circuit Court-- Felony data include limited felony cases.

TABLE 21: Criminal appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

TABLE 22: Preliminary hearing proceedings for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

Caseload in these tables is from both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. The same case types may be handled in different courts from state to state. The court system charts in Part III should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court.

Only state totals can be compared among states using the same unit of count. To facilitate comparisons, the states in these tables have been grouped into three categories: those states where a court has exclusive jurisdiction over a case type and where it reported complete data; those states where more than one court handles a case type and each court submitted complete data; and those states where data from any one of the courts with that case type jurisdiction are incomplete.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

Incidental appellate jurisdiction in the trial courts is explained in more detail in Figure H. Table 21 provides criminal appeal data for all those courts that reported criminal appeals separately. Some states combine civil and criminal appeals in one figure. Others do not count appeals separately from criminal caseload.

In the 1981 Annual Report, CSIM began counting limited felonies (e.g., those felonies that are finally disposed in limited jurisdiction courts) with the regular felony count, and not with the preliminary hearing data. The preliminary hearing count in Table 22 represents only those felonies that are likely to also be counted in general jurisdiction felony counts (e.g., in this table preliminary hearings include such things as cases bound over, etc.). Preliminary hearings are not required in all states, and their use varies from state to state.

The case types used in this report are those chosen for inclusion in the State Court Model Annual Report and State Court Model Statistical Dictionary.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case types are included in the tables, and then only if the data are at least 90% complete. Many courts do not break data down beyond the broad civil, criminal, traffic, and juvenile categories.

Variations in counting cases:

Each of these tables has a column indicating the unit of count used by the court. The distinctions among ways of counting criminal cases are spelled out in detail in Figure E of this Report.

Appropriate analysis:

All percentage calculations that are less than 1% but greater than .5% are rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are greater than 0%, but less than .5% are displayed as <1%.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed of by the number filed and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed. This measure was not computed if the filing and disposition data were not comparable.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filings per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If the number of filings was not available but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses. Population figures used in the criminal tables represent the 18-year-old-plus state population. If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, unit of count, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

Limitations on use:

In Table 22 only STATE TOTALS can be compared in those states where more than one court handles preliminary hearings. Comparisons can be made between the data reported for a state with an individual court that has exclusive jurisdiction and the STATE TOTALS for states where more than one court has jurisdiction. Comparisons should be avoided for states not reporting data for one or more courts that have jurisdiction over the case type.

Comparisons should be made only between those cases that use the same unit of count for counting criminal cases.

It should also be noted that any change(s) in the caseload of a court may not indicate a change in the actual "offense-rate" within a state, but may merely reflect changes in the criminal code, law enforcement policies and/or citizen reporting rates--among other things. These data should only be used for court management measures.

TABLE 21: Criminal appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Unit of count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA					
Exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Arizona--Superior Court	4-A	1,841	1,754	95%	84
Arkansas--Circuit Court	1-A	484	124	26%	29
California--Superior Court	2-A	3,632	3,169	87%	19
Delaware--Superior Court	2-A	150			33
Florida--Circuit Court	5-B	773	544	70%	9
Idaho--District Court	4-C	336 ^j	356 ^j	106 ^j	49 ^j
Iowa--District Court	2-A	639	879	138%	30
Kansas--District Court	2-E/A	780			44
Kentucky--Circuit Court	2-A	374	411	110%	14
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	2-A/C	8,508			192
Missouri--Circuit Court	11-A/C		3,189		(86)
Nebraska--District Court	2-A	3,258 ^j	3,432 ^j	105 ^j	280 ^j
New Hampshire--Superior Court	1-A	3,039	2,966	98%	419
New Jersey--Superior Court	2-B	4,006	4,031	101%	71
Rhode Island--Superior Court	4-A	1,034 ^j	845 ^j	82 ^j	141 ^j
Virginia--Circuit Court	1-A	21,087	22,713 ^j		501
Washington--Superior Court	7-A	963			30
West Virginia--Circuit Court	9-C	1,077			76
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Texas--County-Level Courts	1-B	97,062			861
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA					
Colorado--District Court	4-E/A	392	369	94%	17
Maryland--Circuit Court	2-A	4,550 ⁱ	4,808 ⁱ	106 ⁱ	139 ⁱ
Michigan--Circuit Court	11-A	706 ⁱ	808 ⁱ	114 ⁱ	11 ⁱ
North Dakota--District Court	2-A	2	3	150%	1

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are in this table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data were unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table did not specifically report criminal appeals in the trial courts. State courts with the jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges):

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)

4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment
- B. At the filing of the information or complaint
- C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
- D. At the assigning of a docket number
- E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

TABLE 21: Criminal appeals caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

ⁱData are incomplete:

Maryland Circuit Court--Total criminal appeals does not include some cases included in the unreported category.

Michigan Circuit Court--No data were available for Hillsdale, Osceola, Kalkaska, or Delta counties.

Virginia Circuit Court--Criminal appeals disposition figure does not include felony appeals from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. These are included in felony dispositions.

Nebraska District Court--Criminal appeals data include civil appeals. Statements in the Annual Report indicate that more than half were criminal appeals.

Rhode Island Superior Court--Criminal appeals figures include misdemeanor and DWI/DUI cases.

Virginia Circuit Court--Criminal appeals disposition figures include misdemeanor cases and appeals of misdemeanor cases.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Idaho District Court--Criminal appeals include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.

TABLE 22: Preliminary hearing proceedings for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Unit of Court	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA					
Exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Alaska--District Court	7-C	2,109	1,799	85%	624
Arizona--Justices of the Peace	1-C	17,703j	16,860j	95%j	806j
Connecticut--Superior Court	2-A	278	278	100%	12
Delaware--Court of Common Pleas	1-C		6,914j		(1,510)j
District of Columbia--Superior Court ...	2-B	4,289	4,289	100%	879
Florida--County Court	1-C	5,710	5,710	100%	67
Hawaii--District Court	1-B	1,267	1,267	100%	169
Idaho--District Court	4-C	5,216j	5,400j	104%j	768j
Iowa--District Court	2-A		1,250		(59)
Kentucky--District Court	2-C	32,446j	33,745j	104%j	1,210j
Maine--District Court	9-B	3,556	3,113	88%	418
Missouri--Circuit Court	11-A/C	11,230	11,230	100%	304
New Jersey--Municipal Court	2-C	70,678	70,678	100%	1,249
North Carolina--District Court	3-C	22,681j	22,681j	100%j	497j
North Dakota--County Court	5-B	1,499j	1,673j	112%j	307j
South Dakota--Circuit Court	2-C	3,257j	3,257j	100%j	651j
Virginia--District Court	1-C	45,395j	45,395j	100%j	1,079j
West Virginia--Magistrate Court	9-C	11,661j	10,867j	93%j	821j
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:					
Nebraska--STATE TOTAL		5,165j			444j
County Court	2-B	3,406j	3,432j	101%j	293j
Municipal Court	2-C	1,759j			151j
New Hampshire--STATE TOTAL		3,947			544
District Court	1-C	2,836			529
Municipal Court	1-C	111			15
New Mexico--STATE TOTAL		16,797j			1,700j
Magistrate Court	2-C	15,402j			1,559j
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court.	2-C	1,395j	1,396j	100%j	141j
Ohio--STATE TOTAL		25,821	25,821	100%	330
County Court	2-C	2,302	2,302	100%	29
Municipal Court	2-C	23,519	23,519	100%	300
Pennsylvania--STATE TOTAL		94,222j			1,048j
Philadelphia Municipal Court	2-C	14,886j	15,221j	102%j	166j
District Justice Court	2-C	67,269	67,269	100%	748
Pittsburgh City Magistrates	2-C	12,067j			134j
Puerto Rico--STATE TOTAL		13,336	12,826	96%	408
Superior Court	1-C	1,112	1,146	103%	34
District Court	1-C	12,224	11,680	96%	374

TABLE 22: Preliminary hearing proceedings for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Unit of Count	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:					
Arkansas--Municipal Court	1-C	1,947 ⁱ	1,947 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	115 ⁱ
Colorado--County Court	4-C	5,167	5,167	100%	223
Michigan--District Court	2-C	36,939 ⁱ	36,939 ⁱ	100% ⁱ	561 ⁱ
New York--Criminal Court of the City of New York	9-D	28,516	28,516	100%	214
District Court	2-C	2,650	2,650	100%	20
Oregon--District Court	5-B	12,517 ^j	12,285 ^j	98% ^j	637 ^j
Utah--Circuit Court	9-A	5,699	5,699	100%	555
Washington--District Court	3-C	4,386 ^j			138 ^j
Wyoming--County Court	9-B	574	574	100%	164

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table either do not have preliminary hearings, or did not specifically report preliminary hearings. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges) - Point at which case is counted

Contents of case:

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment
- B. At the filing of the information or complaint
- C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)
- D. At the assigning of a docket number
- E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arkansas Municipal Court--The following courts did not report or reported partially: Alma, Crawfordville,

Farmington, Humnake, Mountainburg, Ash Flat, Bryant, Clinton, Crossett, Dermott, DeValis Bluff, Endora, Fordyce, Lake Village, Lake City, Mammoth Spring, Marshall, Osceola, Siloam Springs, Magnolia, Russellville, and Star City.

Michigan District Courts--District Courts in the cities of Dearborn, Lincoln Park, Romulus, and East Lansing did not report data.

Washington District Court--One court did not submit any data during 1984, and one other did not submit all reports.

Explanation of data included in the category:

Arizona Justices of the Peace--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Delaware Court of Common Pleas--Preliminary hearings include some limited felony cases.

Idaho District Court--Preliminary hearings include some limited felony cases.

Kentucky District Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Nebraska County Court and Municipal Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

New Mexico Magistrate Court and Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

North Carolina District Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

North Dakota County Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Oregon District Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Philadelphia Municipal Court, Pennsylvania--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court, Pennsylvania--Preliminary hearings include limited felony/misdemeanor and limited DWI/DUI cases.

South Dakota Circuit Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Virginia District Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

Washington District Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

West Virginia Magistrate Court--Preliminary hearings include limited felony cases.

TABLE 23: Criminal jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

The "+" symbol under the heading "case type" indicates what case types were reported for each piece of trial data. An "o" symbol indicates that the reported figures do not include that case type. Jury trial dispositions can only be compared for the same kinds of cases. Both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts are included.

Variations in counting both cases and trials:

The criminal unit of count and jury trial definition are indicated for each court. Caseload cannot be compared among courts that do not count cases in the same way or at the same time.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as a <1%.

Trials as a percent of dispositions.
Dividing the number of trials conducted by the total number of cases disposed of for the appropriate case type results in the trial rate for that case type for the court.

Jury trials as a percent of dispositions.
Dividing the number of jury trials conducted by the total number of cases disposed of for the appropriate case type results in the jury trial rate for that case type for the court.

Jury trials as a percent of trials. Dividing the number of jury trials by the total number of trials conducted for that case type results in the proportion of trials that are trials by jury for that case type for the court.

Limitations on use:

Comparisons on these tables must be restricted to the court level, and must be controlled for case type, unit-of count, and trial definitions. State totals have not been computed in order to avoid any temptation to compare "apples and oranges."

An example of the problems of comparing these data is given below. Each court that reports trial data for felony cases as a separate category is listed, followed by the symbols for the unit of count used, the point of counting cases, and the trial definition. Among those courts reporting felony trial data, only the five courts numbered 1, in the last column report data that can be compared strictly. Those five courts use the same unit of count and the same jury trial definition when reporting their data.

Felony	Unit of count	Jury trial definition	Caseloads that can be compared
CT - Superior Court	2-A	A	1
DC - Superior Court	2-B	A	
ID - District Court	4-C	A	
IL - Circuit Court	7-A	C	
KS - District Court	2-E/A	A	1
NJ - Superior Court	2-B	C	
NC - Superior Court	2-A	A	1
OH - Ct. of Com. Pl.	2-E	A	
OK - District Court	9-B	A	
OR - Circuit Court	5-B	A	
SD - Circuit Court	2-A	A	1
TX - District Court	2-A	A	1
WV - Circuit Court	9-A	A	
WI - Circuit Court	4-E	A	
VT - District Court	4-E	C	

Care should also be taken to compare only those courts that share similar rules regarding the availability of jury trials. For example, some states make it more difficult for a criminal defendant to waive a jury trial than other states.

TABLE 23: Criminal jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984.

State and court title	Case type					Unit of count	Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions per case type	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
	Felony	Misdemeanor	DWI/DUI	Appeal	Misc.								
Arizona:													
Superior Court	+	+	0	+	+	4-A	A	16,010	764	5%	661	4%	87%
Justice of the Peace	0	+	0	0	0	1-C	A	25,014	2,057	8%	36	< 1%	2%
Municipal Court	0	+	0	0	0	1-C	A	25,666	3,733	4%	108	< 1%	3%
California:													
Superior Court	+	0	+	0	0	2-A	A	66,535	6,710	10%	4,404	7%	66%
	0	0	0	+	0	2-A	A	3,169	2,159	68%	--	--	--
Justice Court	0	+	0	0	0	2-C	A	52,529 ^j	5,561 ^j	11% ^j	347 ^j	< 1% ^j	6% ^j
Municipal Court	0	+	0	0	0	2-C	A	626,806 ^j	59,909 ^j	10% ^j	3,415 ^j	< 1% ^j	6% ^j
Colorado:													
County Court	0	+	0	+	0	4-C	A	29,308	1,075	4%	207	< 1%	1%
Connecticut:													
Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-A	A	5,179 ⁱ	216 ⁱ	4% ⁱ			
	+	+	0	0	0	2-A	A	115,034	690	< 1%	231	< 1%	33%
Delaware:													
Superior Court	+	+	0	+	0	2-A	A	3,671	323	9%	281	8%	87%
Court of Common Pleas	0	+	0	0	0	1-C	A	14,829			90	1%	
District of Columbia:													
Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-B	A	5,599	683	12%	630	11%	92%
	0	+	0	0	0	2-B	A	19,805	1,135	6%	645	3%	57%
Florida:													
Circuit Court	+	+	+	0	+	5-B	A	151,723 ⁱ	3,822	3% ⁱ	3,120	2% ⁱ	82%
County Court	0	+	0	0	0	1-C	A	217,076 ⁱ	7,133	3% ⁱ	985	1% ⁱ	14%
Hawaii:													
Circuit Court	+	+	0	0	0	1-B	A	4,368 ⁱ	565 ⁱ	13% ⁱ	455 ⁱ	10% ⁱ	81% ⁱ
	0	0	+	0	0	1-B	A	15 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	13% ⁱ	2 ⁱ	13% ⁱ	100% ⁱ
	0	0	0	0	+	1-B	A	233 ⁱ	22 ⁱ	9% ⁱ	0	0%	0%
Idaho:													
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	4-C	A	4,429	2,422	55%			
	0	+	0	0	0	4-C	A	32,692 ^j	4,282 ^j	13% ^j			
	0	0	+	0	0	4-C	A	11,125	1,086	10%			
	0	0	0	+	0	4-C	A	356	68	19%			
Illinois:													
Circuit Court	+	0	0	0	0	7-A	C	45,986 ^j	6,512 ^j	14% ^j	1,282 ^j	3% ^j	20% ^j
Indiana:													
County Court	+	+	+	0	0	7-B	C	5,937 ^j	363 ^j	6% ^j	72 ^j	1% ^j	20% ^j
	0	+	+	0	0	7-B	C	40,756 ^j	3,156 ^j	8% ^j	80 ^j	< 1% ^j	3% ^j
Municipal Court of Marion County	+	+	+	0	0	7-B	C	46,873 ^j	12,753 ^j	27% ^j	93 ^j	< 1% ^j	1% ^j
Iowa:													
District Court	+	+	+	+	0	2-A	A	41,456 ⁱ	1,966 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	660 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	34% ⁱ
Kansas:													
District Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-E/A	A	12,668	732	6%	562	4%	77%
	0	+	0	+	0	2-E/A	A	15,742	923	6%	179	1%	1%
	0	0	+	0	0	2-E/A	A	5,227	594	11%	105	2%	18%
Louisiana:													
District Court	+	+	+	+	+	11-A	B	331,816 (filings)			1,328	< 1% (filings)	

Table 23: Criminal jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Case type					Unit of count	Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions per case type	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
	Felony	Misdemeanor	DWI/DUI	Appeal	Misc.								
Maryland: Circuit Court	+	+	0	+	+	2-A	A	34,271	7,295	21%	1,430	4%	20%
Missouri: Circuit Court	+	+	0	+	+	11-A/C	B	88,513j	9,572j	11%j	1,023j	1%j	11%j
Montana: District Court	+	+	0	+	+	7-A	C	2,628	131	5%	105	4%	80%
New Jersey: Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-B	C	38,640	2,480	6%	2,201	6%	89%
New York: Supreme Court and County Court	+	0	+	0	0	7-A	B	50,354	5,296	11%	4,456	9%	84%
Criminal Court of the City of New York	0	+	+	0	0	9-D	C	215,864j	1,142	<1%j	478	<1%j	42%
North Carolina: Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-A	A	41,698			2,379	6%	
District Court	0	+	0	+	0	2-A	A	25,311			1,126	4%	
	0	+	+	0	0	3-C	A	357,962j	40,390j	11%j	--	--	--
North Dakota: District Court	+	+	0	+	+	2-A	C	1,273j	268	21%j	46	4%j	17%
Ohio: Court of Common Pleas	+	0	0	0	0	2-E	A	36,399	3,312	9%	1,834	5%	55%
Municipal Court	0	+	0	+	0	2-C	A	251,507j	10,954j	4%j	731j	<1%j	7%j
	0	0	+	0	0	2-C	A	85,712	5,042	6%	688	<1%	14%
County Court	0	+	0	+	0	2-C	A	23,050j	1,855j	8%j	92j	<1%j	5%j
	0	0	+	0	0	2-C	A	14,072	1,997	14%	90	<1%	5%
Oklahoma: District Court	+	0	0	0	0	9-B	A	21,026j	1,638j	8%j	814j	4%j	50%j
	0	+	0	+	0	9-B	A	34,736j	1,209j	3%j	184j	<1%j	15%j
	0	0	+	0	0	9-B	A	16,691	1,063	6%	118	<1%	11%
Oregon: Circuit Court	+	0	0	0	0	5-B	A	19,593	1,536	8%	1,049	5%	68%
Pennsylvania: Court of Common Pleas	+	+	+	+	0	2-A/D	C	88,355	9,608	11%	3,178	4%	33%
District Justice Court	0	+	0	0	0	2-C	C	82,933j	14,258j	17%j	--	--	--
Philadelphia Muni- cipal Court	0	+	+	0	0	2-C	C	20,889	5,670	27%	--	--	--
Puerto Rico: Superior Court	+	0	0	0	0	1-C	C	14,106j	3,120j	22%j	381j	3%j	12%j
	0	+	0	0	0	1-C	C	7,944j	1,678j	21%j	59j	1%j	4%j
South Dakota: Circuit Court	+	0	0	0	0	2-A	A	2,463	123j	5%j	109	4%	87%j

Table 23: Criminal jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Case type					Unit of court	Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions per case type	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
	Felony	Misdemeanor	DUI/DWI	Appeal	Misc.								
Texas:													
District Court and Criminal District Court	+	o	o	o	o	2-A	A	82,866	4,672 ⁱ	6% ⁱ	3,201	4%	69% ⁱ
	o	+	o	o	o	2-A	A	8,647	130 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	95	1%	73% ⁱ
	o	o	+	o	o	2-A	A	6,311	160 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	97	2%	61% ⁱ
County-Level Courts	o	+	o	+	o	1-B	C	233,289	3,939	2%	1,077	1%	27%
	o	o	+	+	o	1-B	C	149,930	1,719	1%	1,171	1%	68%
Utah:													
District Court	+	+	o	+	o	9-A	A	2,811	328	12%	261	9%	80%
Circuit Court	o	+	+	o	+	9-A	A	41,093 ^j	7,961 ^j	19% ^j	906 ^j	21% ^j	111% ^j
Vermont:													
Superior Court	+	+	o	o	o	2-A	C	5	0	0	0	0	0
District Court	+	o	o	o	o	4-E	C	1,817	32	2%	28	2%	88%
	o	+	+	o	o	4-E	C	17,629 ^j	290 ^j	2% ^j	202 ^j	1% ^j	70% ^j
Virginia:													
Circuit Court	+	o	o	+	o	1-A	A	41,376 ^j	11,993 ^j	29% ^j	3,154 ^j	8% ^j	26% ^j
	o	+	o	+	o	1-A	A	22,713 ^j	7,085 ^j	31% ^j	678 ^j	3% ^j	16% ^j
Washington:													
Superior Court	+	o	o	+	o	7-A	A	14,594	1,980	13%	1,196	8%	60%
West Virginia:													
Circuit Court	+	o	o	o	o	9-A	A	4,268			268	6%	
	o	+	o	o	o	9-A	A	1,664			46	3%	
	o	o	+	o	o	9-A	A	173			13	8%	
Wisconsin:													
Circuit Court	+	o	o	o	o	4-E	A	13,478	1,024	8%	652	5%	64%
	o	+	o	o	o	4-E	A	28,609	794	3%	326	1%	41%
	o	o	+	o	o	4-E	A	14,195 ⁱ	719 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	273 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	38% ⁱ
Wyoming:													
District Court	+	o	o	+	o	9-A	A	1,432 ⁱ	296 ⁱ	21% ⁱ	68 ⁱ	5% ⁱ	23% ⁱ

Note: All available data that are 90% or more complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not specifically report criminal trial data in sufficient detail. State courts with the possibility of jury trials can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

-- = Not applicable.

+

o = Data do not include these case types.

Trial definitions:

A = A jury trial is counted at jury selection, empaneling or swearing in.

B = A jury trial is counted at introduction of evidence or swearing of first witness.

C = A jury trial is counted at verdict or decision.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges):

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge
7. One or more defendants/single incident
8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)
9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents
10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor
11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

- A. At the filing of the information or indictment

Table 23: Criminal jury and non-jury trial dispositions by case type, 1984. (continued)

B. At the filing of the information or complaint	Municipal Court of Marion County--Combined case types include ordinance violations.
C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)	Missouri--Circuit Court--Total includes ordinance violations for which jury trials were demanded in the Municipal Division.
D. At the assigning of a docket number	New York--Criminal Court of the City of New York--Data include limited felony cases.
E. At the arraignment (first appearance)	North Carolina--District Court--Total criminal includes ordinance violations and limited felony cases.
i Data are incomplete:	North Dakota--District Court--Total criminal data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
Connecticut--Superior Court--Felony cases do not include some Part D felonies reported in the following line of this table.	Ohio--Municipal Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.
Florida--Circuit Court and County Court--Dispositions of reopened cases are not included.	County Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.
Hawaii--Circuit Court--Reopened cases are not included.	Oklahoma--District Court--Felony cases include some miscellaneous criminal cases.
Iowa--District Court--Some misdemeanors are included in the traffic caseload.	Misdemeanor cases include ordinance violations.
Texas--District Court--Non-jury criminal trial data do not include guilty pleas accepted during a bench trial.	Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Misdemeanor data include some ordinance violation cases.
Wisconsin--Circuit Court--DWI/DUI caseload does not include DWI/DUI cases from Milwaukee County.	Puerto Rico Superior Court--Criminal appeals are included in case type data.
Wyoming--District Court--Sublette County reported data for only 6 months.	South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total trial figure includes some hearings.
j Explanation of data included in the category:	Utah--Circuit Court--Criminal data include limited felony cases, and postconviction remedy proceedings.
California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Misdemeanor includes felonies reduced to a misdemeanor preliminary hearings and some ordinance violations.	Vermont--District Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.
Idaho--District Court--Misdemeanor cases include ordinance violations.	Virginia--Circuit Court--Felony data include criminal appeals from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Misdemeanor data include some ordinance violations.
Illinois--Circuit Court--Felony cases include preliminary hearings for courts downstate.	
Indiana--County Court--Felony and misdemeanor figures include ordinance violations.	

TABLE 24: Criminal disposition types for state trial courts, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

This table displays data for the general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts that report manner-of-disposition data that are at least 90% complete. Some jurisdictions may also show a disproportionately larger criminal caseload than others because ordinance violations cannot be separated from the criminal caseload (indicated by a "j" footnote). In the CSIM classification scheme, ordinance violations should be reported with the traffic/other violations caseload.

The "+" symbol under the heading "case types" indicates what case types are reported for each data element. An "o" symbol indicates that the reported figures do not include that case type. Types of dispositions can only be compared for the same types of cases.

Variations in definitions:

This table indicates the various units used in counting cases from state to state. Total criminal dispositions can be compared only among those states using the same unit of count.

Only a few states report sufficiently complete data to make inter-state comparisons of the proportion of total caseload disposed by each manner of disposition possible.

Even in those jurisdictions that report manners of disposition, the distinctions between manners of disposition are not as detailed as one would prefer. For example, bail/bond forfeitures have been lumped with guilty pleas in this table because few jurisdictions separate them--the same is true of nolle prosequi and dismissed.

There are also a number of manner of disposition categories reported by the states (some of them fairly substantial) that fit only into an unclassified category in the CSIM classification scheme, for example, transfers.

These do not appear at all on this table, so that the total manners of disposition may not add up to total dispositions, nor do the percentages add up to 100%.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as <1%.

Number and percent of total dispositions for each manner of disposition. Dividing the number of cases for each manner of disposition by the total number of cases disposed results in the proportions of cases disposed by each manner of disposition. These figures can be compared between courts that count cases in the same way (i.e., the same unit of count).

Limitations on use:

The distribution of the proportions of cases by different manners of disposition is affected by the method used for counting cases in the court. Dismissals will make up a higher percentage of dispositions in those courts basing case count on charges than those counting defendants. Before making comparisons between states and courts, be sure that they both use a similar unit of count.

The distribution is also affected by the order with which procedures are carried out by the court and the prosecutor. The proportion of dismissals will be lower in courts that screen cases before filing them than in courts that screen cases after they are filed.

In addition, a dismissal in one state may not mean the same as a dismissal in another state. For example, some states may distinguish between dismissals by prosecutors and by judges, while others may treat them as the same.

TABLE 24: Criminal disposition types for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Unit of count	Case types						Total criminal dispositions	Total plea/bail forfeiture, etc.	
		Ltd. felony	Tri. felony	Misdemeanor	DWI/DUI	Appeal	Misc. Crim.		Number	As percent of disposed
California--Superior Court	2-A	0	+	0	+	+	0	69,704	54,217	78%
Justice Court	2-C	+	0	0	0	0	0	7,717j	2,801j	36%j
.....	2-C	0	0	+	0	0	0	44,812j	35,826j	80%j
Municipal Court	2-C	+	0	0	0	0	0	110,971j	40,513j	37%j
.....	2-C	0	0	+	0	0	0	525,835j	415,801j	79%j
Delaware--Superior Court	2-A	+	0	+	0	+	0	3,671	2,478	68%
District of Columbia--Superior Court	2-B	+	0	0	0	0	0	4,465	--	--
.....	2-B	0	+	0	0	0	0	5,599	3,409	61%
.....	2-B	0	0	+	0	0	0	19,805	6,573	33%
Florida--Circuit Court	5-B	0	+	+	+	0	+	152,267	37,203	24%
County Court	1-C	0	0	+	0	0	0	217,076	98,197	45%
Hawaii--Circuit Court	2-B	0	+	+	0	0	0	4,368i		
.....	2-B	0	0	0	+	0	0	15i		
.....	2-B	0	0	0	0	0	+	233i		
District Court	2-B	0	0	+	0	0	0	22,917i		
.....	2-B	0	0	0	+	0	0	3,326		
Illinois--Circuit Court	9-A	0	+	0	0	0	0	45,986j		
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court	7-A	0	+	+	+	0	0	31,756	18,089	57%
City Court and Town Court	7-B	0	0	+	+	0	0	23,233i	12,040i	52%i
County Court	7-C	+	+	0	+	0	0	5,973j	4,020j	67%j
.....	7-C	0	0	+	+	0	0	40,756j	24,519j	60%j
Kansas--District Court	2-A	0	+	0	0	0	0	12,668	6,747	53%
.....	2-A	0	0	+	0	+	0	15,742j	9,150j	58%j
.....	2-A	0	0	0	+	0	0	5,227	1,911	37%
Missouri--Circuit Court	11-B	+	0	+	+	0	0	18,571	11,870j	64%j
.....	11-B	0	+	+	+	+	0	13,842j	3,942	28%
.....	11-B	0	0	+	+	0	0	56,100	35,449	63%
Montana--District Court	7-A	0	+	+	0	+	0	2,628	1,629	62%
New Jersey--Superior Court	2-B	0	+	0	0	0	0	38,640	23,258	60%
Municipal Court	2-C	+	0	+	+	0	0	356,682j		
New York--Supreme Court and County Court	7-A	0	+	0	+	0	0	50,354	39,395	78%
Criminal Court of the City of New York	9-D	+	0	+	+	0	0	215,864	127,327	59%
District Court and City Court	2-C	+	0	+	+	0	0	194,603j	114,858j	59%j
North Carolina--Superior Court	2-A	0	+	0	0	0	0	41,698	24,990	60%
.....	2-A	0	0	+	0	+	0	25,311	11,944	47%
District Court	3-C	+	0	+	+	0	0	357,962	143,355	40%
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas	2-E	0	+	0	0	0	0	36,339	25,246	69%
County Court	2-C	+	0	0	0	0	0	942	--	--
.....	2-C	0	0	+	0	+	0	23,050j	9,360j	41%j
.....	2-C	0	0	0	+	0	0	14,072	9,633	68%
Municipal Court	2-C	+	0	0	0	0	0	17,063	--	--
.....	2-C	0	0	+	0	+	0	251,507j	124,076j	49%j
.....	2-C	0	0	0	+	0	0	85,712	61,246	71%
Oklahoma--District Court	9-B	0	+	0	0	0	+	21,026	11,934	57%
.....	9-B	0	0	+	0	+	0	34,736	22,862	66%
.....	9-B	0	0	0	+	0	0	16,691	13,561	81%

Table 24: Criminal disposition types for trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Trial conviction		Total conviction		Acquittal		Nolle prosequi/dismissal	
	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed
California--Superior Court	5,453	8%	59,670	86%	1,257	2%	5,608	8%
Justice Court			2,801	36%	567	7%	1,261	16%
Municipal Court	1,350j	3%	34,176j	83%	713j	2%	6,618j	15%
			40,512j	37%	4,591j	4%	20,167j	18%
	6,092j	1%	421,893j	80%	4,302j	1%	97,705j	19%
Delaware--Superior Court	230	6%	2,708	74%	63	2%	807	22%
District of Columbia--Superior Court	--	--			171	4%	2,248	50%
	442	8%	3,851	69%	183	3%	674	12%
	716	4%	7,289	37%	364	2%	8,781	44%
Florida--Circuit Court	1,927	1%	39,130	26%	1,245	1%	62,036	41%
County Court	1,788	1%	99,985	46%	2,605	1%	98,294	45%
Hawaii--Circuit Court	2,989i	68%			120i	3%	1,042i	24%
	4i	27%			1i	7%	2i	13%
District Court			12,675i	55%			112i	48%
			2,822	85%			9,859i	43%
Illinois--Circuit Court	3,655j	8%			8,570j	19%	494	15%
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court								
City Court and Town Court								
County Court								
Kansas--District Court	522	4%	7,269	57%	228	2%	3,348	26%
	542j	3%	9,692j	62%	202j	1%	4,216j	27%
							558	11%
Missouri--Circuit Court			3,942	28%			3,846j	21%
							9,648j	70%
							14,434	26%
Montana--District Court	105	4%	1,734	66%	26	1%	659	25%
New Jersey--Superior Court	1,616	4%	24,874	64%	864	2%	8,484	22%
Municipal Court			198,141j	56%	100,655j	28%	9,072j	3%
New York--Supreme Court and County Court							6,172	12%
Criminal Court of the City of New York	527	<1%	127,854	59%	666	<1%	71,355	33%
District Court and City Court	1,563j	1%	116,421j	60%	930j	<1%	74,602j	38%
North Carolina--Superior Court							12,417	30%
							5,844	23%
District Court			192,131i	54%	91,720	26%		
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas					3,971	11%		
County Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	754	80%
							4,879	21%
							1,278	9%
Municipal Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,823	81%
			153,953j	61%			42,172j	17%
							7,854	9%
Oklahoma--District Court			11,934i	57%			7,454	35%
			25,281i	73%			8,246	24%
			13,821i	82%			1,757	11%

Table 24: Criminal disposition types for trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Unit of count	Case types					Total plea/bail forfeiture, etc.	
		Ltd. felony	Tri. felony	Misdemeanor	DWI/DUI	Appeal	As percent of dispositions	
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas	2-B	o	+	+	+	o	88,355 ⁱ	38,684 ⁱ 44% ⁱ
District Justice Court	2-C	o	+	o	o	o	82,933 ^j	46,530 ^j 56% ^j
Municipal Court	2-C	+	o	+	+	o	36,910	3,051 8%
Puerto Rico--Superior Court	2-C	o	o	+	+	o	24,776 ^j	2,414 ^j 10% ^j
District Court	1-C							
South Carolina--Circuit Court	1-C							
	2-A	o	+	+	+	o	42,188	26,099 62%
South Dakota--Circuit Court	2-C	o	+	o	o	o	2,463	1,053 43%
	2-C	o	o	+	+	o	14,578 ⁱ	11,469 ⁱ 79% ⁱ
Tennessee--Circuit Court and Criminal Court	11-A	o	+	+	o	+	38,282	25,684 67%
Texas--District Court and Criminal District Court	2-A	o	+	o	o	o	82,866	47,694 58%
	2-A	o	o	+	o	o	8,647	3,613 42%
	2-A	o	o	o	+	o	6,311	5,099 81%
County-Level Courts	1-C	o	o	+	o	+	223,269	93,282 42%
	1-C	o	o	o	+	+	149,930	99,853 67%
Utah--District Court	9-B	o	+	+	o	+	4,588 ^j	2,160 ^j 47% ^j
Vermont--Superior Court	2-A	+	+	o	+	o	5	2 40%
District Court	4-E	+	+	o	o	o	1,817	1,233 68%
	4-E	o	o	+	+	o	17,629 ^j	13,279 ^j 75% ^j
Virginia--Circuit Court	1-A	o	+	o	+	o	41,376	19,976 48%
	1-A	o	o	+	+	+	22,713 ^j	9,190 ^j 40% ^j
Washington--Superior Court	7-B	o	+	o	+	+	14,544	9,508 64%
Wyoming--District Court	9-B	o	+	o	o	o	1,432	762 53%

Note: All available data that are 90% complete are entered in this table. Blank spaces indicate that the data are unavailable, or less than 90% complete, or the calculations are inappropriate. Percentages of the various disposition types do not sum to 100% due to missing disposition types like "other" and "transfer." Reported data may include non-criminal cases when they could not be separated from the criminal data (e.g., ordinance violation cases).

-- = Not applicable

+ = Data are given for these case types.

o = Data do not include these case types.

Criminal case unit of count codes:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges) - Point at which case is counted

Contents of case:

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident
3. Single defendant/single incident (maximum number of charges)
4. Single defendant/one or more incidents
5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor
6. One or more defendants/single charge

7. One or more defendants/single incident

8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)

9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents

10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor

11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point at which case is counted:

A. At the filing of the information or indictment

B. At the filing of the information or complaint

C. At the filing of the complaint (warrant or accusation)

D. At the assigning of a docket number

E. At the arraignment (first appearance)

ⁱData are incomplete:

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Criminal caseload does not include reopened prior cases.

District Court--Criminal caseload does not include some misdemeanors which are included with traffic.

Indiana--City Court and Town Court--Criminal caseload does not include some unidentified cases.

Table 24: Criminal disposition types for trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Trial conviction		Total conviction		Acquittal		Nolle prosequi/dismissal	
	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas							8,486	10%
District Justice Court	8,912 ^j	11% ^j	55,442 ^j	67% ^j	5,346 ^j	6% ^j	7,722 ^j	9% ^j
Municipal Court			3,051	8%	--	--	23,459	64%
Puerto Rico--Superior Court							4,729	19%
District Court								
South Carolina--Circuit Court	1,193	3%	27,292	65%	327	1%	11,840	28%
South Dakota--Circuit Court							900	37%
Court							1,936 ⁱ	13% ⁱ
Tennessee--Circuit Court and Criminal Court	1,588	4%	27,272	71%	851	2%	6,380	7% ⁱ
Texas--District Court and Criminal District Court	3,239	4%	50,933	61%	999	1%	30,535	37%
County-Level Courts	44	1%	3,657	42%	13	1%	4,092	47%
County-Level Courts	112	2%	5,211	83%	31	1%	1,013	16%
County-Level Courts	1,146	1%	94,428	42%	2,793	1%	112,254	50%
County-Level Courts	951	1%	100,804	67%	768	1%	43,891	29%
Utah--District Court	440	10%	2,600	57%	110	2%	1,672	36%
Vermont--Superior Court			2	40%	0		3	60%
District Court	20	1%	1,253	69%	12	1%	502	28%
District Court	151	1%	13,430 ^j	76% ^j	106	1%	3,813 ^j	22% ^j
Virginia--Circuit Court							6,830	17%
Circuit Court							5,515 ^j	24% ^j
Washington--Superior Court	986	7%	10,494	72%	283	2%	2,700	19%
Wyoming--District Court							255	18%

North Carolina--District Court--Total does not include trial convictions.

Ohio--Municipal Court--Total does not include trial convictions.

Oklahoma--District Court--Total does not include trial convictions.

Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Miscellaneous appeals are not included.

South Dakota--Circuit Court--Misdemeanor data does not include Class 2 misdemeanors (disorderly conduct, prostitution, gambling, some appeals, some ordinance violations, and contested parking).

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Limited felony includes preliminary hearings. Misdemeanor includes some ordinance violations cases. Trial convictions include cases bound over.

Illinois--Circuit Court--Misdemeanor data include preliminary hearings.

Indiana--County Court--Criminal caseload includes ordinance violations cases.

Kansas--District Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations cases.

Missouri--Circuit Court--Criminal caseload include those ordinance violations that demanded jury trials from the municipal judges.

New Jersey--Municipal Court--Figures include ordinance violations. Acquittals include "dismissals and finding of not guilty."

New York--District Court and City Court--Criminal data include ordinance violations cases.

Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations.

Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Felony data include some ordinance violations cases.

Utah--District Court--Total number of dispositions is the number of charges not cases.

Vermont--District Court--Misdemeanor data include ordinance violations cases.

Virginia--Circuit Court--Misdemeanor data may include a few ordinance violations.

TABLE 25: Ordinance violation caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

Caseload in this table is from both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts. The same case types may be handled in different courts from state to state. The court system charts in Part III should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court.

To facilitate comparisons, the states in these tables have been grouped into three categories: those states where a court has exclusive jurisdiction over a case type and where it reported complete data; those states where more than one court handles a case type and each court submitted complete data; and those states where data from any one of the courts with that case type jurisdiction are incomplete.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

This is the second year that ordinance violations have been extracted from the criminal caseload. They are now counted with traffic/other violation cases in order to leave only the more important criminal cases in the criminal caseload. The case categories and the data classified in the case categories, however, vary from state to state.

Because such problems exist for these and all other case categories, the case types used in this Report are those chosen for inclusion in the State Court Model Annual Report and State Court Model Statistical Dictionary.

Even with use of the model case types, however, caseloads are not comparable if state statutes vary as to the types of criminal cases classified as local ordinance violation or state misdemeanors. Certain fish and game offenses, for example, may be ordinance violations in one state but misdemeanors in another.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case types are included in the tables, and then only if the data are at least 90% complete. Many courts do not break data down beyond the broad civil, criminal, traffic, and juvenile categories.

Appropriate analysis:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%.

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The percent is computed

by dividing the number of cases disposed of by the number filed, and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed. This measure was not computed if the filing and disposition data were not comparable.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filings per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If the number of filings was not available but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses. Population figures used in the criminal tables represent the 18-year-old-plus state population. If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

Limitations on use:

Only STATE TOTALS can be compared in those states where more than one court has jurisdiction over the case type. Comparisons can be made between the data reported for a state with an individual court that has exclusive jurisdiction over the type of case, and the STATE TOTALS for states where more than one court has jurisdiction. Comparisons should be avoided for states not reporting data for one or more courts that have jurisdiction over the case type. The data that could be included in this table, however, are so limited that few comparisons are possible. Many states do not count their ordinance violations separately from their criminal caseload. Others do not report ordinance violations at all.

It should also be noted that any change(s) in the caseload of a court may not indicate a change in the actual "offense-rate" within a state, but may merely reflect changes in the criminal code, law enforcement policies and/or citizen reporting rates--among other things. Consequently, these data are useful for little more than court management measures.

TABLE 25: Ordinance violation caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
COMPLETE STATE DATA				
Exclusive court jurisdiction:				
District of Columbia--Superior Court	5,048	4,852	96%	810
Florida--County Court	104,648	93,032 ⁱ		953
Hawaii--District Court	24,153 ^j	20,803 ^j	86% ⁱ	2,325 ^j
Iowa--District Court	64,944 ^j	61,995 ^j	95% ^j	2,232 ^j
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:				
New Hampshire--STATE TOTAL	17,536			1,795
District Court	16,427			1,681
Municipal Court	1,109			114
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA				
California--STATE TOTAL	113,918 ⁱ	75,824 ⁱ	67% ⁱ	445 ⁱ
Municipal Court	107,801 ⁱ	70,756 ⁱ	66% ⁱ	421 ⁱ
Justice Court	6,117 ⁱ	5,068 ⁱ	83% ⁱ	24 ⁱ
Indiana--City Court and Town Court	14,541 ⁱ	11,684 ⁱ	80% ⁱ	265 ⁱ
Pennsylvania--District Justice Court	241,902 ⁱ	211,529 ⁱ	87% ⁱ	2,033 ⁱ
South Carolina--Municipal Court	67,335 ^j			2,040 ^j
Utah--Circuit Court	8,917 ^j	7,021 ^j	79% ^j	540 ^j
Washington--STATE TOTAL	3,460 ^j			80 ^j
Municipal Court	2,678 ^j			62 ^j
District Court	782 ⁱ			18 ⁱ
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	48,945	48,585	99%	1,027
Wyoming--County Court	1,582			310

Note: All available data that are at least 90% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States included under "incomplete state data" may present data from only one of several courts with this jurisdiction. States omitted from this table did not specifically report ordinance violations. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

- California Municipal Court--Some ordinance violations are included in the misdemeanor caseload.
- California Justice Court--Some ordinance violations are included in the misdemeanor caseload.
- Florida County Court--Ordinance violations disposition data include only new cases not reopened cases.

Indiana City Court and Town Court--All data are incomplete, due to cases reported in the grand total but not identified by case category.

Pennsylvania District Justice Court--Some ordinance violations are included in the misdemeanor caseload.

Washington District Court--One court did not report any data during 1984, and one other did not submit all reports.

Washington Municipal Court--Two courts did not report any data during 1984.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Hawaii District Court--Ordinance violations include some misdemeanor cases.

Iowa District Court--Ordinance violations include some miscellaneous traffic cases.

South Carolina Municipal Court--Ordinance violations include parking meter violations.

Utah Circuit Court--Ordinance violations include some miscellaneous criminal cases.

Washington Municipal Court--Ordinance violations include some misdemeanor cases.

FIGURE G: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1984.

The National Juvenile Information Systems Task Force of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommended to the COSCA CSIS Committee and the CSIM Project that caseload data of courts counting juvenile referrals be separated from the caseload data of courts counting juvenile petitions. This table indicates what each court counts as a case, and when a disposition is counted for statistical purposes.

Additionally, Figure G provides information on the age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts regardless of the

wishes of the juvenile. Future editions of this Figure may provide further understanding of this age dimension to juvenile case processing by identifying the minimum age when petitions may be filed to transfer a case to adult courts.

This information has been obtained by CSIM Project staff from the administrative office of the courts in each state and is part of the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting. The CSIM Project case categories on Tables 27, 28, and 29 are arranged according to the differences in reporting juvenile cases as outlined in Figure G.

FIGURE G: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	General/ limited juris- diction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At in- take or referral	At filing of petition	At adjudi- cation of petition	At dispo- sition of juvenile	
ALABAMA:						19
Circuit Court	G		X	X		
District Court	L		X	X		
ALASKA:						18
Superior Court	G		X	X		
ARIZONA:						18
Superior Court	G		X		X	
ARKANSAS:						18
County Court	L	X			X	
CALIFORNIA:						18
Superior Court	G		X		X	
COLORADO:						18
District Court (includes Denver Juvenile Court)	G		X		X	
CONNECTICUT:						16
Superior Court	G	X			X	
DELAWARE:						18
Family Court	L		X		X	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:						18
Superior Court	G	X			X	
FLORIDA:						18
Circuit Court	G		X	X		
GEORGIA:						17
Superior Court and Juvenile Court	G	X			X	
HAWAII:						18
Circuit Court	G	X			X	
IDAH0:						18
District Court	G		X	X		
ILLINOIS:						17
Circuit Court	G		X		X	
INDIANA:						18
Circuit Court and Superior Court	G		X	X		
Probate Court	L		X	X		
IOWA:						18
District Court	G		X	At maturity of juvenile		
KANSAS:						18
District Court	G		X		X	
KENTUCKY:						18
District Court	L		X	X		

Figure G: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1984 (continued)

State and court title	General/ limited juris- diction	Filings are counted At in- take or referral	At filing of petition	Disposition counted At adjudi- cation of petition	At dispo- sition of juvenile	Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
LOUISIANA:						15 (in capital cases)
District Court	G		X	X		
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L		X	X		
City Court	L		X	X		
MAINE:						18
District Court	L		X		X	
MARYLAND:						18
Circuit Court	G		X		X	
District Court	L		X		X	
MASSACHUSETTS:						17
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:	G					
District Court Dept.			X	X		
Juvenile Court Dept.		X		X		
MICHIGAN:						17
Probate Court	L	Unknown		Unknown		
MINNESOTA:						18
District Court and County Court	G/L		X	X		
MISSISSIPPI (Data are available)						
MISSOURI:						17
Circuit Court	G		X	X		
MONTANA:						18
District Court	G		X		X	
NEBRASKA:						18
Separate Juvenile Court	L		X		X	
County Court	L		X		X	
NEVADA:						18
District Court	G		X		X	
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						18
District Court	L		X		X	
NEW JERSEY:						18
Superior Court	G	X			X	
NEW MEXICO:						18
District Court	G		X		X	
NEW YORK:						16
Family Court	L		X		X	
NORTH CAROLINA:						16
District Court	L		X	At maturity of juvenile		
NORTH DAKOTA:						18
District Court	G		X		X	
OHIO:						18
Court of Common Pleas	G	X (warrant)			X	

Figure G: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1984 (continued)

State and court title	General/ limited juris- diction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At in- take or referral	At filing of petition	At adjudi- cation of petition	At dispo- sition of juvenile	
OKLAHOMA: District Court	G	X (case number)		X		18
OREGON: Circuit Court	G		X			18
County Court	L		X	At maturity of juvenile		
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	X		X		18
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G	X		X		16
RHODE ISLAND: Family Court	L	X		X		18
SOUTH CAROLINA: Family Court	L		X	X		17
SOUTH DAKOTA: Circuit Court	G		X	X		18
TENNESSEE: General Sessions Court	L	X			X	18
Juvenile Court	L	X			X	
TEXAS: District Court	G		X		X	17
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court, Probate Court	L	X		X		
UTAH: Juvenile Court	L		X		X	18
VERMONT: District Court	G		X		X	16
VIRGINIA: District Court	L		X		X	18
WASHINGTON: Superior Court	G		X	X (depen- dency)	X (delin- quency)	18
WEST VIRGINIA: Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
WISCONSIN: Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
WYOMING: District Court	G		X	X		19

X = This court has jurisdiction in this case type.

Source: 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

TABLE 26: Criminal-type juvenile petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

TABLE 27: Child-victim petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

TABLE 28: Status petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

Variations in court jurisdiction and subject matter jurisdiction:

Caseload in these tables is from both general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts, and represents the total caseload reported for each case type from each state. The same case type may be handled in different courts from state to state. The court system charts in Part III of this Report should be consulted for a brief summary of the jurisdiction of each court.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in case classification and definitions:

Case categories and the data classification in the case categories vary from state to state. Since such problems exist for these and all other case categories, the case types used in this Report are those chosen for inclusion in the State Court Model Annual Report and State Court Model Statistical Dictionary.

Only states reporting data that could be displayed in the specific case type are included in the tables, and then only if the data are at least 90% complete. Many courts do not break data down beyond the broad juvenile category.

The volume of juvenile cases cannot be compared across all state courts because the statutory age when a juvenile becomes an adult varies from state to state. This variation affects the volume of both juvenile filings and adult criminal filings. (See Figure G for variations in age, and in point of counting filings and dispositions.)

States do not count juvenile cases in the same way. This table separates those states that count juvenile petitions from those states that count juvenile referrals, a distinction that causes a very substantial difference in caseload. A large proportion of juvenile referrals are resolved and disposed before the

filing of a juvenile petition becomes necessary. In fact, the objective of the intake process is to find an alternative to adjudication. Consequently, the data in the two segments of this table are not comparable.

Appropriate analyses:

Disposed cases as percent of filed. This measure represents the percent of filed cases disposed by the court. The percent is computed by dividing the number of cases disposed of by the number filed and then multiplying by one hundred. A percent over one hundred indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A percent significantly less than one hundred indicates that the court is not keeping up with the volume of cases being filed. This measure was not computed when the filing and disposition data were not comparable.

Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population. The unit of state population used on all court caseload charts is 100,000. Filings per 100,000 population compensates for variations in state population and gives a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If the number of filings was unavailable but the number of dispositions was available, the number of cases disposed per unit of population was entered in this column in place of the number of cases filed per population unit, and the use of this alternative quantity was indicated by enclosing it in parentheses.

Population figures used in the juvenile tables represent the state population under 18 years of age. If all other factors (court jurisdiction, case definition, age at which a juvenile transfers to an adult court, etc.) are similar, the filed-per-unit-of-population statistic will permit direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

TABLE 26: Criminal-type juvenile petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
Juvenile cases are counted at the filing of the petition in the following states:				
Arizona--Superior Court	9,217	5,912	64%	1,075
California--Superior Court	45,560	43,714	96%	684
Colorado--District Court and Denver Juvenile Court	5,971	6,584	110%	698
Delaware--Family Court	6,090	5,501	90%	3,929
Florida--Circuit Court	50,423j			2,008j
Idaho--District Court	5,063j	5,135j	101%j	1,572j
Illinois--Circuit Court	20,400	19,607	96%	660
Iowa--District Court	3,538			451
Kansas--District Court	4,502j			691j
Maryland--STATE TOTAL	23,663f	20,971f	89%f	2,181f
Circuit Court	20,807f	18,374f	88%f	1,918f
District Court	2,856f	2,597f	91%f	263f
Minnesota--County Courts	17,241j	24,024j	139%j	1,534j
New Hampshire--District Court	4,911			1,949
New York--Family Court	13,648j	13,469j	99%j	311j
North Carolina--District Court	11,765	12,440	106%	735
Texas--STATE TOTAL	12,170	12,002	99%	258
District Court	10,314	10,216	99%	219
County Level Courts	1,856	1,786	96%	39
Utah--Juvenile Court	27,575			4,412
Washington--Superior Court	15,845	13,577	86%	1,367
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	23,569	23,256	99%	1,844
Juvenile cases are counted at intake or referral in the following states:				
Arkansas--County Court	4,002	3,718	93%	614
Connecticut--Superior Court	10,928j	10,975j	100%j	1,463j
District of Columbia--Superior Court	3,991			2,956
Georgia--Superior Court and Juvenile Court	20,282	19,614	97%	1,243
Hawaii--Circuit Court	5,165	5,846	113%	1,800
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	27,240			1,996
New Jersey--Superior Court	88,068	90,135	102%	4,750
Rhode Island--Family Court	4,731j			2,093j
Juvenile cases are counted at different points in the process, or the point is unknown in the following court:				
Guam--Superior Court	186j	47j	25%j	

(continued on next page)

TABLE 26: Criminal-type juvenile petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

Note: Data reported in this table are state totals, unless otherwise indicated. All available data that are 90% or more complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not specifically report criminal-type juvenile petitions. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:
Maryland Circuit Court and District Court--
Some delinquency cases are included in the
"unreported category" of unclassified
juvenile.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:
Connecticut Superior Court--Criminal-type
juvenile petitions include status
petitions.

Florida Circuit Court--Criminal-type
juvenile petitions include some
miscellaneous juvenile cases.
Guam Superior Court--Juvenile delinquency
cases include juvenile traffic data.
Idaho District Court--Criminal-type juvenile
petitions include status petitions.
Kansas District Court--Criminal-type
juvenile petitions include some
traffic/other violation cases.
Minnesota County Courts--Juvenile data
includes cases from the District Court.
New York Family Court--Criminal-type
juvenile petitions include juvenile
traffic cases.
Rhode Island Family Court--Criminal-type
juvenile petitions include status
petitions.

TABLE 27: Child-victim petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
Juvenile cases are counted at the filing of the petition in the following states:				
Arizona--Superior Court	1,638	2,568	96%	191
California--Superior Court	27,258	16,208	59%	409
Colorado--District Court and Denver Juvenile Court	3,072 ^j	3,083 ^j	100% ^j	359 ^j
Florida--Circuit Court	25,777 ^j			1,027 ^j
Idaho--District Court	604	622	103%	188
Illinois--Circuit Court	329	320	97%	11
Kansas--District Court	5,374 ^j			824 ^j
Maryland--STATE TOTAL	6,352 ⁱ	5,732 ⁱ	90% ⁱ	585 ⁱ
Circuit Court	5,223 ⁱ	4,712 ⁱ	90% ⁱ	481 ⁱ
District Court	1,129 ⁱ	1,020 ⁱ	90% ⁱ	104 ⁱ
Minnesota--County Courts	2,467 ^j	6,685 ^j	271% ^j	220 ^j
Montana--District Court	570			242
New Hampshire--District Court	916			364
New York--Family Court	13,018	12,068	93%	297
North Carolina--District Court	4,496	6,260	139%	281
Utah--Juvenile Court	1,656			265
Washington--Superior Court	5,086 ^j	4,641 ^j	91% ^j	439 ^j

Juvenile cases are counted at intake or referral in the following states:

Arkansas--County Court	1,669	1,534	92%	256
Connecticut--Superior Court	929	907	96%	124
District of Columbia--Superior Court	7,220 ^j	7,158 ^j	99% ^j	5,348 ^j
Georgia--Superior Court and Juvenile Court	5,292	4,971	94%	324
Hawaii--Circuit Court	621	674	109%	216
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1,517			111
Rhode Island--Family Court	636			281

Note: Data reported in this table are state totals, unless otherwise indicated. All available data that are 90% or more complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not specifically report child-victim cases. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Maryland Circuit Court and District Court--A small number of cases are included in the "Unreported category" of unclassified juvenile.

^jExplanation of data included in the category: Colorado District Court and Denver Juvenile Court--Child-victim petition caseload data includes status petition cases.

District of Columbia Superior Court--Child-victim data includes domestic relations cases.

Florida Circuit Court--Child-victim petitions include some status petitions and miscellaneous juvenile cases.

Kansas District Court--Child-victim petitions also include status petitions cases.

Minnesota County Courts--Figure includes data from District Court.

Washington Superior Court--Child-victim petitions include status petitions cases.

TABLE 28: Status petition caseload for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Filed	Disposed	Disposed as percent of filed	Filed (dis- posed) per 100,000 population
Juvenile cases are counted at the filing of the petition in the following states:				
Arizona--Superior Court		360		(42)
California--Superior Court	873	628	72%	13
Illinois--Circuit Court	7,368	7,381	100%	238
Iowa--District Court	2,501 ^j			319 ^j
Kansas--District Court				
Maryland--STATE TOTAL	377 ⁱ	252 ⁱ	67% ⁱ	35 ⁱ
Circuit Court	341 ⁱ	218 ⁱ	64% ⁱ	31 ⁱ
District Court	36 ⁱ	34 ⁱ	94% ⁱ	3 ⁱ
Minnesota--County Courts	8,351 ^j	9,675 ^j	116% ^j	743 ^j
Montana--District Court	569 ^j			241 ^j
New Hampshire--District Court	923			366
New York--Family Court	10,937	10,267	94%	249
North Carolina--District Court	2,421	2,377	98%	151
Texas--STATE TOTAL	1,551	1,495	96%	33
District Court	1,071	1,073	100%	23
County Level Courts	480	422	88%	10
Utah--Juvenile Court	4,734			757
Wisconsin--Circuit Court	4,638 ^j	4,555 ^j	98% ^j	363 ^j
Juvenile cases are counted at intake or referral in the following states:				
Arkansas--County Court	1,132	1,040	92%	174
District of Columbia--Superior Court	273			202
Georgia--Superior Court and Juvenile Court	5,855	5,689	97%	359
Hawaii--Circuit Court	2,109	2,125	101%	735
Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth	3,553			260

Note: Data reported in this table are state totals, unless otherwise indicated. All available data that are 90% or more complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States omitted from this table did not specifically report status petition cases. State courts with this jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Maryland Circuit and District Court--Some cases are found in the "unreported category" under unclassified juvenile.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Iowa District Court--Status petition filings include child-victim petitions.
Minnesota County Court--Figure includes data from District Court.
Montana District Court--Status petitions include criminal-type petitions.
Wisconsin Circuit Court--Status petitions include child-victim petitions.

TABLE 29: Traffic/other violation disposition types for state trial courts, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

This table displays data for the general jurisdiction and limited jurisdiction courts that report manner-of-disposition data for traffic/other violation cases.

The length of the table is an indication of the difficulty of aggregating traffic and ordinance violations into uniform case categories. In many states, ordinance violations cannot be separated from the criminal caseload. A few jurisdictions fail to count or report ordinance violations in their caseloads.

The traffic violation caseload varies according to whether a jurisdiction handles parking violations. Even when the court has jurisdiction, many of them do not count or report uncontested parking cases as part of their traffic caseload. The courts listed in this table are coded to show caseloads that include parking and those that do not.

Variations in definitions:

Only a few states report sufficiently complete data to make between-state comparisons of the proportion of total caseload disposed by each manner of disposition.

Even in those jurisdictions that report manners of disposition, the distinctions between manners of disposition are not clear. For example, some courts lump all their bail/bond forfeitures and fine payments with their guilty pleas, rather than reporting the categories separately.

There are also a number of manner of disposition categories reported by the states

(some of them fairly substantial) that are not displayed on this table, e.g., transfers. These do not appear at all on this table, so that the total manners of disposition do not add up to total dispositions, nor do the percentages add up to 100%.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded to 1%. All percentage calculations that were greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as <1%.

Number and percent of total dispositions for each manner of disposition. Dividing the number of cases for each manner of disposition by the total number of cases disposed results in the proportions of cases disposed by each manner of disposition.

Traffic/ordinance violation cases are generally counted at approximately the same point in case processing. The unit of count varies and only those courts that count cases in the same way have comparable caseloads.

Limitations on use:

The distribution of the proportions of cases is affected by the order with which procedures are carried out by the court and the prosecutor. The proportion of dismissals will be lower in courts that screen cases before filing them, than in courts that screen cases after they are filed.

In addition, a dismissal in one state may not mean the same as a dismissal in another state. For example, some states may distinguish between dismissals by prosecutors and by judges, while others may treat them as the same.

TABLE 29: Traffic/other violation disposition types for state trial courts, 1984.

State and court title	Park- ing	Total traffic dispositions	Plea		Bail or bond forfeiture/ or Violations Bureau*		Trial conviction	
			Number	As percent of dis- posed	Number	As percent of dis- posed	Number	As percent of dis- posed
California--Justice Court	P	488,575 ⁱ J	71,196 ⁱ J	15% ⁱ J	290,707 ⁱ J	60% ⁱ J	13,800 ⁱ J	3% ⁱ J
Municipal Court	P	13,668,354 ⁱ J	1,444,491 ⁱ J	11% ⁱ J	8,805,223 ⁱ J	64% ⁱ J	131,268 ⁱ J	1% ⁱ J
District of Columbia-- Superior Court	NPJ	19,858 ^j	3,215 ^j	16% ^j	2,984 ^j	15% ^j		
Hawaii--Circuit Court	NPJ	141 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	4% ⁱ				
District Court**	P	832,619 ^j			516,075 ^j	62% ^j		
Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court**	P	85,848	18,632	22%				
City Court and Town Court** ..	P	112,100 ⁱ	62,963 ⁱ	56% ⁱ				
County Court**	P	193,436 ⁱ	62,471 ⁱ	32% ⁱ				
Kansas--District Court	NPJ	242,706 ⁱ	208,681 ⁱ	86% ⁱ	21,749 ⁱ	9% ⁱ		
North Dakota--County Court** ..	P	60,899 ⁱ	60,899 ⁱ J	100% ⁱ J				
Puerto Rico--District Court** ..	NPJ	51,863 ⁱ	34,774 ⁱ	66% ⁱ			1,524 ⁱ	3% ⁱ
South Dakota--Circuit Court ..	CP	127,882 ^j	114,158 ^j	89% ^j				
Texas--County-Level Courts ...	NPJ	71,803 ^j	11,414 ^j	16% ^j			142 ^j	1% ^j
Utah--Circuit Court	P	568,676 ^j	449,238 ^j	79% ^j			9,861 ^j	2% ^j

Note: Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 90% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. State courts with traffic/other violation jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

Unit of count:

Unless otherwise indicated, the unit of count is single defendant/single incident, and is counted at the filing of the complaint.

**Hawaii District Court--Single defendant/most serious charge.

**Indiana--One or more defendants/single incident.

**North Dakota--Single defendant/number of charges vary.

**Puerto Rico--Single defendant/single charge.

P = Reported data include contested and uncontested parking cases.

CP = Reported data include contested, but not contested parking cases.

NPJ = No parking jurisdiction.

*Violations Bureau dispositions: These cases were disposed by a Violations Bureau, usually with just the payment of a fine. In the Texas Justice of the Peace Court and Municipal Court these are called payment of fine dispositions. The figures for the Vermont District Court are cases referred to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

ⁱData are incomplete:

California--Justice Court--Some traffic and ordinance violations cases are reported as misdemeanors in the criminal caseload. Municipal Court--Figures do not include all ordinance violations.

Table 29: Traffic/other violation disposition types for state trial courts, 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Total conviction		Acquittal		Dismissal/Nolle prosequi	
	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed	Number	As percent of disposed
California--Justice Court	375,703 ^j	77% ^j	3,853 ^j	1% ^j	102,600 ^j	21% ^j
Municipal Court	10,380,982 ^j	76% ^j	60,289 ^j	1% ^j	3,198,461 ^j	23% ^j
District of Columbia--Superior Court					8,121 ^j	41% ^j
Hawaii--Circuit Court					6 ⁱ	4% ⁱ
District Court	636,145 ^j	76% ^j			196,401 ^j	24% ^j
Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court						
City Court and Town Court						
County Court						
Kansas--District Court					8,758 ⁱ	4% ⁱ
North Dakota--County Court	60,899 ^j	100% ^j				
Puerto Rico--District Court	35,698 ⁱ	69% ⁱ	1,925 ⁱ	4% ⁱ	13,835 ⁱ	27% ⁱ
South Dakota--Circuit Court					11,967 ^j	9% ^j
Texas--County-Level Courts	11,556 ^j	16% ^j	146 ^j	1% ^j	53,755 ^j	75% ^j
Utah--Circuit Court	459,099 ^j	81% ^j	3,912 ^j	1% ^j	104,447 ^j	18% ^j

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Figures do not include reopened prior cases.

Indiana--City Court and Town Court--Figures do not include a small number of cases not identified by case category.

County Court--Figures do not include a small number of cases not identified by case category.

Kansas--District Court--Figures do not include juvenile traffic cases.

North Dakota--County Court--Figures do not include parking cases.

Puerto Rico--District Court--Data do not include ordinance violations.

^jExplanation of data included in the category: California--Justice Court--Figures include DWI/DUI.

Municipal Court--Figures include DWI/DUI cases.

District of Columbia--Superior Court--Figures include DWI/DUI cases.

Hawaii--District Court--Figures include some misdemeanor cases.

North Dakota--County Court--Convictions and guilty pleas figures cannot be separated.

South Dakota--Circuit Court--Figures include some misdemeanors in total.

Texas--County-level Courts--Figures include traffic appeals.

Utah--Circuit Court--Figures include some miscellaneous criminal cases. Guilty plea/bail forfeiture/no contest data are combined.

TABLE 30: Traffic/other violation total trials and jury dispositions, 1984.

Sources of data are found in Appendix B.

Variations in court organization and subject matter jurisdiction:

Table 31 includes all available traffic/other violation data for both general and limited jurisdiction courts.

Variations in case classifications and definitions:

The case types in this table include moving traffic violations, miscellaneous traffic violations, and ordinance violations. Additionally, those courts which have parking cases included are indicated with a "p" or "CP" in the parking column. The caseload of these courts cannot be compared with those which do not report parking or have parking jurisdiction. DWI/DUI cases are not included unless they are indicated by a "j" footnote, and courts with DWI/DUI cases reported with their data cannot be compared with those that do not.

Variations in counting both cases and trials:

The definitions used by each court to count cases and trials are indicated in this table. Comparisons can only be made between courts that count cases and trials in the same way.

Appropriate analyses:

All percentage calculations that were less than 1% but greater than .5% have been rounded up to 1%. All percentage calculations that are

greater than 0% but less than .5% are displayed as a <1%.

Trials as a percent of dispositions.

Dividing the number of trials by the total number of cases disposed for the appropriate case type, results in the trial rate for that case type.

Jury trials as a percent of dispositions.

Dividing the number of jury trials by the total number of cases disposed, for the appropriate case type, results in the jury trial rate for that case type.

Jury trials as a percent of trials. Dividing the number of jury trials by the total number of trials for that case type results in the proportion of trials that are trials by jury for that case type.

Limitations on use:

Comparisons of these tables must be restricted to the court level, and must control for case type, case count, and trial definition.

For example, the caseload in the Arizona and Florida court(s) can be compared, and Colorado, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Kansas can also be compared.

Care should also be taken to compare only those courts that share similar rules regarding the availability of jury trials. For example, some states make it more difficult for a criminal defendant to waive a jury trial than other states (this qualification has not yet been incorporated in the database).

TABLE 30: Traffic/other violation total trials and jury dispositions, 1984.

State and court title	Parking	Unit of count	Jury trial definition	Number of dispositions	Number of trials	Trials as a percent of dispositions	Number of jury trials	Jury trials as a percent of dispositions	Jury trials as a percent of trials
Arizona:									
Justice of the Peace	NPA	1	A	335,507 ^{1j}	18,078 ^{1j}	5% ^{1j}	176 ^{1j}	< 1% ^{1j}	< 1% ^{1j}
Municipal Court	NPA	1	A	689,618 ^{1j}	9,306 ^{1j}	1% ^{1j}	858 ^{1j}	< 1% ^{1j}	9% ^{1j}
California:									
Justice Court	P	2	A	488,575 ^{1j}	22,589 ^{1j}	5% ^{1j}	450 ^{1j}	< 1% ^{1j}	2% ^{1j}
Municipal Court	P	2	A	13,668,354 ^{1j}	214,292 ^{1j}	2% ^{1j}	4,544 ^{1j}	< 1% ^{1j}	2% ^{1j}
Colorado:									
County Court	NPJ	2	A	162,727 ^j	3,058 ^j	2% ^j	977 ^j	< 1% ^j	32% ^j
District of Columbia:									
Superior Court	NPJ	2	A	19,858 ^j	197 ^j	1% ^j	15 ^j	< 1% ^j	8% ^j
Florida:									
County Court	NPA	1	A	2,759,963 ^j	45,758 ^j	2% ^j	2,112 ^j	< 1% ^j	5% ^j
Hawaii:									
Circuit Court	NPJ	2	A	141 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	2% ⁱ	1 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	33% ⁱ
Indiana:									
Superior Court and Circuit Court	NPJ	7	C	85,848 ^j	1,351 ^j	2% ^j	2 ^j	< 1% ^j	1% ^j
Iowa:									
District Court	CP	1	A	650,335 ^j	13,941 ^j	2% ^j	287 ^j	< 1% ^j	2% ^j
Kansas:									
District Court	NPJ	2	A	242,706 ⁱ	3,398 ⁱ	1% ⁱ	49 ⁱ	< 1% ⁱ	1% ⁱ
South Dakota:									
Circuit Court	CP	2	A	127,882 ^j	1,439 ^j	1% ^j	0	--	--
Texas:									
County-Level Courts	NPJ	1	C	71,803 ^j	288 ^j	1% ^j	90 ^j	< 1% ^j	31% ^j
Utah:									
Circuit Court	P	2	A	568,676 ^j	13,773 ^j	2% ^j	3,160 ^j	< 1% ^j	23% ^j
Wisconsin:									
Circuit Court	P	1	A	132,791 ^j	10,591 ^j	8% ^j	1,469 ^j	1% ^j	14% ^j

Note: All available data that are 90% or more complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that the data are unavailable, or calculations are inappropriate, or that the data are less than 90% complete. States omitted from this table did not specifically report traffic/other violation data in sufficient detail. State courts with the possibility of jury trials can be identified in the state court system charts located in Part III of this Report.

P = Reported data include contested and uncontested parking cases.

CP = Reported data include contested, but not uncontested parking cases.

NPA = No parking data are available.

NPJ = No parking jurisdiction.

-- = Not applicable.

Traffic case unit of count:

Contents of case (number of defendants/number of charges):

1. Single defendant/single charge
2. Single defendant/single incident

3. Single defendant/single charge (maximum number of charges)

4. Single defendant/one or more incidents

5. Single defendant/varies with prosecutor

6. One or more defendants/single charge

7. One or more defendants/single incident

8. One or more defendants/single incident (maximum number of charges)

9. One or more defendants/one or more incidents

10. One or more defendants/varies with prosecutor

11. Varies with prosecutor/varies with prosecutor

Point of counting: All of these courts count cases at approximately the same point in case processing.

Trial definitions:

A = A trial is counted at jury selection, empaneling or swearing in.

B = A jury trial is counted at the introduction of evidence or swearing of first witness.

C = A jury trial is counted at verdict or decision.

Table 30: Traffic/other violation total trials and jury dispositions, 1984. (continued)

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arizona--Justice of the Peace and Municipal Court--Figures do not include miscellaneous traffic cases.

California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Figures do not include all ordinance violation or all moving traffic cases.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Data do not include reopened prior cases.

Kansas--District Court--Data do not include juvenile traffic cases.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Justice of the Peace and Municipal Court--Figures include DWI/DUI cases.

California--Justice Court and Municipal Court--Most DWI/DUI cases are included in these figures.

Colorado--County Court--Data include DWI/DUI cases.

District of Columbia--Superior Court--Data include DWI/DUI cases and Capitol Police parking.

Florida--County Court--Data include DWI/DUI cases.

Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Data include state parking cases.

Iowa--District Court--Data include some misdemeanors.

South Dakota--Circuit Court--Data include some misdemeanor and criminal appeal cases.

Texas--County-Level Courts--Data include traffic appeals cases.

Utah--Circuit Court--Data include some miscellaneous criminal cases.

Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Data include some DWI/DUI cases.

Part II
Trend charts

Part II Trend charts

Questions about the "litigation explosion" in the state trial courts are among those most frequently received by CSIM Project staff. These questions originate from court administrators, judges, attorneys, the research community, the business community, and the media. Part II of this 1984 Annual Report is a preliminary effort to shed some light on the question, "Is there a 'litigation explosion' (defined as the number of filings) in the state trial courts?"

Dates chosen for trend data.

The years 1981 and 1984 were chosen as two of the data points for these tables because the State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting was first applied to the 1981 trial court data, and the 1984 data is the most recent available (Data for 1982 and 1983 have not yet been translated into comparable terms due to limited resources). Since 1981 and 1984 represent a three-year interval, an earlier three-year interval was needed to bring balance to the trend line. Therefore, the first point chosen was 1978.

Case types selected for analysis.

When talking of a "litigation explosion," most people reference an increased propensity, in the mindset of individuals, to sue for damages and punitive awards. Some of the CSIM case types that address this issue are tort, contract, and real property rights cases.

In addition, small claims procedures are easily accessible, relatively inexpensive to file and work within, provide a comparatively speedier disposition of justice, and are therefore a more interesting measure of the public's propensity to litigate. Additionally, small claims consist of tort, contract, and real property rights cases handled, in limited jurisdiction courts. Studying small claims also facilitates a comparison of limited and general jurisdiction courts regarding the frequency of formal litigation.

These case categories were chosen because they have, over the years, been reported separately, by many courts, without having any other minor case types included in their totals. The same is not true of other case categories, such as domestic relations, where subcategories are often reported with juvenile cases, miscellaneous, or special civil proceedings.

Criminal cases do not reflect on the "litigation explosion" as it is defined above; however, felonies are included in these trend data to provide a more complete picture of the courts' workloads over time.

The first table presents the general picture by displaying data for the combined category of tort, contract, and real property rights cases. This table is followed by a table for small claims. The final two civil tables break down the general table into one for tort, and one for contract cases. There were insufficient data, over the seven year period to justify compilation of a table for real property rights cases. The final table evaluates trend data for felony cases.

Population as an indicator of caseload changes.

Earlier volumes in this Annual Report series have documented that the single best predictor of

civil filings in state courts is the total state population. Total population explained over 90% of the variance in civil filings among the state courts. Therefore, the percentage increase in state population has been included in these tables for all three time periods--1978-1981, 1981-1984, and 1978-1984 in order to explain, at the outset, what kind of case filing increases might be anticipated as a result of changes in the state populations.

At this point, it is not possible to accurately predict what percentage increase in filings one would expect for every percent increase in the population. Therefore, for purposes of this Report, a rough one to one relationship has been assumed, i.e., for every percent increase in population, at least a one percent increase in filings would be expected.

Courts included in the tables

Some state courts do not appear in these tables for a variety of reasons: they do not report statewide data at all, they do not provide sufficient detail to identify the case types reported in these tables, they have changed reporting categories over time, and finally, the jurisdiction and organization of some courts have changed so dramatically between 1978-84 that their data were not comparable. Therefore, the courts displayed on the following tables do not include complete nationwide data; however, they are representative of general jurisdiction courts in this country, and are adequate for addressing the issue of whether there is a litigation explosion. For example, Table 32, on small claims, has statewide data from 33 states from across all geographical regions, and from large and small states. Although Tables 31 and 33-35 do not have as much complete state data as does Table 32, the data are more often than not from general jurisdiction courts. Since these are the courts most likely to hear the serious cases, these courts complement the small claims data found in Table 32.

Summary statistics presented on the facesheets.

Three summary measures. Each of Tables 31-35 display the number of filings for the years 1978, 1981 and 1984, and the percent changes in total state populations and filings for each of the three time periods 1978-81, 1981-84 and 1978-84. The accompanying facesheet for each table summarizes the data presented in each table using the following three measures: (1) the aggregate data contained in the table for those courts that reported complete data for each of the three years; (2) a summary description of how many courts experienced increased or decreased filings for the two periods 1978-1981 and 1981-1984; and (3) a chart which identifies patterns of change, and specifically lists the courts within each pattern.

Patterns across time, the "up-up" and "up-down" patterns. There are two basic patterns that can be used to test crudely whether there continues to be a "litigation explosion." The first group represents those courts whose filings increased during the 1978-81 period, and continued to rise during the 1981-84 period (i.e., and "up-up" pattern). This "up-up" pattern alone, however, does not represent prima facie evidence of a "litigation explosion." This "up-up" category must be separated into three components: (3-a) courts whose upward increases

in both time periods were at approximately the same rate of increase and whose increases significantly exceeded the rate of increases in the total population; (3-b) courts whose filings increased, during 1981-84, at a rate significantly less than the rate they were increasing at during 1978-81--which indicates a slowing of any upward trend that might have occurred during earlier years; and (3-c) courts whose filings increased significantly during the period 1978-81, but whose filings increased at a rate which approximated or was less than the rate at which the population increased during 1981-84. The last component (i.e., 3-c), represents courts where there is not a "litigation explosion," because filings did not increase at a rate equal to or significantly different from population increases. Therefore, the only "up-up" pattern which may indicate unusual increases in filings is a "3-a"--where court filings increased significantly over both periods.

The second major group of courts, which run counter to the "up-up" pattern, are those courts which exhibited significant increases in filings during 1978-81, but whose filings actually decreased during the 1981-84 period (i.e., an "up-down" pattern). Courts that fall into this category are no longer experiencing increases in the number of civil suits.

Other miscellaneous patterns appear sporadically throughout the tables. These can clearly be identified as either supportive, or not supportive of the claim to a "litigation explosion." For example, some courts may not have experienced any significant change in filings for both time periods. On the other hand, filings in some courts went down during the 1978-81 period, and have increased significantly during the latter period. These situations will be discussed as they occur in each of the tables.

Limitations on the data

The data presented on the following tables are the most accurate, reliable, and comprehensive data yet brought to bear on the question of whether there is a "litigation explosion" in the state courts. This is a preliminary look at the topic, however, and the reader should consider the following caveats when evaluating the analysis--none of which are thought to affect general conclusions that can be drawn from these tables: although the data are representative from all the states, they do not include all of the courts and states in the country; due to limited resources, Project staff were unable to complete the trend table for the missing years or identify all jurisdictional changes in those courts over time; the data are only as current as 1984 and changes may have occurred during 1985; the data do not include many other civil case types which may have included different trends during that time period (e.g., divorce, support/custody, adoption, estate, civil appeals, and miscellaneous civil cases); and the findings are restricted to the state courts only.

General findings and explanations

A careful examination of available data relating to tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases from a representative group of state courts provides no evidence to

support the often cited existence of a national "litigation explosion" in the state trial courts during the 1981-84 time period.

There are some state courts that have experienced significant increases in the case types described throughout this section, but the impact of that finding is reduced when one realizes that these are the courts in states that have also experienced significant increases in their total populations. Changes in the number of these filings are not attributable to an increase in the propensity of Americans to sue, but rather to a simple increase in the numbers of Americans.

The findings, however, can be extended one further step. Not only is the evidence missing to indicate a significant national increase in filings above the increase in population, but a clear pattern emerges which generally supports the "up-down" model described earlier. In a significant number of state courts, selected civil filings have decreased between the period 1981-1984 (see the individual tables for specific details).

It may be that there was a litigation explosion that peaked around 1981. The evidence from these charts tends to support that observation. There were significant increases in filings between 1978-81, far exceeding the increases in population. In fact, the increases were so large during 1978-81, that despite the decreases that occurred during 1981-84, the percentage changes from 1978-84 are still showing moderate increases.

The "litigation explosion" has several dimensions, and the often cited myth of a continuing upward trend of civil lawsuits in the state courts could result from confusing the number of new filings with the other dimensions of the problem: (1) intensive media focus on the enormous "size of the awards" in a few selected and well publicized civil cases; and (2) increased workload in the courts, not caused by an increase in the rate of civil lawsuits, but by "more complex cases," and perhaps fewer resources available to the courts to handle expected increases in filings which results in larger backlogs. This Report does not reflect on the "size of awards," or the impact of "case complexity" on court workload.

Additionally, there are a variety of potential explanations for the leveling off or decreases in civil suits: (1) The public's attitude toward lawsuits may be changing. People may be deterred from filing as a result of concerns about costs and civil litigation that is likely to take years--except for the more serious cases, it may not be worth the effort; (2) For years people speculated that greater numbers of laws resulted in increased litigation to interpret those laws--this testing of new legislation and judicial rules may have run its course; and (3) Finally, insurance companies and attorneys may be increasing their efficiency in settling conflict before cases reach the courts. The existence of any litigation explosions has been cyclical, and there is no evidence to support the notion of a consistent nationwide increase in lawsuits in the state trial courts between 1981-84.

TABLE 31: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort, contract, and real property rights case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

Courts included in this table.

For inclusion in this table, a court must have reported an identifiable tort, contract, and real property rights caseload, separate from all other civil cases, in at least two of the three target years. Five states reported tort, contract, and real property rights cases for all the courts which had jurisdiction over tort, contract and real property rights cases in those states. A total of 37 statewide courts, in 25 states, reported data. Of the 37 courts, 12 were general jurisdiction courts.

Comparison of aggregated filings over time.

The following data are from the 29 courts in 20 states that reported comparable data for all three reporting years. These figures can be found on the bottom line of Table 31.

The increase in tort, contract, and real property rights filings between 1978-81 was 14%, while the population for the states reporting these data increased by 3%. Between 1981-84, the population continued to grow another 3%, but the new filings decreased by 4%. These aggregate figures provide preliminary evidence for the existence of the "up-down" pattern discussed earlier in this section.

Comparison of courts whose filings increased or decreased during each of the time periods.

The following chart displays the number of courts whose tort, contract, and real property rights filings have increased or decreased during the two time periods:

	1978-81	1981-84
Filings increased significantly more than the population:	19	7
No significant difference between the change in population and filings:	5	3
Filings did not increase measureably during this period:	0	3
Filings increased at a rate slower than the population:	0	2
Filings decreased during this period:	5	22
Comparable data were not available for the period:	8	0

The "up-down" pattern described in the introduction to this section is illustrated in the above chart. Most of the courts reporting tort, contract, and real property rights cases during 1978-81 experienced significant increases in their filings. During the 1981-84 period, however, the pattern reversed itself--the majority of courts reported decreases in filings of these case types. Less than twenty-five percent of the courts reporting tort, contract, and real property rights cases during 1981-84

experienced increases in their filings at a rate significantly higher than increases in their populations. These patterns are more firmly established in the following chart.

The chart above displays how all of the courts which reported data during either of the two periods fit into specific categories. The following chart links the filing patterns of specific courts across the two time periods to test, more specifically, the various patterns identified earlier.

Comparison of patterns among the courts.

The following chart expands on the previous one by listing and categorizing courts by the patterns they followed. These patterns are explained in the introduction to this section (i.e., Part II). These are the patterns for those 29 courts in 20 states that reported comparable data for all three years. The (G) or (L) after each court indicates whether it is a general or limited jurisdiction court:

1. "Up-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Civil Court of NYC (L)
2. "Down-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Alaska Superior Court (G)
New Mexico Magistrate Court (L)
Oregon Justice Court (L)
3. "Up-up" Pattern
(change in '81-'84 filings was less than '78-'81 increase in filings): Nebraska County Court (L)
4. "Up-up" Pattern
(change in '81-'84 population exceeds or approximates change in '81-'84 filings): Hawaii Circuit Court (G)
Hawaii District Court (L)
Delaware Justice of the Peace (L)
5. "Up-no significant change": Delaware Court of Common Pleas (L)
6. "No significant change - no significant change": Delaware Superior Court (G)
7. "Up-down" Pattern:
Alabama District Court (G)
Arkansas Chancery and Probate Court (G)
Colorado District Court (G)
Colorado County Court (L)
Indiana County Court (L)
Indiana Municipal Court of Marion County (L)
Kentucky District Court (L)
Maine District Court (L)
North Carolina Superior Court (G)
North Carolina District Court (L)
Ohio Municipal Court (L)
Ohio County Court (L)

TABLE 31: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort, contract, and real property rights case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

	Pennsylvania District Justice Court (L)	
	Tennessee Circuit Court and Chancery (L)	
8. "No significant change-down":	Oregon District Court (L)	
	Rhode Island District Court (L)	
	Washington Superior Court (G)	
9. "Down-down" Pattern:	District of Columbia Superior Court (G)	
	Colorado Water Court (G)	

filings have continued to increase significantly more than the population over the two time periods studied in this Report. Three additional courts followed the "down-up" pattern with significant increases reported during 1981-84. Another four courts experienced increases in filings between 1981-84, but the increases were either less than or not significantly different from population increases during that same time period, or the increases were less than the increases reported during the 1978-81 period. The remaining 18 courts showed no evidence of a "litigation explosion" during 1981-84, and 17 of those courts experienced a decrease in filings during that period.

Of the courts studied in Table 31, the Civil Court of New York City is the only court whose

TABLE 31: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort, contract, and real property rights case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State and court title	Jurisdiction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
		1978	1981	1984	Population	Filings	Population	Filings	Population	Filings
COMPLETE STATE DATA:										
Exclusive court jurisdiction:										
District of Columbia:										
Superior Court	G	121,931	108,426	96,975	-6%	-11%	-1%	-11%	-7%	-20%
Kansas:										
District Court	G	NC	54,005	57,140	--	--	2%	6%	--	--
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:										
Colorado (STATE TOTAL)										
District Court	G	79,480	105,028	99,205	7%	32%	7%	-6%	14%	25%
Water Court	G	22,561	36,168	32,032	7%	60%	7%	-12%	14%	42%
County Court	L	2,868	2,321	1,688	7%	-19%	7%	-23%	14%	-41%
Hawaii (STATE TOTAL)										
Circuit Court	G	12,204 ⁱ	17,379 ⁱ	17,960 ⁱ	6%	42% ⁱ	6%	3% ⁱ	12%	47% ⁱ
District Court	L	2,786 ⁱ	3,830 ⁱ	3,992 ⁱ	6%	37% ⁱ	6%	4% ⁱ	12%	43% ⁱ
North Carolina:										
Superior Court	G	54,738	65,856	58,118	4%	20%	4%	-12%	7%	6%
District Court	L	11,541	13,756	12,482	4%	19%	4%	-9%	7%	8%
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:										
Alabama:										
District Court	L	40,130	55,818	51,805	2%	39%	2%	-7%	4%	29%
Alaska:										
Superior Court	G	2,683	2,312	3,107	3%	-14%	21%	34%	25%	16%
Arkansas:										
Chancery and Probate Court	G	6,642	7,545	5,151	2%	14%	2%	-32%	5%	-22%
Delaware:										
Superior Court	G	2,457	2,522	2,520	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%	3%
Court of Common Pleas ..	L	2,898	3,740	3,755	0%	29%	3%	0%	3%	30%
Justice of the Peace ..	L	15,844	20,028	20,806	0%	26%	3%	4%	3%	31%
Indiana:										
Municipal Court Marion County	L	8,901	14,364	10,131	0%	61%	1%	-29%	1%	14%
County Court	L	3,550 ⁱ	5,573 ⁱ	3,664 ⁱ	0%	57% ⁱ	1%	-34% ⁱ	1%	3% ⁱ
Kentucky:										
District Court	L	48,808	57,627	56,359	1%	18%	2%	-2%	3%	15%
Maine:										
District Court	L	17,751 ⁱ	20,072	16,146	2%	13% ⁱ	2%	-20%	4%	-9% ⁱ
Minnesota:										
County Court	L	NC	28,014	21,582	--	--	2%	-23%	--	--
Montana:										
District Court	G	NC	7,764	6,492	--	--	4%	-16%	--	--
Nebraska:										
County Court	L	9,236	11,128	13,027	1%	20%	2%	17%	3%	41%
Municipal Court	L	NC	17,781	17,712	--	--	2%	0%	--	--
New Hampshire:										
District Court	L	NC	10,382	9,815	--	--	4%	-5%	--	--
New Mexico:										
Magistrate Court	L	14,276	14,117	18,308	6%	-1%	7%	30%	14%	28%
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court ..	L	NC	8,290	9,744	--	--	7%	18%	--	--
New York:										
Civil Court of New York City	L	130,131	151,159	195,163	-1%	16%	1%	29%	0%	50%
Court of Claims	L	NC	1,330	1,678	--	--	1%	26%	--	--
Ohio:										
Municipal Court	L	241,951 ⁱ	260,068 ⁱ	221,523 ⁱ	0%	7% ⁱ	0%	-15% ⁱ	0%	-8% ⁱ
County Court	L	5,854 ⁱ	11,302 ⁱ	9,542 ⁱ	0%	93% ⁱ	0%	-16% ⁱ	0%	63% ⁱ

TABLE 31: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort, contract, and real property rights case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Jurisdiction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
		1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA (continued):										
Oregon:										
District Court	L	31,600	33,862	24,518	6%	7%	1%	-28%	7%	-22%
Justice Court	L	1,102 ⁱ	942 ⁱ	1,336 ⁱ	6%	-15% ⁱ	1%	42% ⁱ	7%	21% ⁱ
Pennsylvania:										
District Justice Court	L	163,556	188,199 ^d	183,143	0%	15%	0%	-3% ^d	0%	12%
Rhode Island:										
District Court	L	22,394	23,689	18,759	0%	6%	1%	-21%	1%	-16%
Tennessee:										
Circuit Court and Chancery Court	G	20,561	23,442	21,505	3%	14%	2%	-8%	6%	5%
Texas:										
District Court	G	NC	68,451	85,873	--	--	8%	25%	--	--
Washington:										
Superior Court	G	32,029	34,922	33,140	9%	9%	3%	-5%	12%	3%
Totals for 29 courts in 20 states reporting comparable data for all three years										
		1,090,707	1,239,120	1,185,666	3%	14%	3%	-4%	5%	9%

G = General jurisdiction court
L = Limited jurisdiction court
NC = Data are not comparable with other years.
d = The number of dispositions was the only data element provided that year.
-- = Data element is not applicable.

ⁱData are incomplete:
Hawaii--Circuit Court--Data do not include "unreported cases."

Indiana--County Court--Data do not include "other" cases or "redocketed civil" cases.
Maine--District Court--Due to implementation of a new reporting system, data are missing from two locations.
Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Data do not include cases classified as miscellaneous civil.
Oregon--Justice Court--Not all courts reported data.

TABLE 32: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported small claims case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

Courts included in this table:

For inclusion in this table, a court must have reported an identifiable small claims caseload, separate from all other civil cases, in at least two of the three targeted years. Twenty-nine states reported small claims cases for all the courts which had jurisdiction over small claims cases in those states. A total of 39 statewide courts, in 33 states, reported data. Of the 39 courts, 11 were general jurisdiction courts.

Comparison of aggregated filings over time:

The following data are from the 29 courts, in 25 states, that reported comparable data for all three reporting years. These figures can be found on the bottom line of Table 32.

The increase in small claims filings between 1978-81 was 18%, as the population for that same period rose only 2%. The period between 1981-84 again provides a different picture. During this second period, the population continued to increase at a rate of 2% for those states reporting these data, yet small claims filings decreased by 6%. These aggregate figures tend to support the "up-down" pattern discussed in the introduction to this section.

Comparison of courts whose filings increased or decreased during each of the time periods.

The following chart displays the number of courts whose small claims filings have increased or decreased during the two time periods:

	1978-81	1981-84
Filings increased significantly more than the population:	21	6
No significant difference between the changes in population and filings:	6	10
Filings did not increase measurably during this period:	0	1
Filings increased at a rate slower than the population:	0	1
Filings decreased during this period:	3	19
Comparable data were not available for the period:	9	2

During the period 1978-81, the majority of courts experienced significant increases in small claims filings; however, that pattern was reversed during the following three years when most of the courts reporting data experienced decreases in small claims filings. Small claims data fit the "up-down" pattern described in the introduction to this section of the Annual Report.

The chart above displays how all of the courts which reported data during either of the

two periods fit into specific categories. The following chart links the filing patterns of specific courts across the two time periods to test, more explicitly, the various patterns identified earlier.

Comparison of patterns among the courts.

The following chart expands on the previous one by listing and categorizing courts by the patterns they follow. These are the patterns for those 29 courts, in 25 states, that reported comparable data for all three years:

1. "Up-up" Pattern (no caveats): North Dakota County Court (L)
Rhode Island District Court (L)
2. "No significant change-up": New Jersey Superior Court (G)
3. "Up-up" Pattern: (change in '81-'84 filings was less than '78-'81 increase in filings): Colorado County Court (L)
Hawaii District Court (L)
Illinois Circuit Court (G)
Maine District Court (L)
Missouri Circuit Court (G)
Vermont District Court (L)
4. "Up-up" Pattern (change in '81-'84 population exceeds or approximates change in '81-'84 filings): Alaska District Court (L)
New Hampshire District Court (L)
5. "Down-up" Pattern (Change in '81-'84 population exceeds or approximates change in '81-'84 filings): District of Columbia Superior Court (G)
New York District Court and City Court (L)
6. "No significant change" - No significant change: Idaho District Court (L)
Ohio Municipal Court (L)
7. "Up-down" Pattern: California Municipal Court (L)
Indiana Superior Court and Circuit Court (G)
Indiana County Court (L)
Kansas District Court (G)
Kentucky District Court (L)
Nebraska County Court (L)
New Hampshire Municipal Court (L)
North Carolina District Court (L)
Ohio County Court (L)

TABLE 32: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported small claims case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

Oregon District Court (L) Pennsylvania-Philadelphia Municipal Court (L)	
8. "No significant change-down": California Justice Court (L) Iowa District Court (G)	
9. "Down-down" Pattern: Alabama District Court (L)	during both 1978-81 and 1981-84. In addition, the New Jersey Superior Court experienced a significant increase during 1981-84. Ten other courts also reported increases in their small claims filings, but the increases were either significantly less than the earlier increase during 1978-81, or were less than or approximated the population change for that same period which would indicate no "litigation explosion" at all. Eleven courts fit the "up-down" pattern, and another three courts also experienced decreases in small claims filings during 1981-84.

Only two courts had significant and continuous increases in small claims filings

TABLE 32: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported small claims case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State and court title	Juris- diction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984		
		1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	
COMPLETE STATE DATA:											
Exclusive court jurisdiction:											
Alabama:											
District Court	L	95,928	91,550	76,694	2%	-5%	2%	-16%	4%	-20%	
Alaska:											
District Court	L	7,948 ⁱ	10,143 ⁱ	10,735 ⁱ	3%	28% ⁱ	21%	6% ⁱ	25%	35%	
Colorado:											
County Court	L	10,294	13,683	16,460	7%	33%	7%	20%	14%	60%	
Connecticut:											
Superior Court	G	NC	90,447	73,096	--	--	1%	-19%	--	--	
District of Columbia:											
Superior Court	G	32,797	24,490	25,323	-6%	-25%	-1%	3%	-7%	-23%	
Florida:											
County Court	L	NC	172,208	163,171	--	--	8%	-5%	--	--	
Hawaii:											
District Court	L	1,313	3,355	5,388	6%	156%	6%	61%	12%	310%	
Idaho:											
District Court	L	13,504	14,217	14,174	5%	5%	4%	0%	10%	5%	
Illinois:											
Circuit Court	G	175,454	205,055	217,641	0%	17%	0%	6%	1%	24%	
Iowa:											
District Court	G	72,054	75,258	71,666	-1%	4%	0%	-5%	0%	-1%	
Kansas:											
District Court	G	10,670	14,707	14,229	2%	38%	2%	-3%	5%	33%	
Kentucky:											
District Court	L	27,585	34,550	28,525	1%	25%	2%	-17%	3%	3%	
Maine:											
District Court	L	14,350	21,063	22,718	2%	47%	2%	8%	4%	58%	
Minnesota:											
County Court	L	NC	99,420	90,271	--	--	2%	-9%	--	--	
Missouri:											
Circuit Court	G	11,745	16,110	19,106	1%	37%	1%	19%	3%	63%	
New Jersey:											
Superior Court	G	40,535	42,012	51,137	1%	4%	1%	22%	2%	26%	
North Carolina:											
District Court	L	171,612	226,604	194,321	4%	32%	4%	-14%	7%	13%	
North Dakota:											
County Court	L	5,396	6,445	8,523	1%	19%	4%	32%	5%	58%	
Oklahoma:											
District Court	G	77,798	NC	85,181	--	--	--	--	13%	9%	
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	26,043	29,328	26,253	0%	13%	0%	-10%	0%	1%	
Rhode Island:											
District Court	L	6,802	8,383	12,087	0%	23%	1%	44%	1%	78%	
South Dakota:											
Circuit Court	G	NC	17,999	19,259	--	--	4%	7%	--	--	
Vermont:											
District Court	L	6,252	7,978	8,952	4%	28%	3%	12%	6%	43%	
Washington:											
District Court	L	21,456	26,706	NC	9%	24%	--	--	--	--	
Wisconsin:											
Circuit Court	G	NC	173,220	168,563	--	--	1%	-3%	--	--	
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:											
California (STATE TOTAL)		453,662	561,908	512,804	6%	24%	6%	-9%	12%	13%	
Justice Court	L	32,128	35,477	30,225	6%	10%	6%	-15%	12%	-6%	
Municipal Court	L	421,534	526,431	482,579	6%	25%	6%	-8%	12%	14%	

TABLE 32: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported small claims case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Jurisdiction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
		1978	1981	1984	Population	Filings	Population	Filings	Population	Filings
Indiana: (STATE TOTAL)	NC	172,013 ⁱ	156,705 ⁱ		--	--	1%	-9% ⁱ	--	--
Superior Court and Circuit Court ...G		29,682 ⁱ	44,593 ⁱ	35,042 ⁱ	0%	50% ⁱ	1%	-21% ⁱ	1%	18% ⁱ
Small Claims Court of Marion County L	NC	49,899	54,380		--	--	1%	9%	--	--
County Court L		66,011 ⁱ	77,521 ⁱ	67,283 ⁱ	0%	17% ⁱ	1%	-13% ⁱ	1%	2% ⁱ
New Hampshire (STATE TOTAL)		22,816	28,246	29,513	5%	24%	4%	4%	9%	29%
District Court L		22,114	27,408	28,993	5%	24%	4%	6%	9%	31%
Municipal Court L		702	838	520	5%	19%	4%	-38%	9%	-26%
Ohio (STATE TOTAL)		90,615	94,324	93,817	0%	4%	0%	-1%	0%	4%
Municipal Court L		77,671	80,254	82,155	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	6%
County Court L		12,944	14,070	11,662	0%	9%	0%	-1%	0%	-10%

INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:

Nebraska:										
County Court L		10,033	12,561	11,613	1%	25%	2%	-8%	3%	16%
New York:										
Civil Court of NYC ...L	NC	59,728	52,065		--	--	1%	-15%	--	--
District Court and City Court L		44,176	43,822	47,887	-1%	-1%	1%	9%	0%	8%
Oregon:										
District Court L		43,422	54,457	37,548	6%	25%	1%	-31%	7%	-14%
Utah:										
Circuit Court L	NC	27,888	31,467		--	--	9%	13%	--	--

Totals for 29 courts in 25 states reporting comparable data for all three years: 1,490,699 1,762,364 1,659,439 2% 18% 2% -6% 4% 11%

G = General jurisdiction court

L = Limited jurisdiction court

NC = Data are not comparable with other years

-- = Data element is not applicable

Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court, County Court--Data do not include cases classified as "other."

ⁱData are incomplete:

Alaska--District Court--Data do not include cases from low volume courts.

TABLE 33: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

Courts included in this table:

For inclusion in this table, a court must have reported an identifiable tort caseload, separate from all other civil cases, in at least two of the three targeted years. Five states reported tort filings for all the courts which had jurisdiction over torts in those states. A total of 21 statewide courts, in 17 states, reported data. Of the 21 courts, 17 were general jurisdiction courts.

Comparison of aggregated filings over time:

The following data are from the 17 courts in 13 states that reported comparable data for all three reporting years. These figures can be found on the bottom line of Table 33.

The increase in tort case filings between 1978-81 was only 2%, while the population for those states grew 4% during the same time period. Between 1981-84 the population grew another 4% while tort filings increased by 7%. For the entire period 1978-84 total tort filings increased 9%, however, the population also increased by 8%. This is the one case type, of those studied in this section, where the aggregate number of cases increased over both time periods evaluated. This does not qualify as a "litigation explosion", however, since the population increased at approximately the same rate as did the tort filings.

Comparison of courts whose filings increased or decreased during each of the time periods.

The following chart displays the number of courts whose tort filings have increased or decreased during the two time periods:

	1978-81	1981-84
Filings increased significantly more than the population:	8	5
No significant difference between the changes in population and filings:	5	5
Filings increased at a rate slower than the population:	1	1
Filings decreased during this period:	5	3
Comparable data were not available for the period:	2	2

Although the aggregate filings increased somewhat over the years studied in Table 33, the above chart indicates that tort filings increased significantly in less than half of the courts reporting data in this table. During the period 1981-84, only one-third of the courts reporting data had a significant increase in tort filings--more courts experienced decreases than significant increases in tort filings during 1981-84. The chart above displays how all of the courts which reported data during either of the two periods fit into specific categories. The following chart links the filing patterns of

specific courts across the two time periods, to test more explicitly, the various patterns identified earlier.

Comparison of patterns among the courts.

The following chart expands on the previous chart by listing and categorizing courts by the patterns they followed. These patterns are explained in the introduction to this section (i.e., Part II). These are the patterns for those 17 courts that reported comparable data for all three years. The (G) and (L) after each court indicates whether it is a general or limited jurisdiction court.

1. "Down-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Alaska Superior Court (G)
California Superior Court (G)
Florida Circuit Court (G)
2. "Up-up" Pattern:
(change in '81-'84)
filings was less
than '78-'81 increase
in filings): Hawaii Circuit Court (G)
Washington Superior Court (G)
3. "Up-up" Pattern
(change in '81-'84
population exceeds
or approximates
change in '81-'84
filings): Alaska District Court (L)
4. "Down-up" Pattern
(Change in '81-'84
population exceeds
or approximates
change in '81-'84
filings): North Dakota District
Court (G)
5. "No significant change
- no significant
change": Ohio Court of Common
Pleas (G)
Maine Superior Court (G)
6. "Up-down"
Pattern: Colorado District Court (G)
Hawaii District Court (L)
Kansas District Court (G)
New York Supreme Court
and County Court (G)
Ohio County Court (L)
Ohio Municipal Court (L)
Tennessee Circuit Court
and Chancery Court (G)
7. "No significant
change-down": Idaho District Court (G)

Of the courts reporting comparable data for all three years, none experienced significant increases during both 1978-81 and 1981-84. Three additional courts reported decreases during the first period but significant increases in the 1981-84 period. These three courts, however, are in states that also experienced some of the

TABLE 33: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

largest increases in population (i.e., Alaska, California, and Hawaii).

The largest numerical increase in tort filings between 1981-84 is in the California Superior Court (i.e., an increase of over 16,000 cases). This increase, accounts for almost the entire increase in the aggregate figures between 1981-84. Between the years 1978-84 however, the increase in the rate of filings was 12%, but was matched by a 12% increase in the population.

In addition to the fact that most states which have large increases in filings also have

the largest increases in population, and therefore do not qualify as being especially litigious, another eight courts reported decreases in filings, and two other state courts reported no significant change in their filings over both periods studied. Although tort filings do not fit the "up-down" pattern as strongly as do other case types, neither do they provide any evidence of an increased propensity of the American public to sue.

TABLE 33: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported tort case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State and court title	Juris- diction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
		1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings
COMPLETE STATE DATA:										
Exclusive court jurisdiction:										
Kansas--District Court ..G		3,249	4,517	4,033	2%	39%	2%	-11%	5%	24%
Idaho--District Court ...G		1,728 ⁱ	1,744 ⁱ	1,729 ⁱ	5%	1% ⁱ	4%	-1% ⁱ	10%	0% ⁱ
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:										
Alaska (STATE TOTAL)		1,356 ⁱ	1,428 ⁱ	1,885 ⁱ	3%	6% ⁱ	21%	31% ⁱ	25%	39% ⁱ
Superior Court G		921	886	1,305	3%	-4%	21%	47%	25%	42%
District Court L		435 ⁱ	552 ⁱ	580 ⁱ	3%	27% ⁱ	21%	5% ⁱ	25%	33% ⁱ
Hawaii (STATE TOTAL)		2,032 ⁱ	2,505 ⁱ	2,304 ⁱ	6%	23% ⁱ	6%	-8% ⁱ	12%	13% ⁱ
Circuit Court G		1,155 ⁱ	1,468 ⁱ	1,611 ⁱ	6%	27% ⁱ	6%	10% ⁱ	12%	39% ⁱ
District Court L		877	1,037	693	6%	18%	6%	-33%	12%	-21%
Ohio (STATE TOTAL)		39,645	41,603	36,171	0%	5%	0%	-13%	0%	-9%
Court of Common Pleas G		21,587	21,906	22,149	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%
County Court L		127	705	519	0%	455%	0%	-26%	0%	309%
Municipal Court L		17,931	18,992	13,503	0%	6%	0%	-29%	0%	-25%
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:										
California:										
Superior Court G		86,729	80,970	97,068	6%	-7%	6%	20%	12%	12%
Colorado:										
District Court and Denver Superior Court G		3,481	5,089	4,199	7%	46%	7%	-17%	14%	21%
Florida:										
Circuit Court G		21,761 ⁱ	21,063 ⁱ	26,815 ⁱ	12%	-3% ⁱ	8%	27% ⁱ	20%	23% ⁱ
Maine:										
Superior Court G		1,803	1,914	2,083	2%	6%	2%	9%	4%	16%
Maryland:										
Circuit Court G		7,902 ⁱ	8,135 ⁱ	NC	1%	3% ⁱ	--	--	--	--
Montana:										
District Court G		NC	1,465	1,519	--	--	4%	4%	--	--
New York:										
Supreme Court and County Court G		35,684	39,234	37,847	-1%	10%	1%	-4%	0%	6%
North Dakota:										
District Court G		732	516	550	1%	-30%	4%	7%	5%	-25%
Tennessee:										
Circuit Court, Chancery Court (Law and Equity Court in 1978 and 1981) G		10,457	12,046	11,775	3%	15%	2%	-2%	6%	13%
Texas:										
District Court G		NC	28,698	34,224	--	--	8%	19%	--	--
Utah:										
District Court G		872	775	NC	11%	-11%	--	--	--	--
Washington:										
Superior Court G		6,882	7,919	8,997	9%	15%	3%	14%	12%	31%
Totals for 17 courts in 13 states reporting comparable data for all three years		215,539	220,558	235,456	4%	2%	4%	7%	8%	9%

G = General jurisdiction court
L = Limited jurisdiction court
NC = Data are not comparable with other years
-- = Data elements are inapplicable

ⁱData are incomplete:
Alaska--District Court--Data do not include low volume courts.

Florida--Circuit Court--Data do not include professional tort cases.
Hawaii--Circuit Court--Some tort cases are included in transfers.
Idaho--District Court--Some torts are included in the unclassified category.
Maryland--Circuit Court--Data do not include "unreported cases."

TABLE 34: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported contract case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

Courts included in this table:

For inclusion in this table, a court must have reported an identifiable contract caseload, separate from all other civil cases, in at least two of the three targeted years. Two of the states reported contract filings for all the courts which had jurisdiction over contract cases in those states. A total of 15 statewide courts, in 13 states, reported data. Of the 15 courts, 11 were general jurisdiction courts.

Comparison of aggregated filings over time:

The following data are from the 11 courts in 10 states that reported comparable data for all three reporting years. These figures can be found on the bottom line of Table 34.

The increase in contract case filings between 1978-81 was 14%, while the population for those states grew 5% during the same period. Between 1981-84, the population grew another 4%, however, new contract filings decreased by 15%--a clear reversal in the earlier trend of caseload expansion. For the entire period 1978-84, total contract filings decreased 4% while the population increased 9%. These aggregate data support the "up-down" pattern for contract filings.

Comparison of courts whose filings increased or decreased during each of the time periods.

The following chart displays the number of courts whose contract filings have increased or decreased during the two time periods:

	1978-81	1981-84
Filings increased significantly more than the population:	7	2
No significant difference between change in population and filings:	1	1
Filings increased at a rate slower than the population:	1	2
Filings decreased during this period:	2	10
Comparable data were not available for the period:	4	0

Once again, the "up-down" pattern materializes. Most of the courts studied during the 1978-81 period experienced significant

increases in filings, while this trend reversed itself during the period 1981-84 when most courts experienced decreases in their filings of contract cases. The Florida Circuit Court and the Texas District Court were the two courts that experienced significant increases in their case filings, yet they also recorded the largest increases in population for those courts that reported data during 1981-84. The chart above displays how all of the courts which reported data during either of the two periods fit into specific categories. The following chart links the filing patterns of specific courts across the two time periods to test, more specifically, the various patterns identified earlier.

Comparison of patterns among the courts.

The following chart expands on the previous one by listing and categorizing courts by the patterns they followed. These patterns are explained in the introduction to this section (i.e., Part II). These are the patterns for those 11 courts that reported comparable data for all three years. The (G) or (L) after each court indicates whether it is a general or limited jurisdiction court:

1. "Up-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Florida Circuit Court (G)
2. "Up-up" Pattern
(change in '81-'84 population exceeds or approximates change in '81-'84 filings): Hawaii Circuit Court (G)
Hawaii District Court (L)
3. "Up-down" Pattern:
Colorado District Court (G)
Maine Superior Court (G)
North Dakota District Court (G)
Ohio County Court (L)
Ohio Municipal Court (L)
Tennessee Circuit Court and Chancery Court (G)
4. "Down-down" Pattern:
Arkansas Court of Common Pleas (L)
Washington Superior Court (G)

The Florida Circuit Court is the only court that can lay claim to a large increase in contract filings. Courts in 8 other states followed the down trend after 1981.

TABLE 34: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported contract case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State and court title	Juris- diction	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
		1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings
COMPLETE STATE DATA:										
Exclusive court jurisdiction:										
Kansas:										
District Court	G	NC	39,175	41,982	--	--	2%	7%	--	--
Not exclusive court jurisdiction:										
Hawaii (STATE TOTAL)		9,175 ^f	13,460 ^f	14,055 ^f	6%	47% ^f	6%	4% ^f	12%	53% ^f
Circuit Court	G	1,434 ⁱ	2,047 ^f	2,131 ^f	6%	43% ^f	6%	4% ^f	12%	49% ^f
District Court	L	7,741	11,413	11,924	6%	47%	6%	4%	12%	54%
INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:										
Arkansas:										
Court of Common Pleas L		377 ^f	300	102	2%	-20% ^f	2%	-66%	5%	-73% ^f
Colorado:										
District Court	G	14,147	22,395	15,270	7%	58%	7%	-32%	14%	8%
Florida:										
Circuit Court	G	27,005	29,677	38,650	12%	10%	8%	30%	20%	43%
Maine:										
Superior Court	G	1,318	1,456	1,103	2%	10%	2%	-24%	4%	16%
Maryland:										
Circuit Court	G	NC	6,576 ^f	5,496 ^f	--	--	2%	-16% ^f	--	--
Montana:										
District Court	G	NC	5,860	4,420	--	--	4%	-25%	--	--
North Dakota:										
District Court	G	3,095	4,412	4,062	1%	43%	4%	-8%	5%	31%
Ohio:										
Municipal Court	L	171,166 ^f	187,657 ^f	149,332 ^f	0%	10% ^f	0%	-20% ^f	0%	-13% ^f
County Court	L	3,648 ^f	7,749 ^f	5,740 ^f	0%	112% ^f	0%	-26% ^f	0%	57% ^f
Tennessee:										
Circuit Court, and Chancery Court	G	7,327	8,830	7,582	3%	21%	2%	-14%	6%	3%
Texas:										
District Court	G	NC	38,902	51,152	--	--	8%	31%	--	--
Washington:										
Superior Court	G	21,679	18,748	13,891	9%	-14%	3%	-26%	12%	-36%
Totals for 11 courts in 10 states reporting comparable data for all three years										
		258,937	294,684	249,787	5%	14%	4%	-15%	9%	-4%

G = General jurisdiction court
L = Limited jurisdiction court
NC = Data are not comparable with other years.
-- = Data elements are inapplicable.

^fData are incomplete:
Arkansas--Court of Common Pleas--One county reported no data in 1978.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Some cases are included in transfers.
Maryland--Circuit Court--Data do not include some "unreported cases."
Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Some contract cases are included in miscellaneous civil cases.

TABLE 35: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported triable felony case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

Courts included in this table:

For inclusion in this table, a court must have reported an identifiable triable felony caseload, separate from all other criminal cases, in at least two of the three targeted years. A total of 28 statewide courts in 28 states reported data. All of these courts are general jurisdiction courts.

Comparison of aggregated filings over time:

The following data are from the 24 courts in 24 states that reported comparable data for all three reporting years. These figures can be found on the bottom line of Table 35.

The increase in triable felony cases between 1978-81 was 28%, while the population for the states reporting these data increased by 3%. Between 1981-84, the population continued to grow another 3%, and new triable felony filings increased by 7%. The pattern for these aggregate filings evidence a considerable slowing of the filing pattern during 1981-84. In fact, during the 1981-84 period, triable felony case filings did not increase at a rate significantly greater than the rate at which the population increased.

Comparison of courts whose filings increased or decreased during each of the time periods.

The following chart displays the number of courts whose triable felony filings have increased or decreased during the two time periods:

	1978-81	1981-84
Filings increased significantly more than the population:	22	8
No significant difference between the changes in population and filings:	0	6
Filings did not increase measureably during this period:	0	1
Filings increased at a rate slower than the population:	0	2
Filings decreased during this period:	2	11
Comparable data were not available for the period:	4	0

Approximately three-fourths of those courts reporting triable felony filings between 1978-81 experienced significant increases in their caseloads. This tendency for increased filings, however, was greatly diminished during 1981-84 when almost twice as many courts reported decreases in their felony filings as courts who reported filing increases significantly greater than population increases. This observation is more clearly illustrated in the following chart.

The chart above displays how all of the courts which reported data during either of the

two periods fit into specific categories. The following chart links the filing patterns of specific courts across the two time periods to test, more specifically, the various patterns identified earlier.

Comparison of patterns among the courts.

The following chart expands on the previous one by listing and categorizing courts by the patterns they follow. These patterns are explained in the introduction to this section (i.e., Part II). These are the patterns for those 24 courts in 24 states that reported comparable data for all three years.

- "Up-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Alaska Superior Court
District of Columbia Superior Court
New Jersey Superior Court
- "Down-up" Pattern
(no caveats): Minnesota District Court
- "Up-up" Pattern:
(change in '81-'84 filings was less than '78-'81 increase in filings):
Arkansas Circuit Court
Hawaii Circuit Court
Illinois Circuit Court
New York Supreme Court and County Court
- "Up-up" Pattern
(change in '81-'84 population exceeds or approximates change in '81-'84 filings):
Arizona Superior Court
California Superior Court
Colorado District Court
Idaho District Court
North Dakota District Court
Virginia Circuit Court
Washington Superior Court
- "Up-down" Pattern:
Georgia Superior Court
Kansas District Court
Maine Superior Court
North Carolina Superior Court
Ohio Court of Common Pleas
Oregon Circuit Court
Rhode Island Superior Court
Wyoming District Court
- "Down-down" Pattern:
Wisconsin Circuit Court

Of the 24 statewide courts reporting data in Table 35, only four experienced increases in filings that continued to increase significantly more than the population. The number of triable felony filings decreased during the period 1981-84 in nine of the statewide courts reported

TABLE 35: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported triable felony case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

in this table. As is the case with torts, it appears as though the rate of increases in felony filings has decreased. Additionally, downward trends were experienced in a large number of statewide courts. This trend in felony cases,

may be a function of changes in a variety of variables ranging from: the actual crime rate, the rate of reported crime, the police clearance rate, state criminal law, and prosecuting rates.

TABLE 35: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported triable felony case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State and court title	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
	1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings
Alaska:									
Superior Court	778	1,194	1,846	3%	53%	21%	55%	25%	137%
Arizona:									
Superior Court	10,390 ⁱ	14,357 ⁱ	15,360 ⁱ	11%	38% ⁱ	9%	7% ⁱ	21%	48% ⁱ
Arkansas:									
Circuit Court	8,997 ^j	14,565 ^j	17,993 ^j	2%	62% ^j	2%	23% ^j	5%	100% ^j
California:									
Superior Court	55,369 ^j	64,993 ^j	74,412 ^j	6%	17% ^j	6%	14% ^j	12%	34% ^j
Colorado:									
District Court	10,604	13,868	14,783	7%	31%	7%	7%	14%	39%
District of Columbia:									
Superior Court	3,415	4,283	6,035	-6%	25%	-1%	41%	-7%	77%
Georgia:									
Superior Court	26,293	37,338	33,725	5%	42%	5%	-10%	10%	28%
Hawaii:									
Circuit Court	1,729 ⁱ	2,291 ⁱ	2,655 ⁱ	6%	33% ⁱ	6%	16% ⁱ	12%	54% ⁱ
Idaho:									
District Court	2,845	3,302	3,649	5%	16%	4%	11%	10%	28%
Illinois:									
Circuit Court	34,260 ^j	41,795 ^j	46,107 ^j	0%	22% ^j	0%	10% ^j	1%	35% ^j
Iowa:									
District Court	NC	8,166 ^j	7,658 ^j	--	--	0%	-6% ^j	--	--
Kansas:									
District Court	10,303	12,121	11,397	2%	18%	2%	-6%	5%	11%
Maine:									
Superior Court	2,790 ^j	3,281 ^j	3,189 ^j	2%	18% ^j	2%	-3% ^j	4%	14% ^j
Minnesota:									
District Court	10,678	10,155	12,162	2%	-5%	2%	20%	4%	14%
New Hampshire:									
Superior Court	NC	3,652	3,813	--	--	4%	4%	--	--
New Jersey:									
Superior Court	24,311	29,101	37,135	1%	20%	1%	28%	2%	53%
New York:									
Supreme Court-County Court	31,506 ^j	41,587 ^j	49,191 ^j	-1%	32% ^j	1%	18% ^j	0%	56% ^j
North Carolina:									
Superior Court	30,576	42,792	42,160	4%	40%	4%	-1%	7%	38%
North Dakota:									
District Court	916	1,233	1,284	1%	35%	4%	4%	5%	40%
Ohio:									
Court of Common Pleas	31,575	41,076	37,073	0%	30%	0%	-10%	0%	17%
Oregon:									
Circuit Court	16,097	20,198	19,913	6%	25%	1%	-1%	7%	24%
Rhode Island:									
Superior Court	2,396	4,576	4,232	0%	91%	1%	-8%	1%	77%
South Dakota:									
Circuit Court	NC	2,654	2,606	--	--	3%	-2%	--	--
Texas:									
District Court	NC	82,872	87,249	--	--	8%	5%	--	--
Virginia:									
Circuit Court	29,354	40,444	42,642	3%	38%	4%	5%	7%	45%
Washington:									
Superior Court	11,168	15,442	15,432	9%	38%	3%	0%	12%	38%
Wisconsin:									
Circuit Court	15,855 ^j	14,601 ^j	13,607 ^j	2%	-8% ^j	1%	-7% ^j	3%	-14% ^j
Wyoming:									
District Court	1,404	1,772	1,462	14%	26%	4%	-17%	19%	4%

TABLE 35: Trend data for state courts that specifically reported triable felony case filings for 1978, 1981, and 1984. (continued)

State and court title	Filings			Percent change 1978-1981		Percent change 1981-1984		Percent change 1978-1984	
	1978	1981	1984	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings	Popu- lation	Filings
Totals for 24 courts in 24 states reporting comparable data for all three years	373,609	476,361	507,444	3%	28%	3%	7%	6%	36%

Note: All of the courts listed above are general jurisdiction courts.

NC = Data are not comparable with other years.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arizona--Some felonies are included in an unclassified category.

Hawaii--Felony figures do not include reopened prior cases included in the unclassified civil category.

^jExplanation of data included in the category:

Arkansas--Felony figures include DWI/DUI cases.

California--Felony figures include DWI/DUI cases.

Illinois--Felony caseload data include preliminary hearings from courts "downstate."

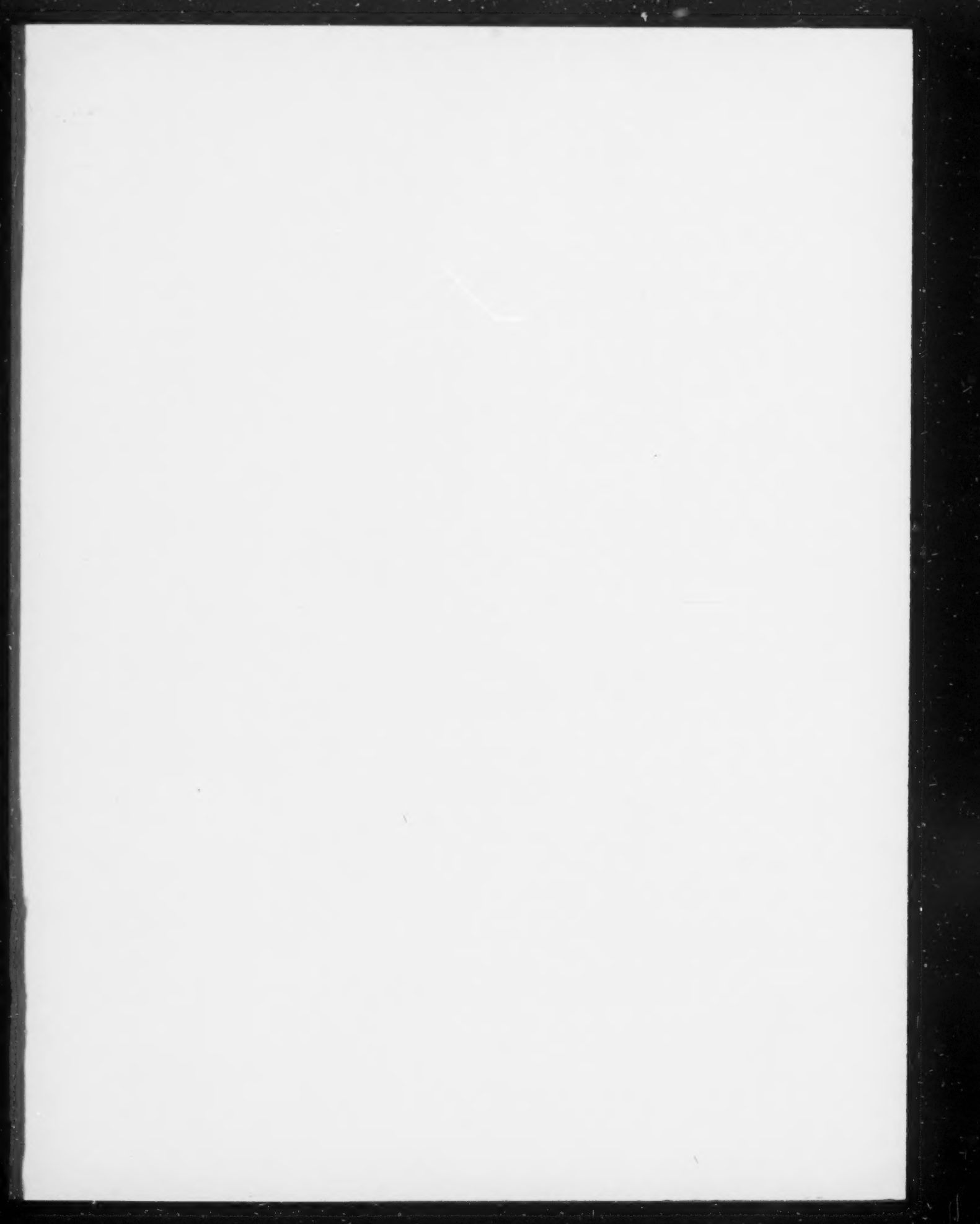
Iowa--Felony cases include third offense DWI/DUI cases in 1981 and 1984.

Maine--Felony figures include classes A, B, and C.

New York--Felony figures include DWI/DUI cases.

Wisconsin--Felony figures include limited felony cases.

Part III
State court
system charts



Part III State court system charts

Section III begins with a prototype chart of a state court system. The prototype is followed by the organization charts for each state, presented in alphabetical order. Each chart illustrates, where appropriate, the four basic categories of state courts: courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, general jurisdiction trial courts, and limited jurisdiction trial courts. The routes of appeal among the courts are indicated by lines and arrows connecting the courts. All routes of appeal are "up," except where arrows indicate that they are "down."

CSIM case types information

Each appellate court has a section headed "CSIM case types" which identifies a variety of model case types, separated into mandatory and discretionary cases. These case types are defined in the 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting. Each trial court also has a section headed "CSIM case types," which lists the civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile subject matter jurisdiction of that court using the model case types defined in State Court Model Statistical Dictionary or its Supplement. These appellate and trial case types are used in the summary tables in Parts I and II of this volume.

Unless the "CSIM case types" information provided for each court indicates that the court has exclusive jurisdiction over a specific case type, the simple listing of a case type indicates that the court shares that jurisdiction with another court or courts in that state. The reader can assume that the absence of a case type in that section indicates that the court does not have jurisdiction over that subject matter. The information in these CSIM case type sections are derived from the Appellate and Trial Court Jurisdiction Guides for Statistical Reporting, which were published for the first time in 1985 for the year 1984, and are updated each time data are collected for another volume in this Annual Report series. These guides classify all the data elements reported by each state into the CSIM model classification schemes (which appear in Appendix C).

To avoid confusion, it should be pointed out that situations exist in the appellate courts where one court has both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction over the same case type. Among the explanations that might account for this situation are the following: (1) some appellate courts hear appeals from a variety of trial courts that have jurisdiction over similar case types. Whether a case is mandatory or discretionary in the appellate courts may depend on the review it has already received in courts that have heard the case earlier, e.g., Does a case come directly from a trial court, or through an intermediate appellate court?; (2) a second explanation rests in the use of broad case types. The criminal case type, for example, includes felonies and misdemeanors. The appellate court may have to review felonies, but may have discretion to hear misdemeanors; and (3) some statutory provisions or court rules create situations where a mandatory appeal is converted into a discretionary appeal--for example, failure to file an appeal in a timely manner.

The model classification schemes include incidental appellate jurisdiction exercised by many trial courts. This appellate jurisdiction is specifically indicated in the listing of case types for each trial court. A trial court that

hears appeals from both other trial courts and administrative agencies is indicated by "civil appeals" in its list of civil case types. If it hears only one of these types of appeals, the type is specified. Appeals from juvenile cases are included in civil appeals, and appeals from traffic/other violation cases are counted with criminal appeals.

Other jurisdictional information provided elsewhere in this Report

Some important jurisdictional information needed to compare caseload data among the states is not contained on the state organization charts, but is found elsewhere in this volume. The point at which cases are counted, for example, and what is counted as a case are important in comparing data between states. Notes in the summary tables in this volume indicate when civil cases are counted. The count in criminal cases is much more complex and is explained in Figure E. Figure G illustrates the unit of count in juvenile cases. Figure F indicates how differently felony cases are defined among the states.

The state court organization charts do not indicate the wide range of dollar amount minimums and maximums in tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases among the trial courts--which is essential in any comparison of those data. That information is provided in Figure D.

Although the organization charts reference the existence of incidental appellate jurisdiction in the trial courts where appropriate, they do not indicate whether those appeals are de novo or on the record. For obvious reasons de novo appeals have a greater impact on court administration than "on the record" appeals. Therefore, it is important to classify appeals by these categories. These classifications of appeals are provided in Figure H.

Organizational information

In addition to identifying all of the courts within a state and their routes of appeal, the charts indicate the number of circuits/districts/divisions/counties/courts at each court level and the number of judges or justices. The charts also indicate whether jury trials are normally available for the case types within each trial court. Figure J provides a summary look at the number of judges in the state courts.

Missing jurisdictional information

This Annual Report is devoted to caseload inventory; therefore, the jurisdictional information provided here relates specifically to the intricacies of counting caseload by general subject matter categories in order to make the numbers as comparable as possible, and does not generally address non-statistical points such as the type of the litigants or the nature of the statutory restrictions on jurisdiction.

The nature of the difference between mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction in the appellate courts, for example, is not spelled out in the court organization charts and as discussed earlier, may involve as simple a matter as the timeliness of filing the cases. CSIM Project staff are very aware that these kinds of questions may be both important and interesting to the reader. Now that the jurisdiction guides

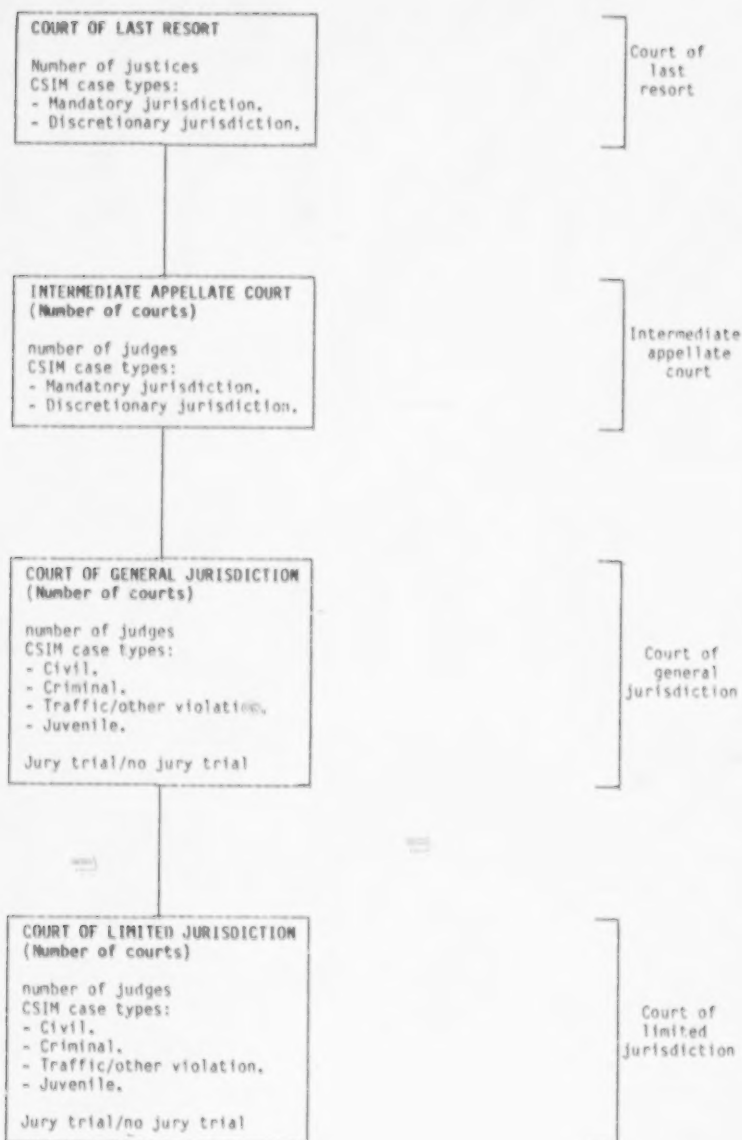
assure the proper grouping of similar cases, staff can divert some resources to developing new techniques for expanding the jurisdictional information provided in the court organization charts.

A few of the state court organization charts contain a special note indicating the existence of a court that is not included in the overall chart. This situation exists when a state has a court of special jurisdiction that receives only complaints that would be handled by administrative agencies and boards in other states. In order to maintain this Project's fundamental goal of reporting comparable national data on state courts, complaints handled by such bodies are not reported in this database. The acknowledgment of these courts in the organization charts alerts the reader to the fact that some states treat these adjudicatory bodies as courts, even though their caseloads do not fit within any CSIM Project case definition.

The exclusion of agencies that hear administrative complaints also raises questions about the relationship between caseload handled by judges practicing administrative law and the regular state court caseload. Figure 1 begins to provide information concerning the appellate link between administrative agency cases and the state courts. Although the CSIM Project has not been charged with examining this issue, its relevance may require attention at some future date.

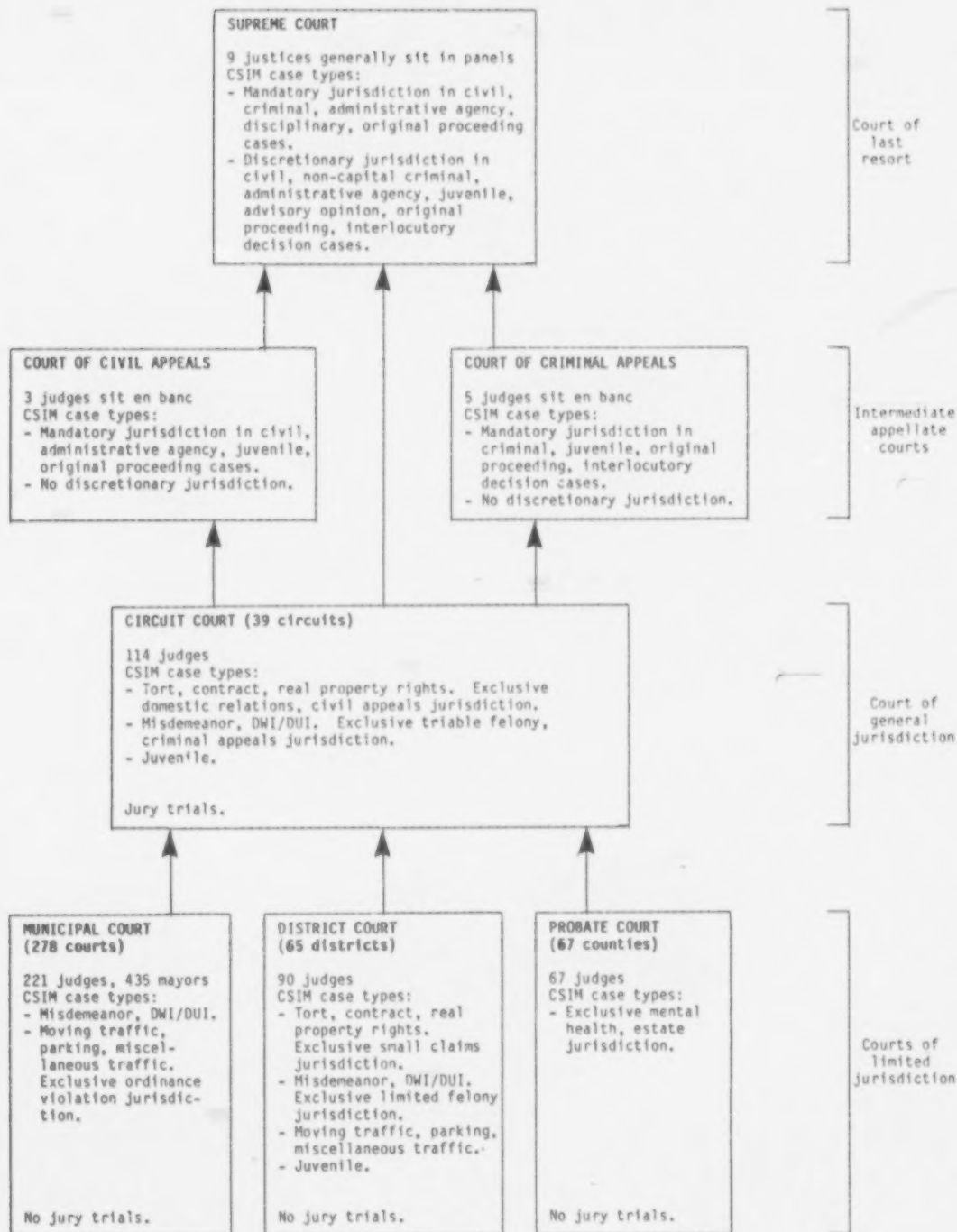
Finally, the following charts do not distinguish between state courts, and local courts. There are many components to this classification scheme involving such things as: revenue and expenditure concerns; administrative authority to enforce such things as uniform data collection methods; the extent to which a court handles state and/or local laws, etc. The distinction between state and local courts cannot be made on these charts until a typology is agreed upon for this dimension of court administration.

STATE COURT SYSTEM PROTOTYPE, 1984



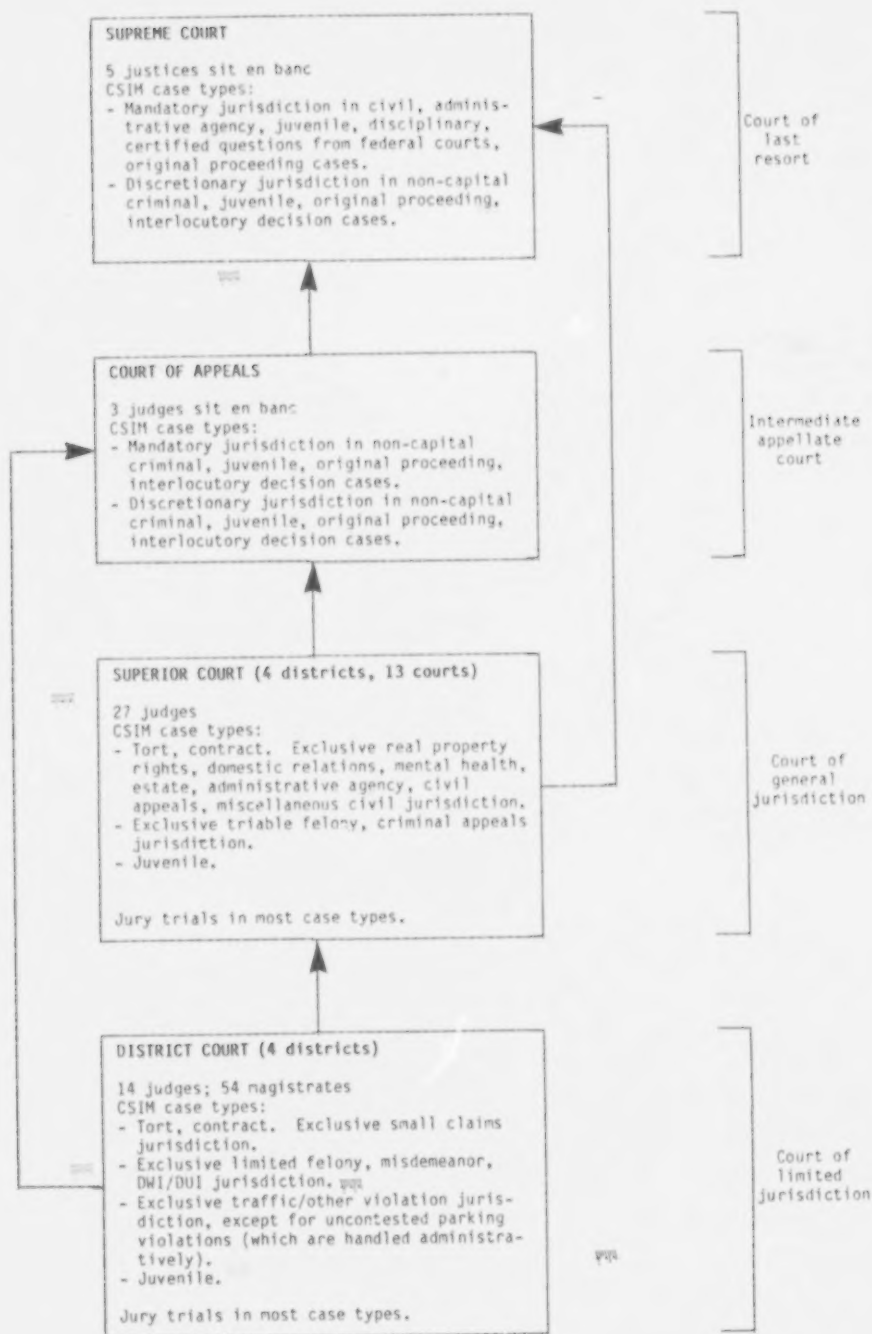
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALABAMA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



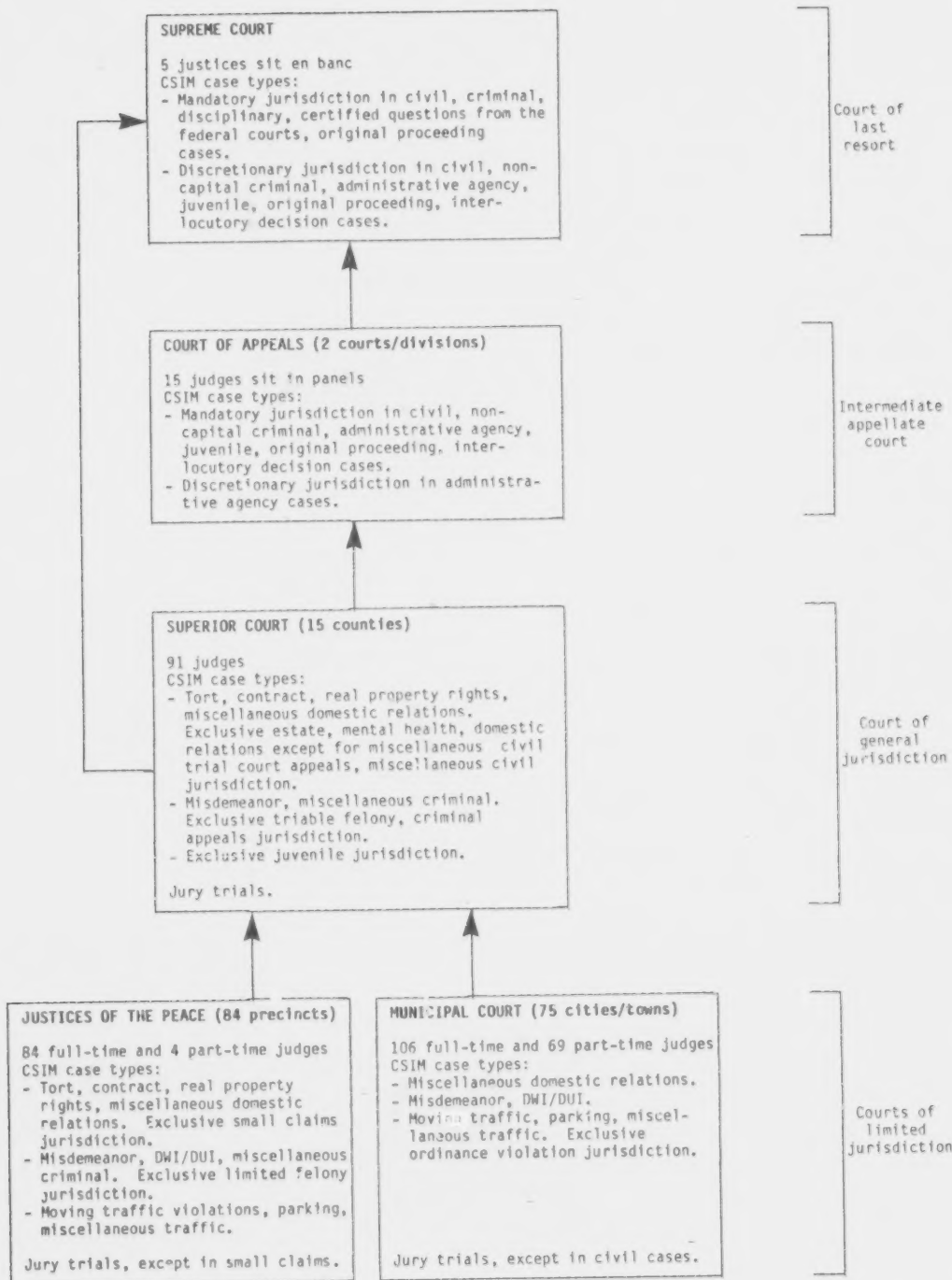
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



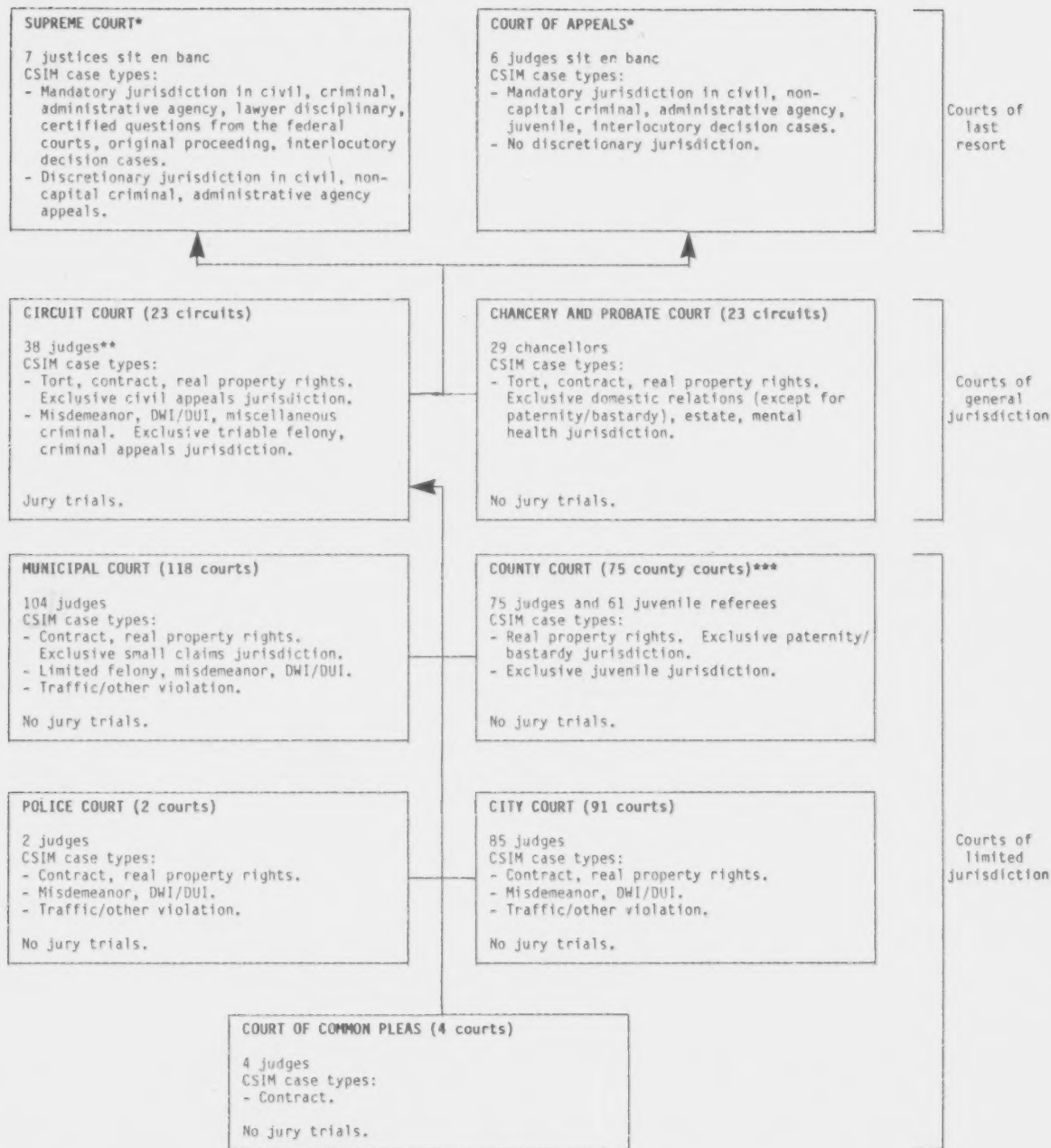
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ARKANSAS COURT SYSTEM, 1984



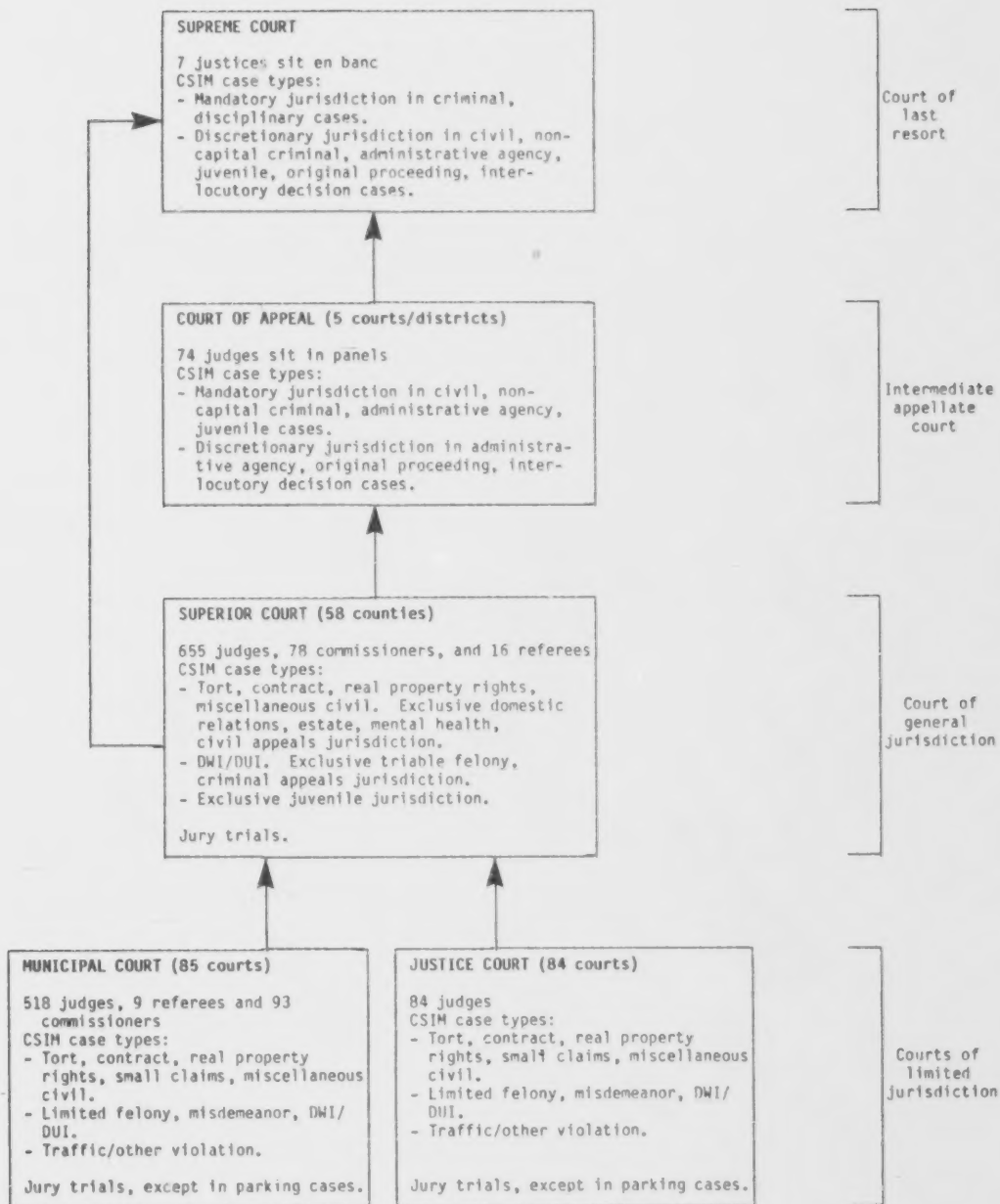
*Each of the appellate courts is the court of last resort for specific case types. Only a very few cases are ever appealed to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeals.

**Seven judges also serve the Chancery and Probate Court.

***Referred to as the Juvenile Court when handling juvenile matters.

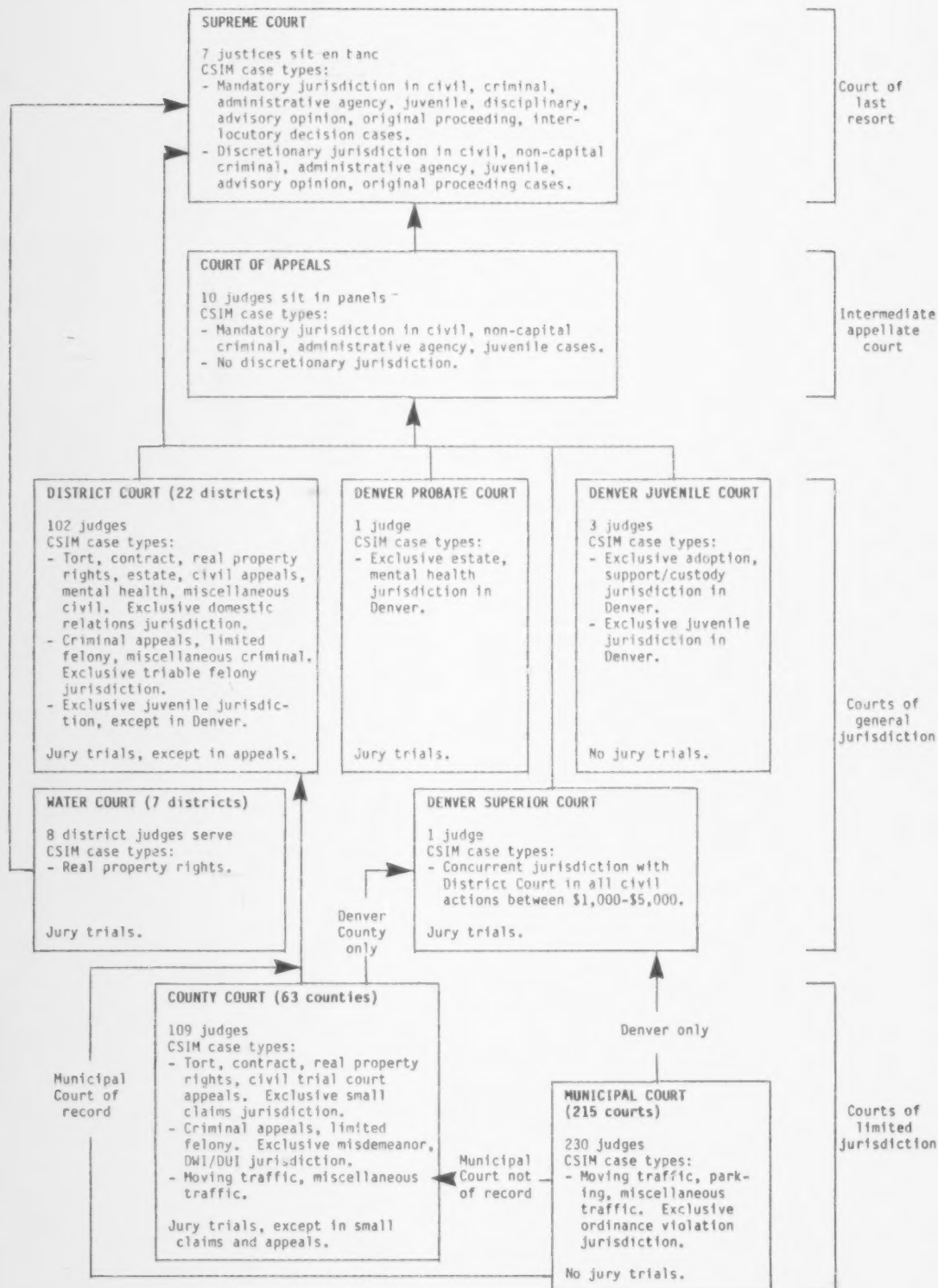
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



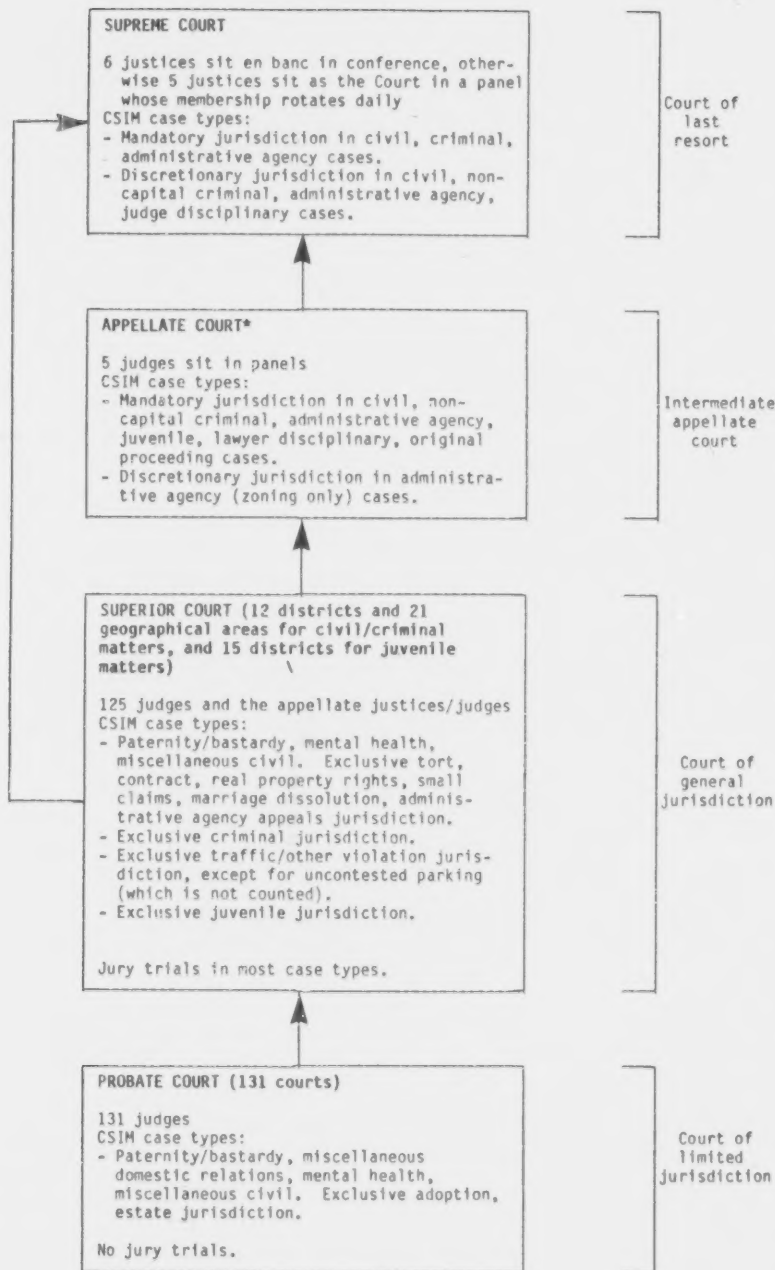
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

COLORADO COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

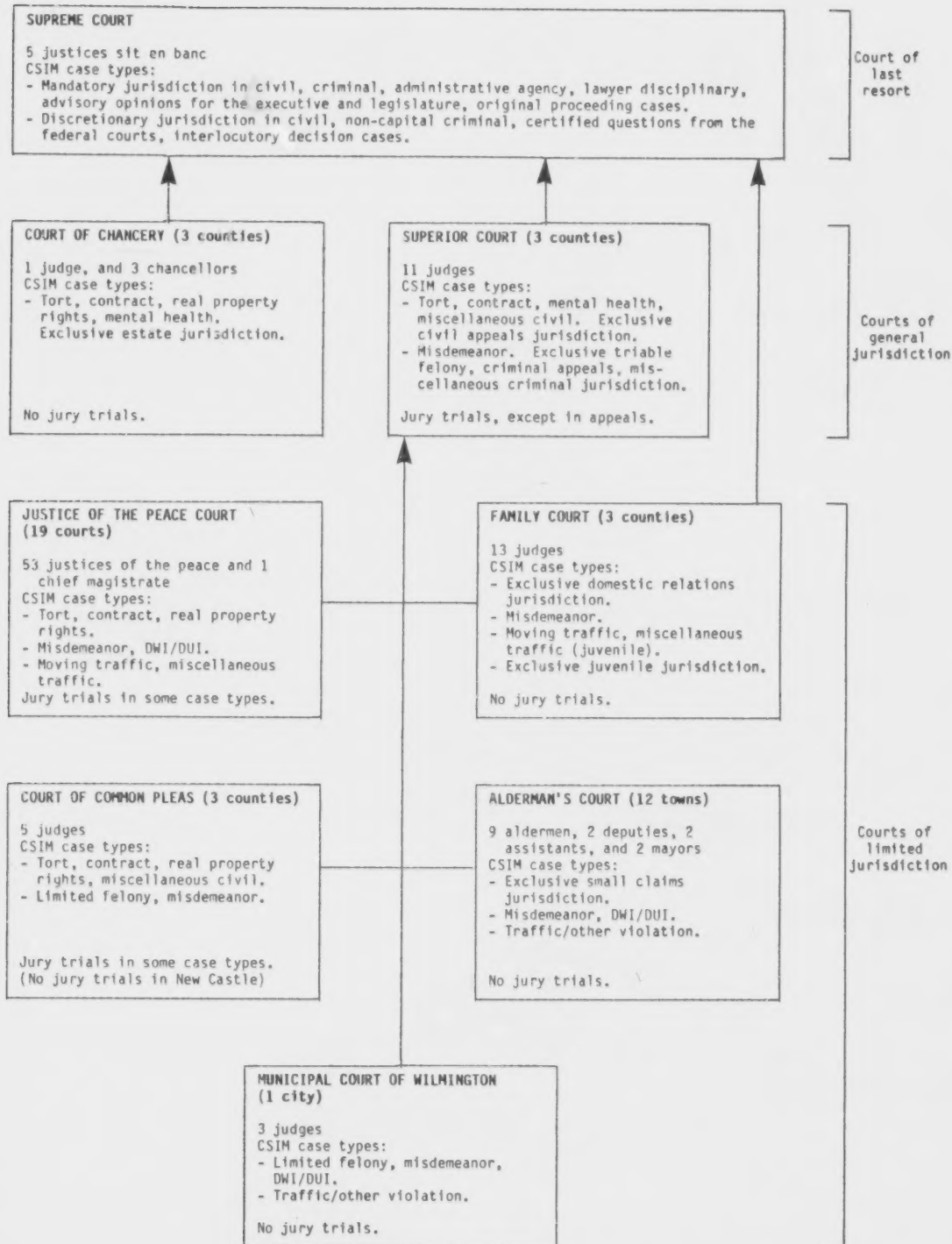
CONNECTICUT COURT SYSTEM, 1984



*The Appellate Court was created by the ratification of a constitutional amendment in the fall of 1982 and began hearing cases on July 1, 1983. It replaced the former Appellate Session of Superior Court which was created by statute and had limited appellate jurisdiction.

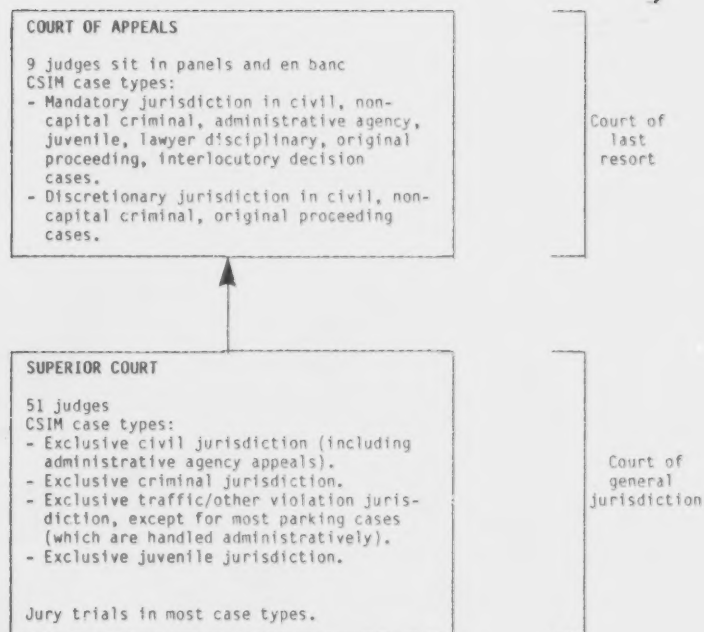
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

DELAWARE COURT SYSTEM, 1984



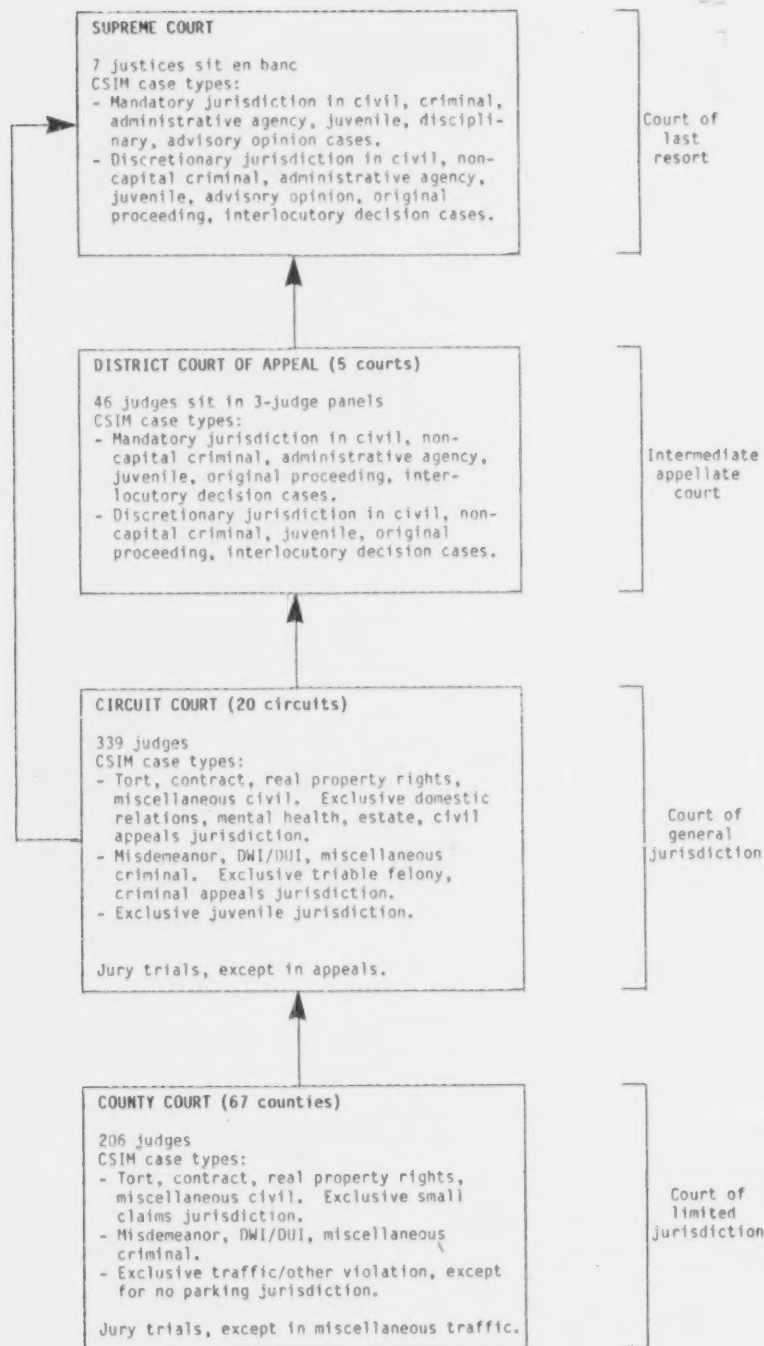
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



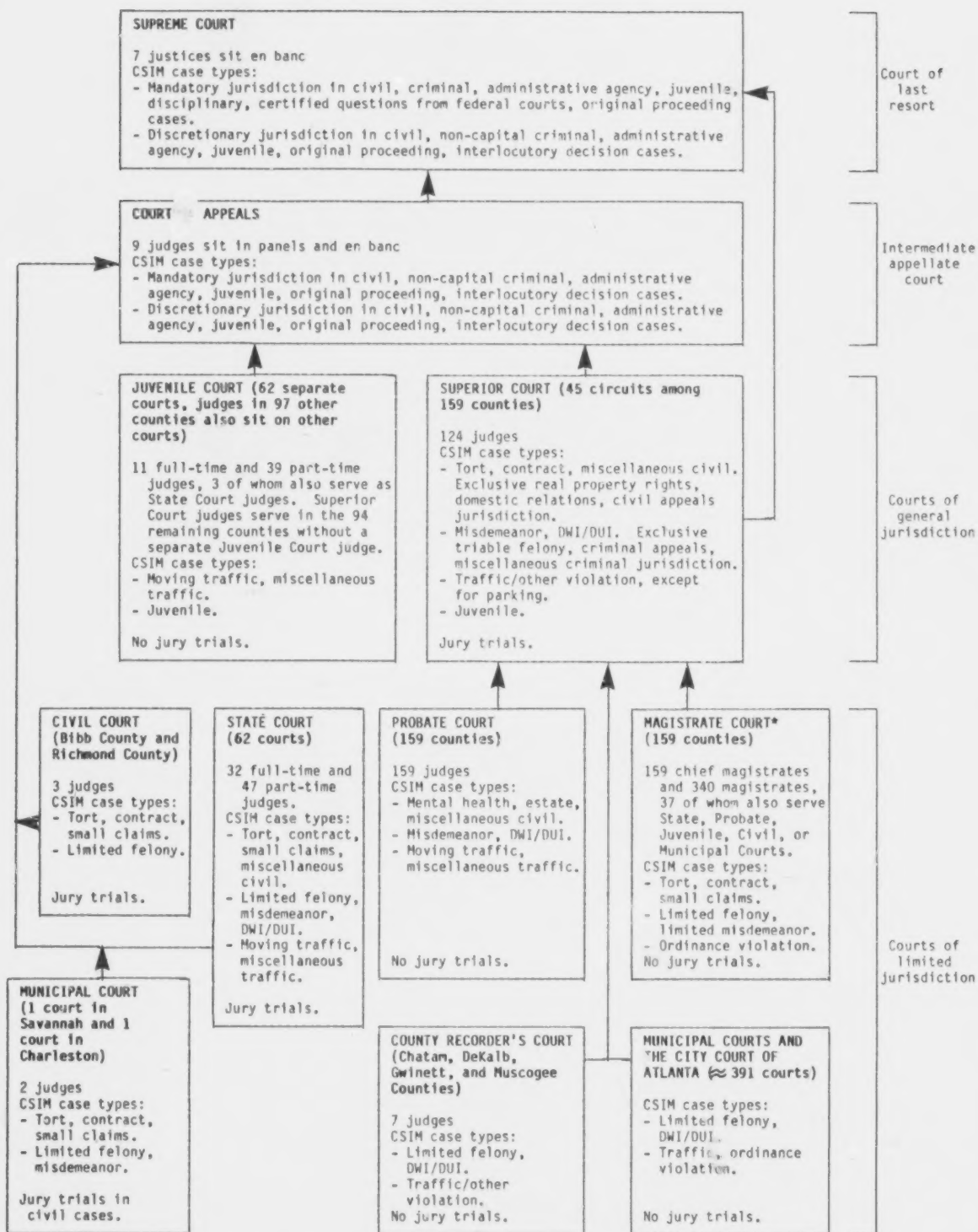
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

FLORIDA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

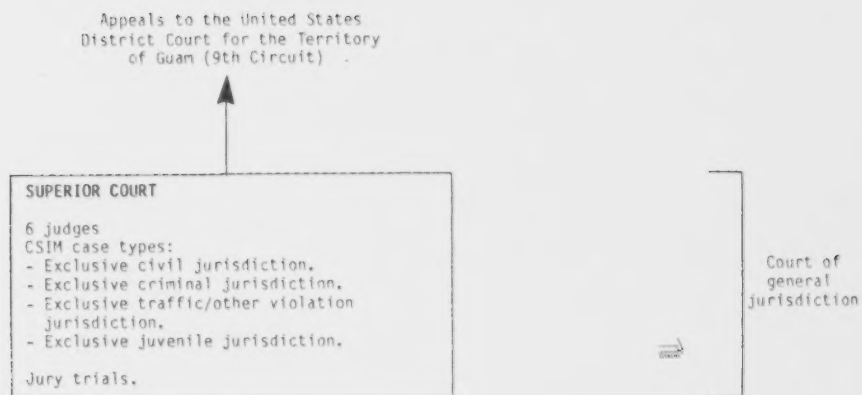
GEORGIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



*In July of 1983 the Justice of the Peace Court and the Small Claims Court were merged into the Magistrate Court by Constitutional Article.

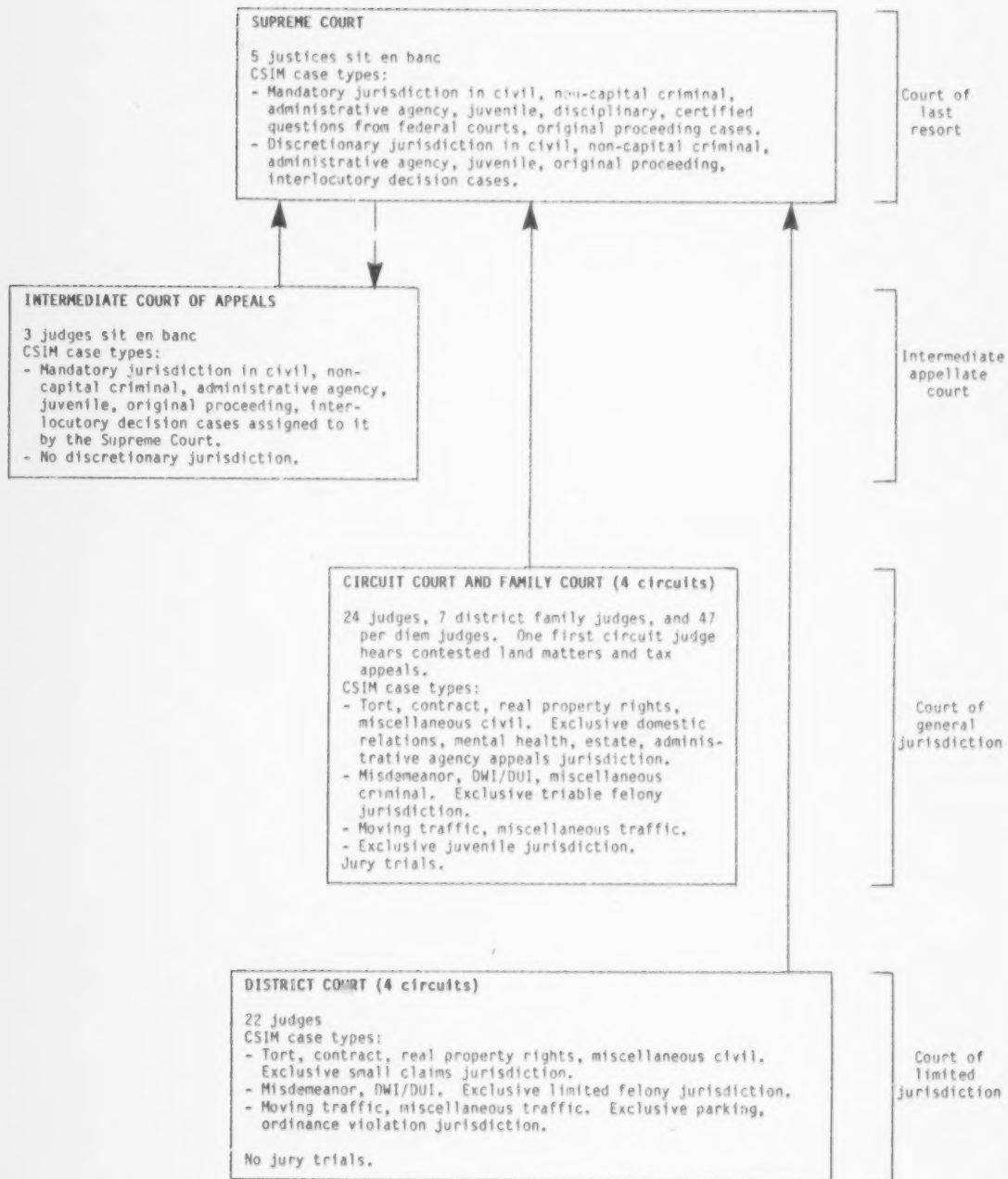
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

GUAM COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

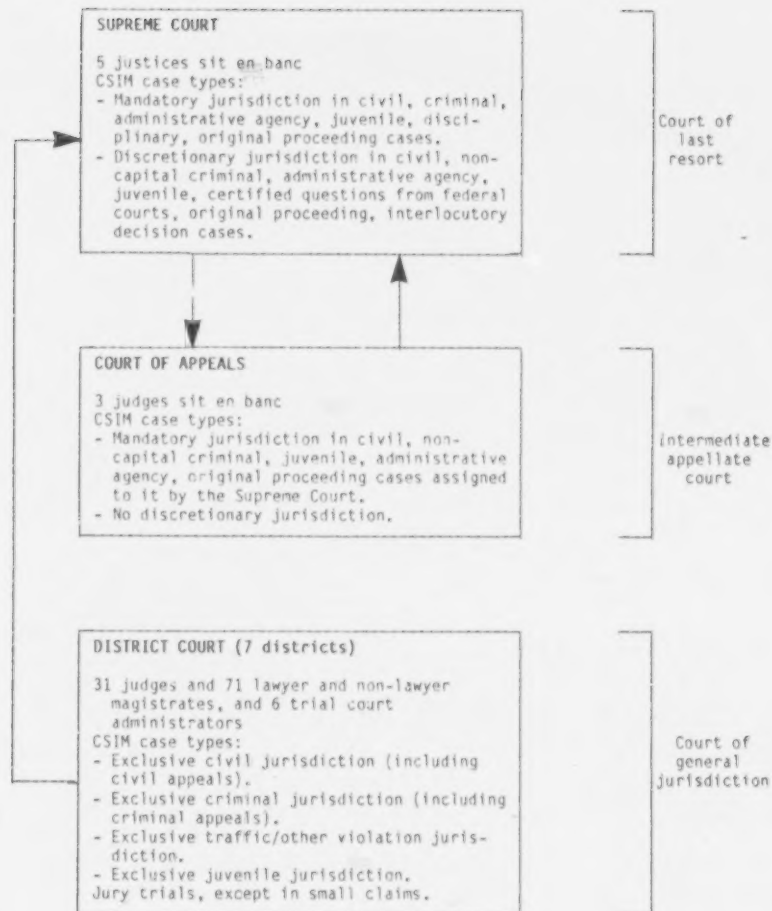
HAWAII COURT SYSTEM, 1984



| Indicates assignment of cases

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

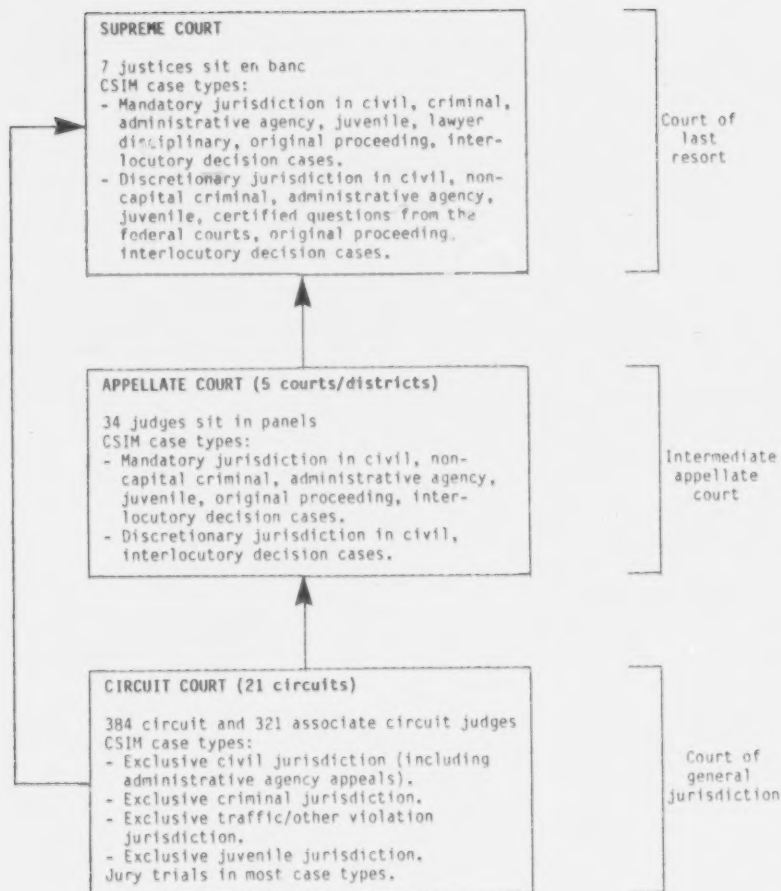
IDAHO COURT SYSTEM, 1984



Indicates assignment of cases

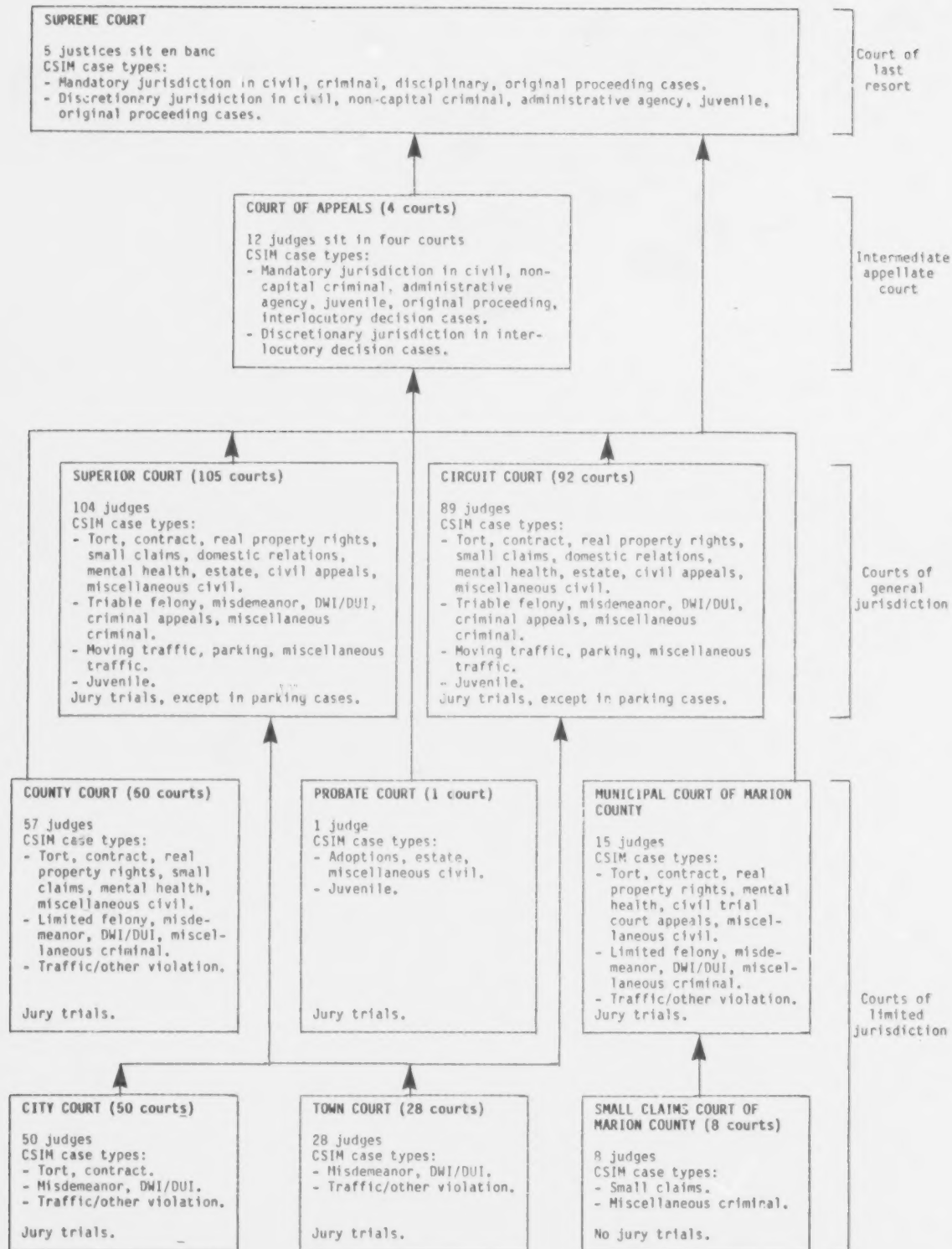
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ILLINOIS COURT SYSTEM, 1984



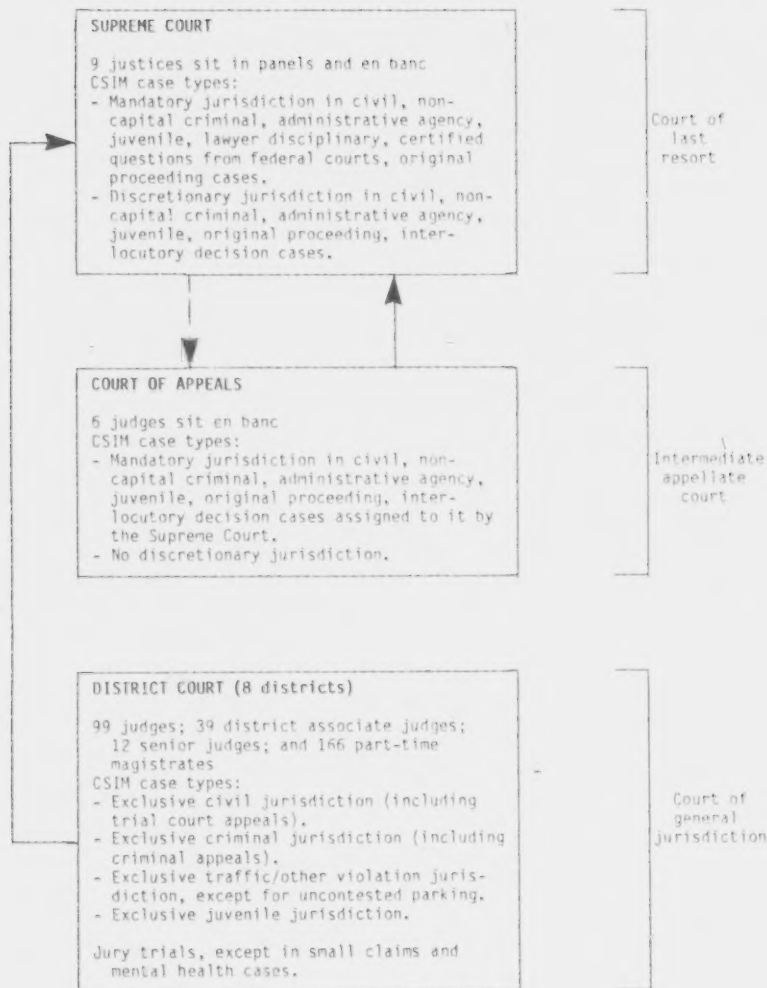
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

INDIANA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

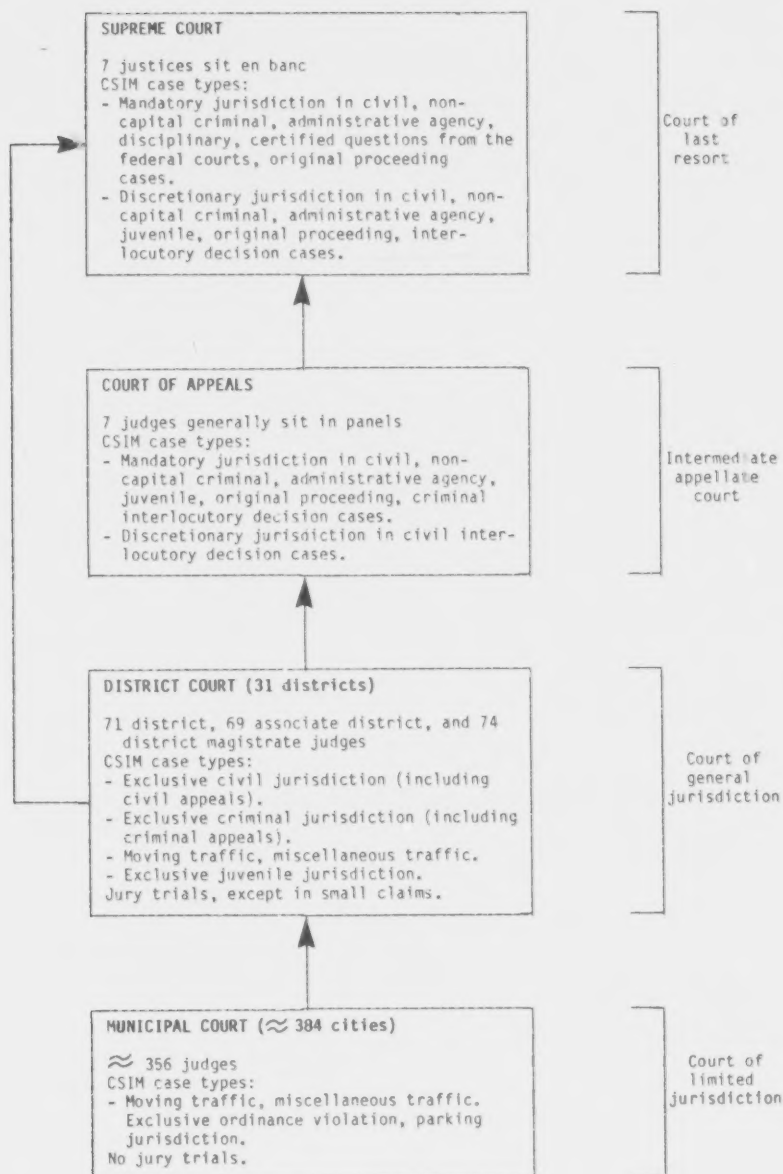
IOWA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



Indicates assignment of cases

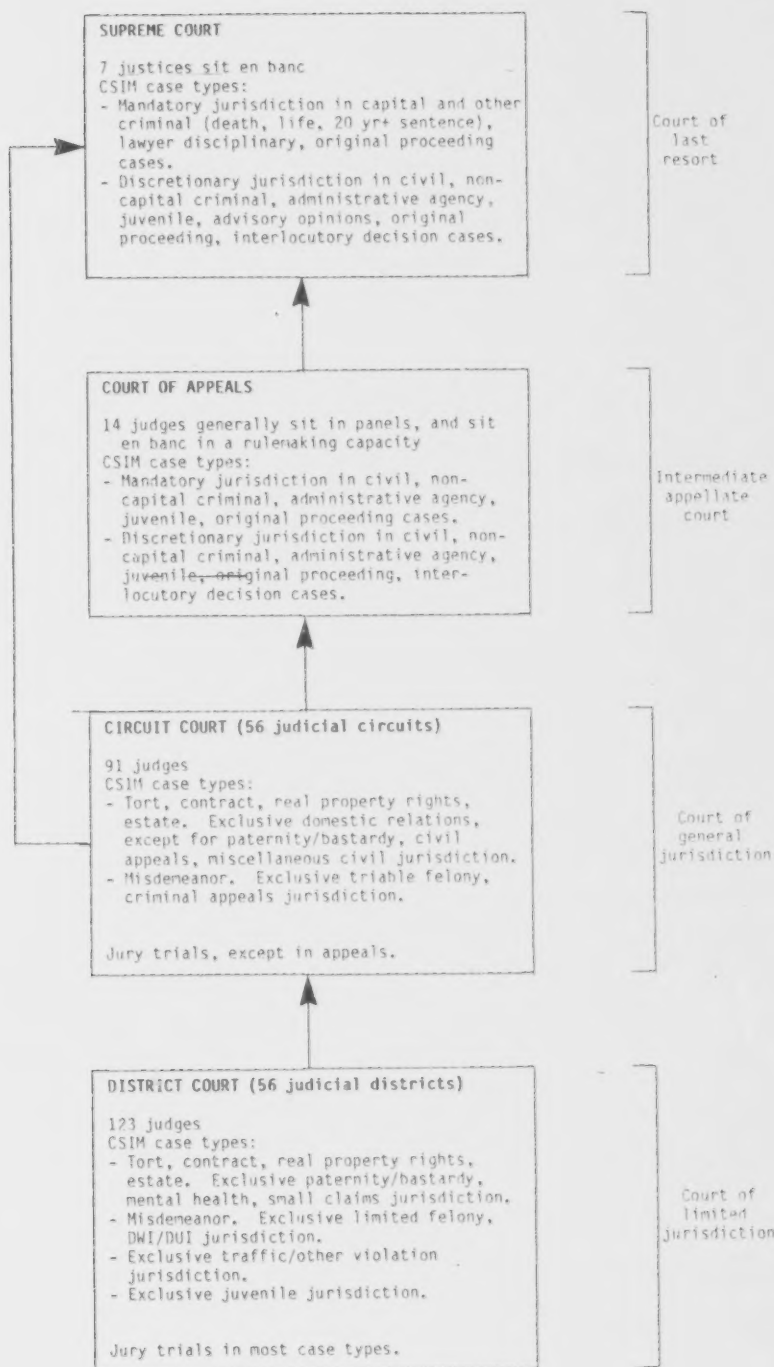
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

KANSAS COURT SYSTEM, 1984



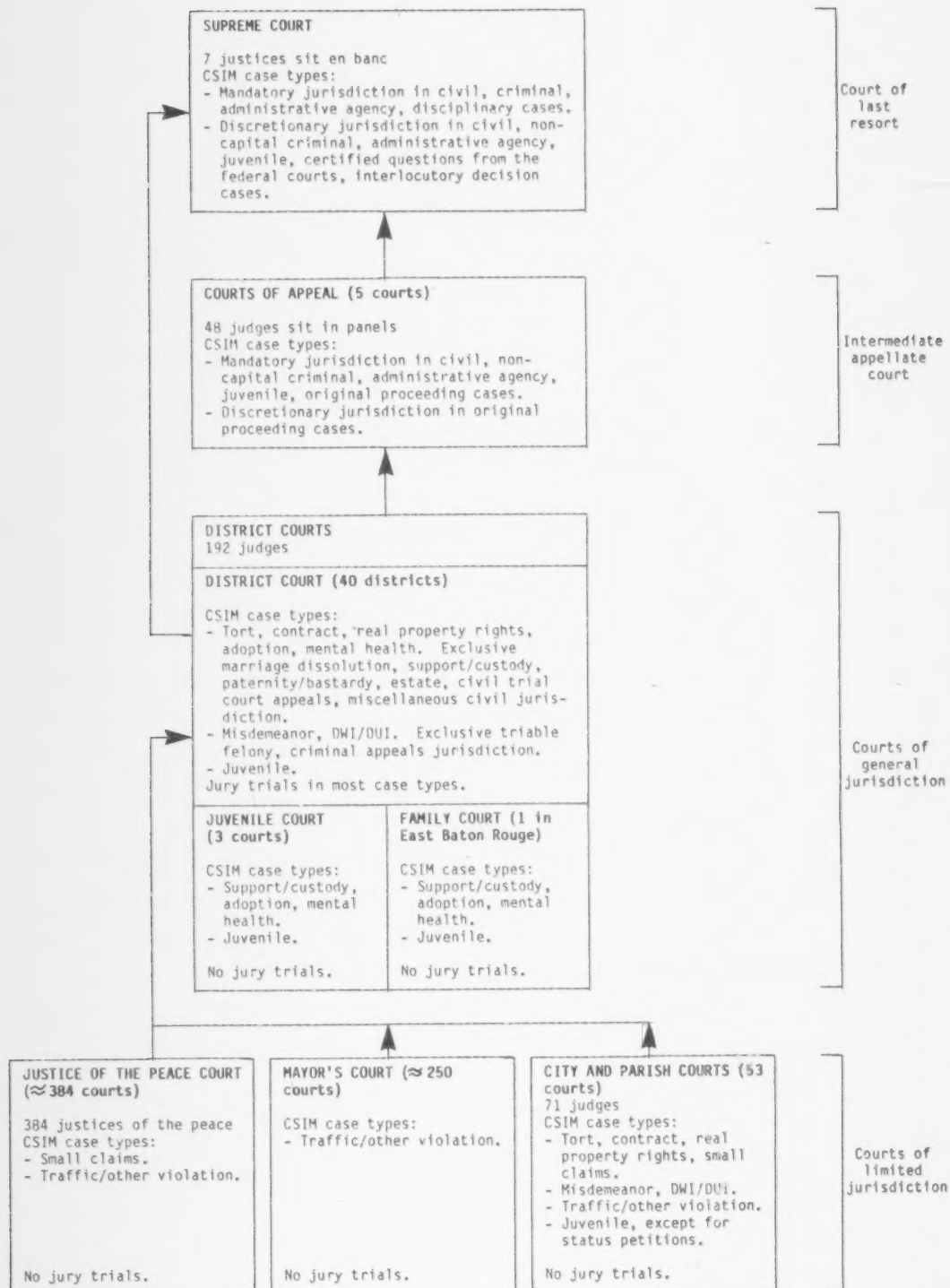
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

KENTUCKY COURT SYSTEM, 1984



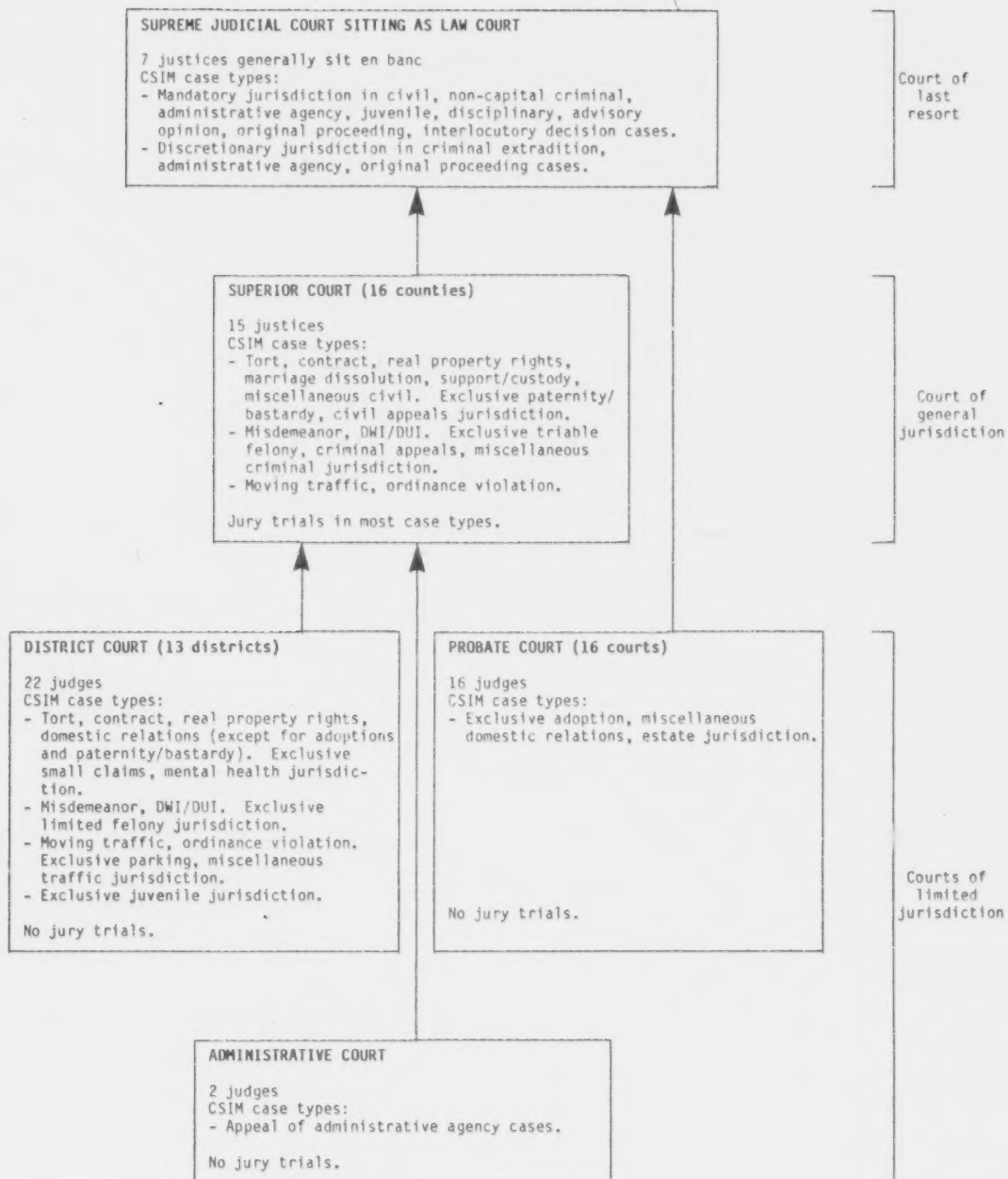
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

LOUISIANA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



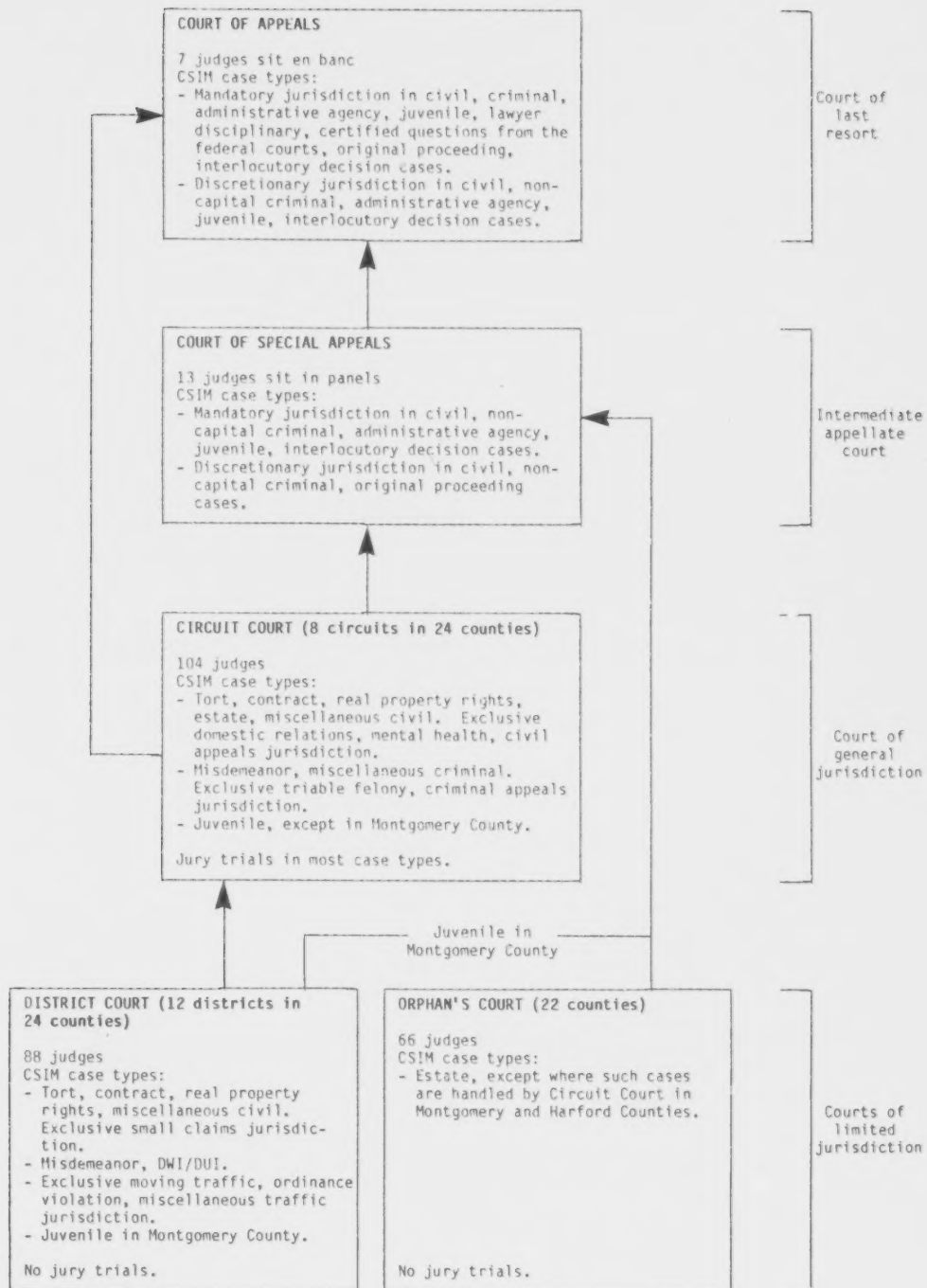
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MAINE COURT SYSTEM, 1984



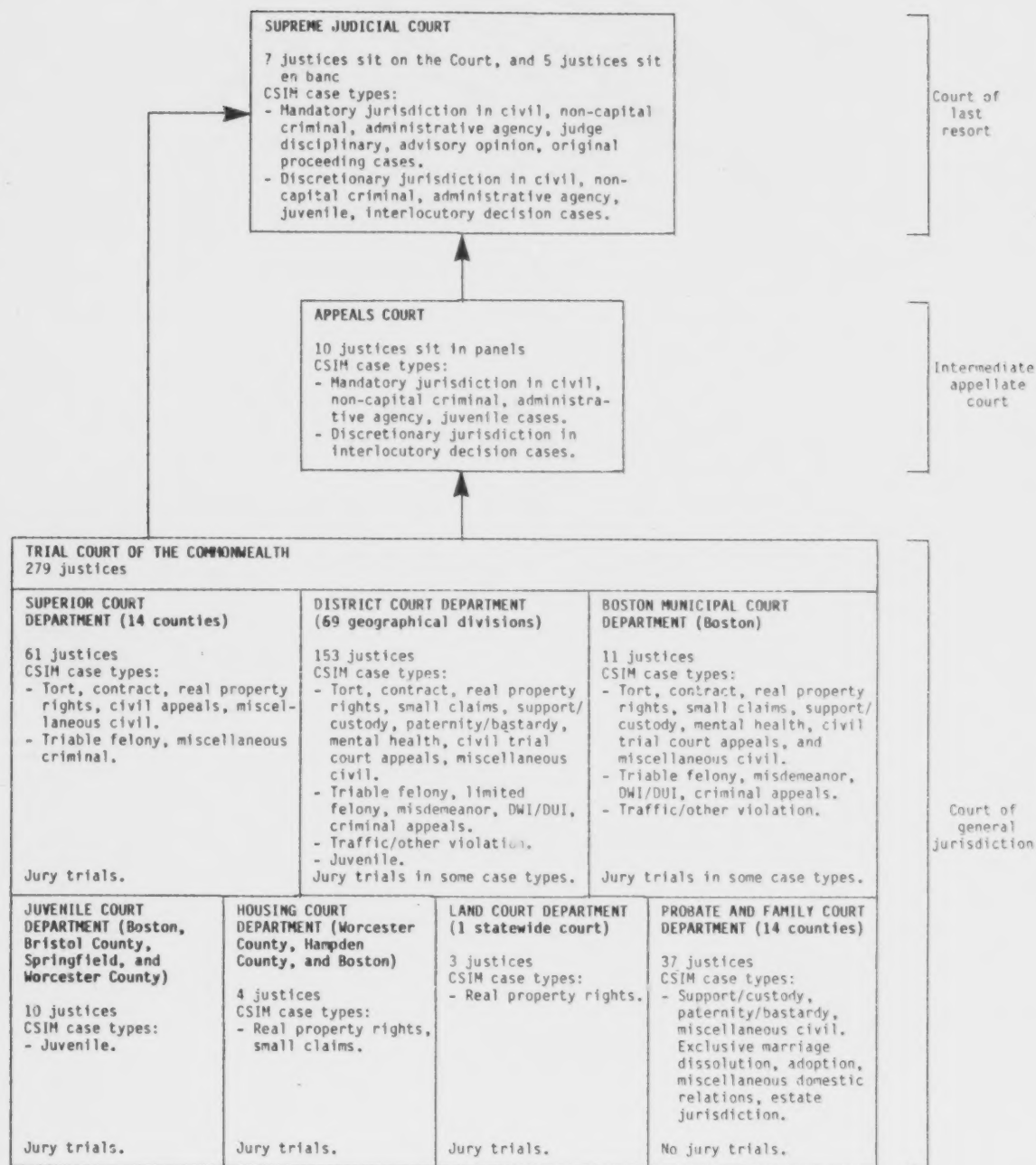
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MARYLAND COURT SYSTEM, 1984



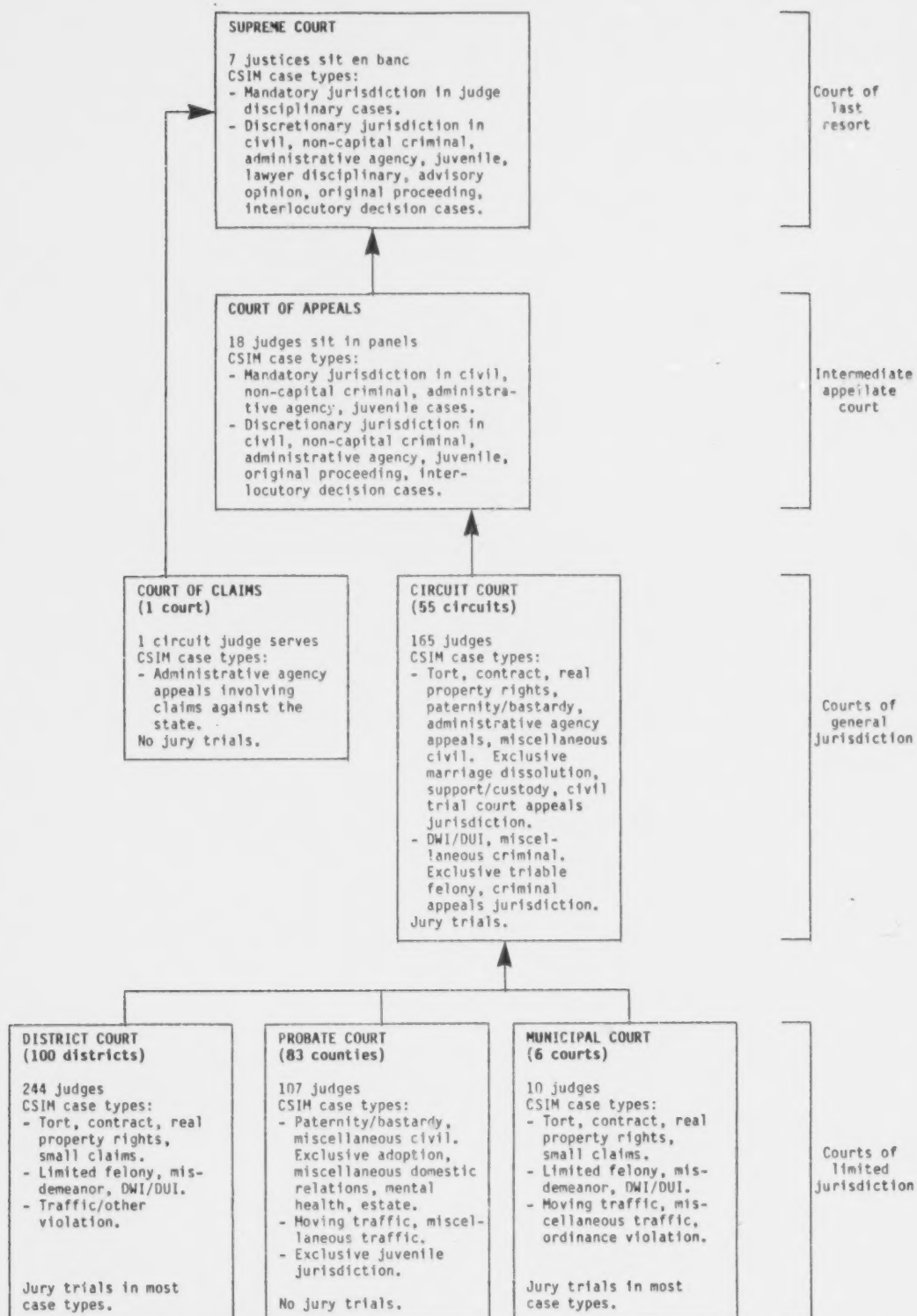
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MASSACHUSETTS COURT SYSTEM, 1984



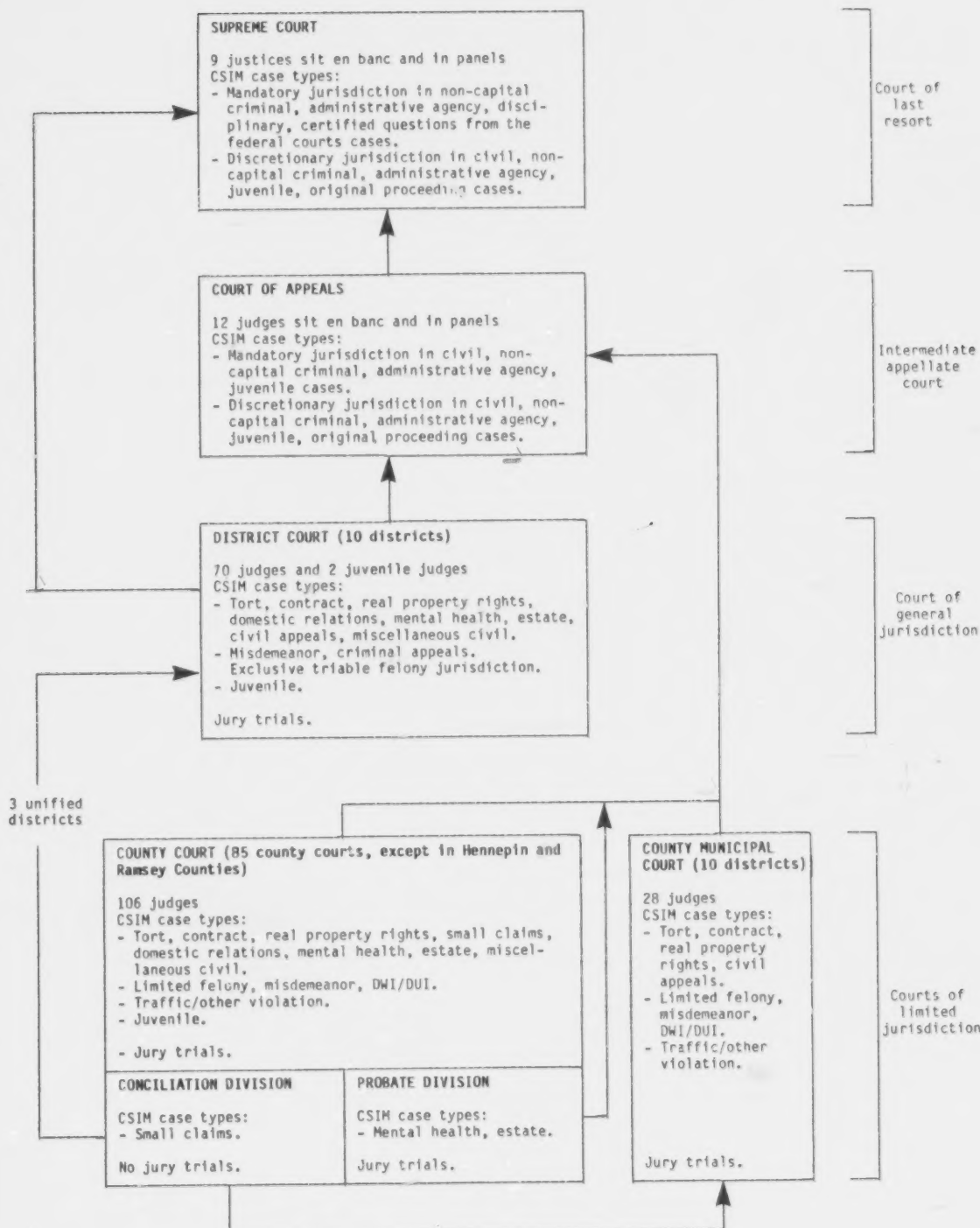
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MICHIGAN COURT SYSTEM, 1984



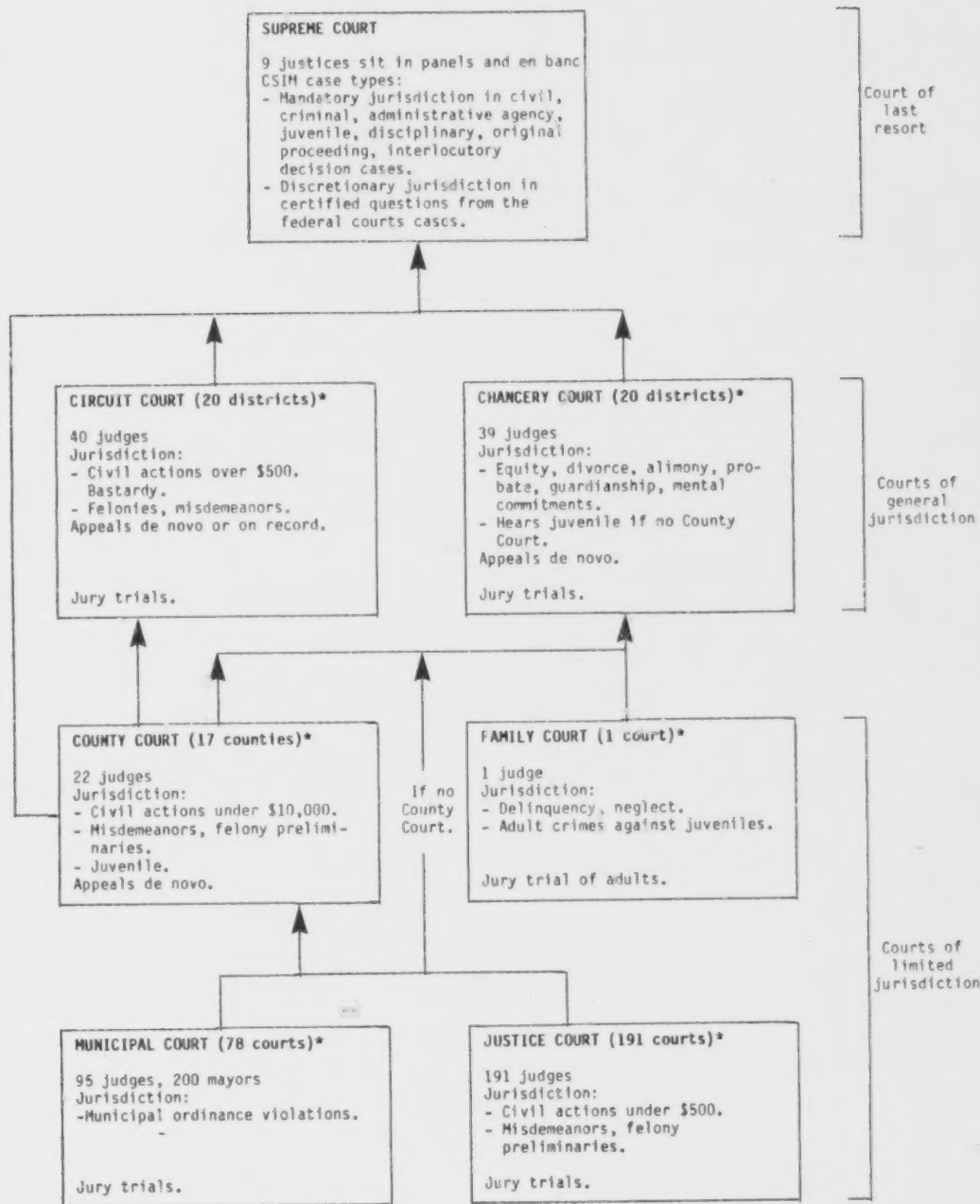
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MINNESOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

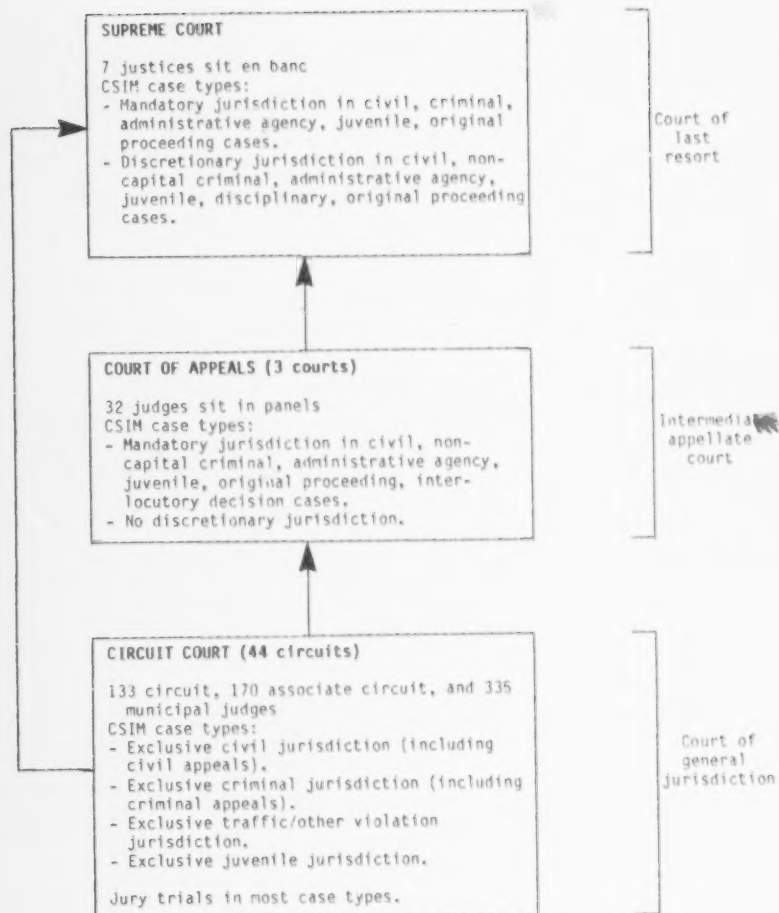
MISSISSIPPI COURT SYSTEM, 1984



* A trial court jurisdiction guide was never completed by Mississippi, and data are unavailable for the trial courts; therefore, the trial court terminology reported in this court system chart does not reflect CSIM Project model reporting terms.

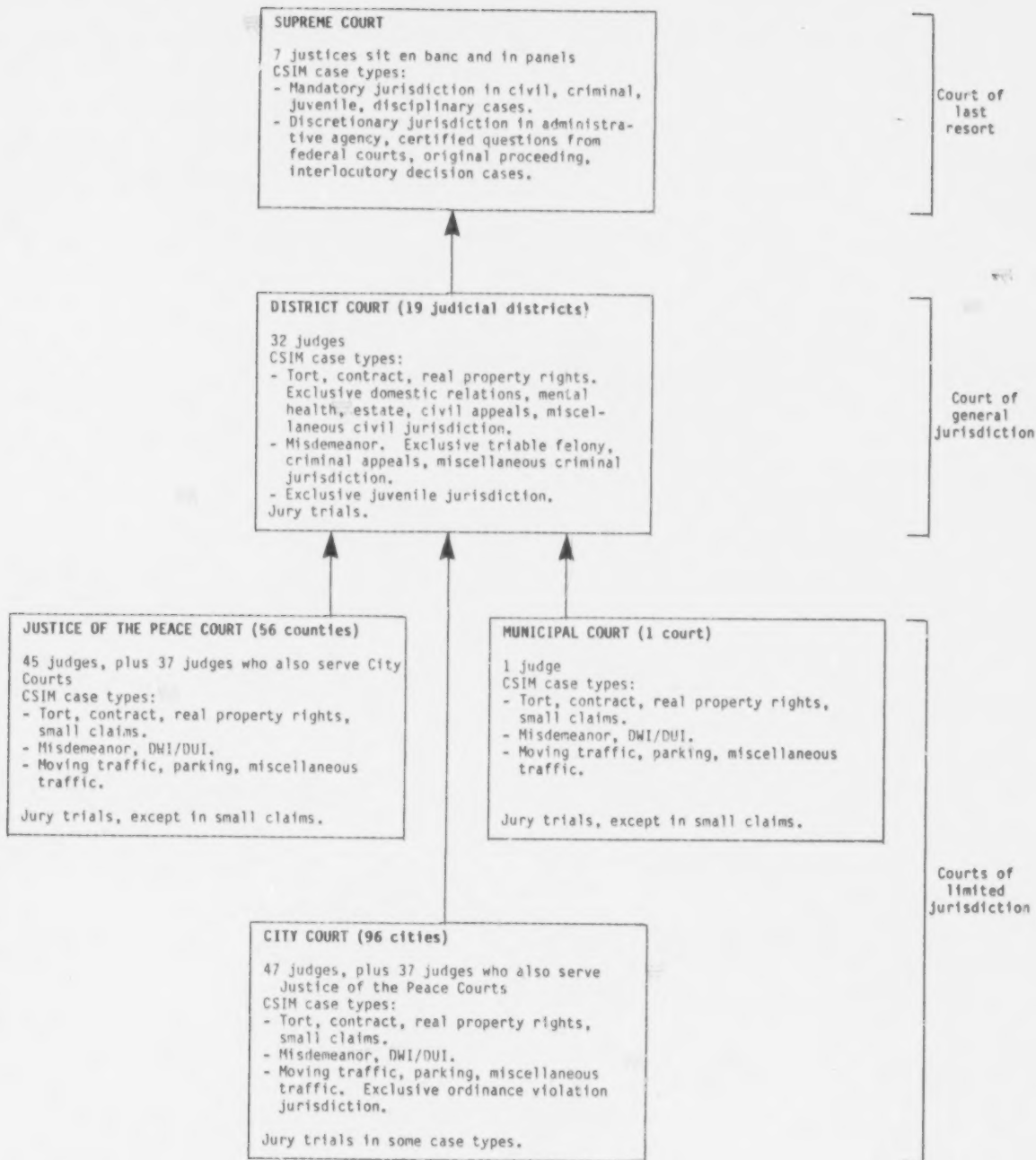
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MISSOURI COURT SYSTEM, 1984



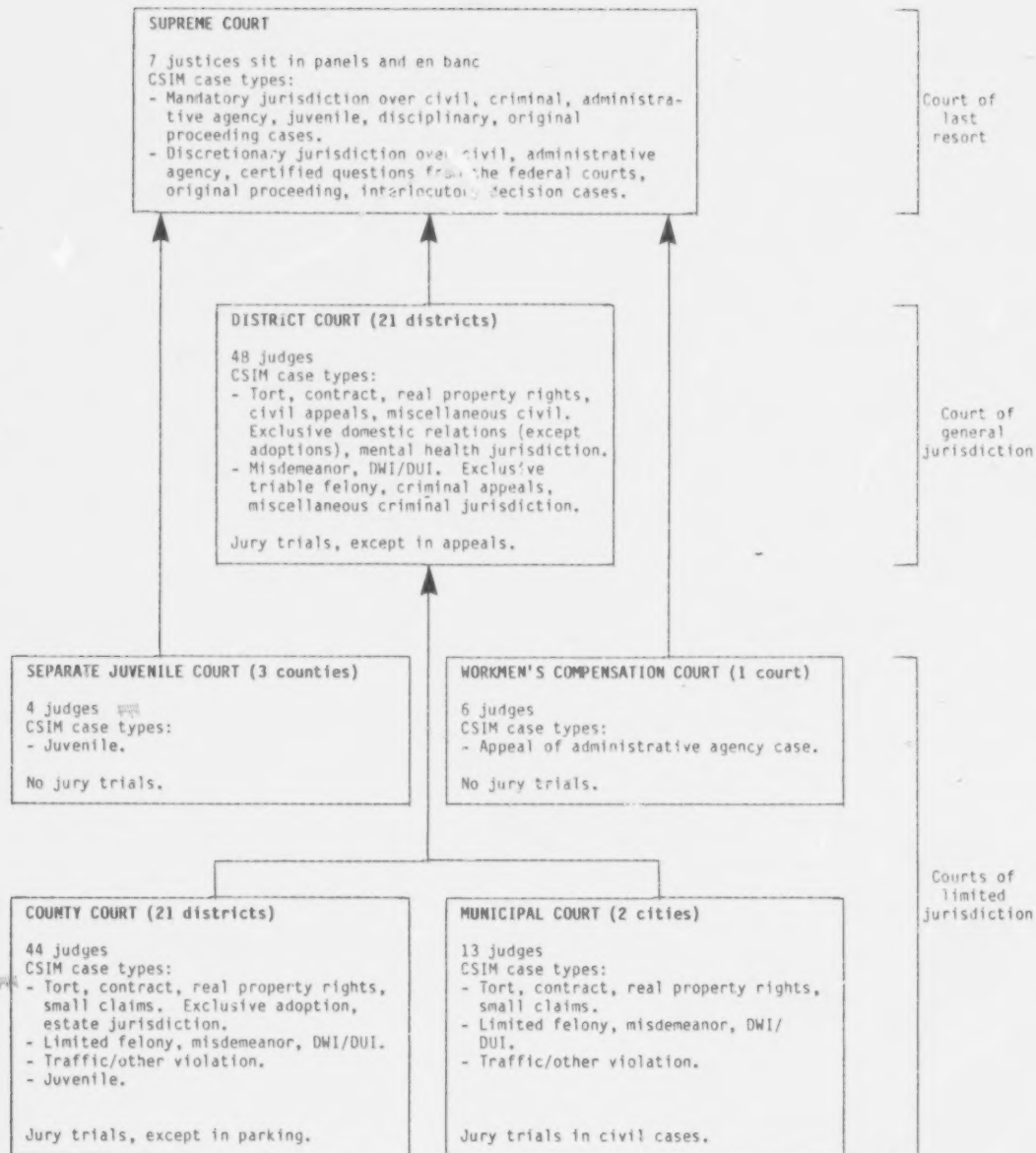
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MONTANA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



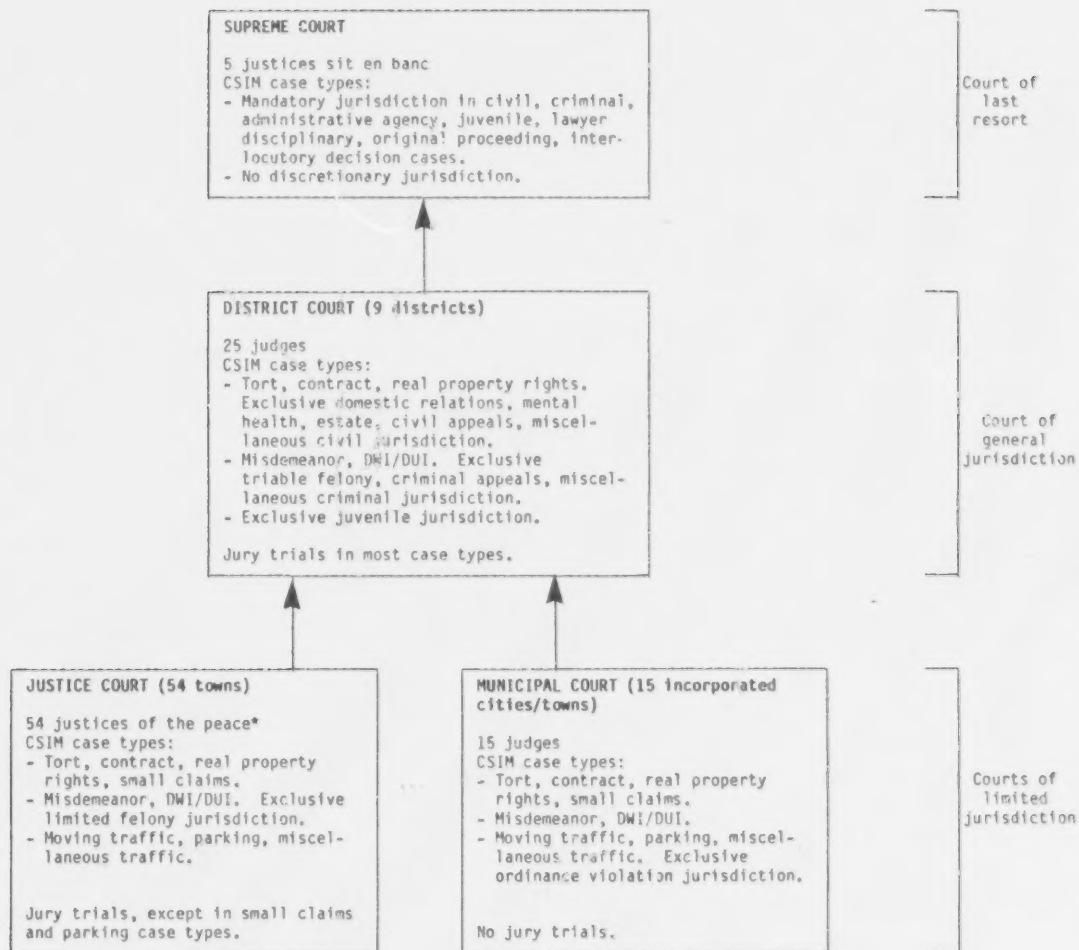
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEBRASKA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

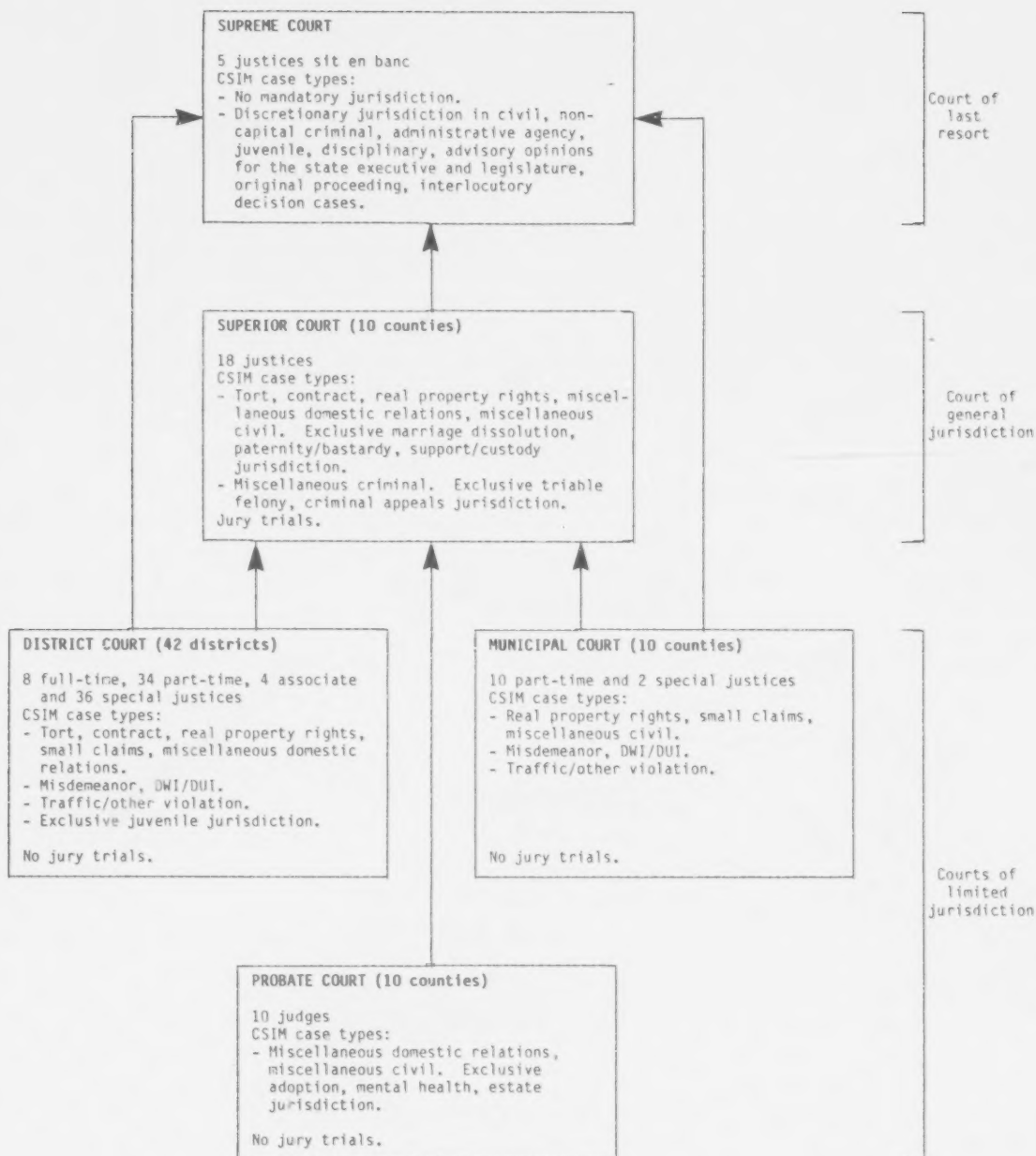
NEVADA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



* Nine justices of the peace also serve as Municipal Court judges.

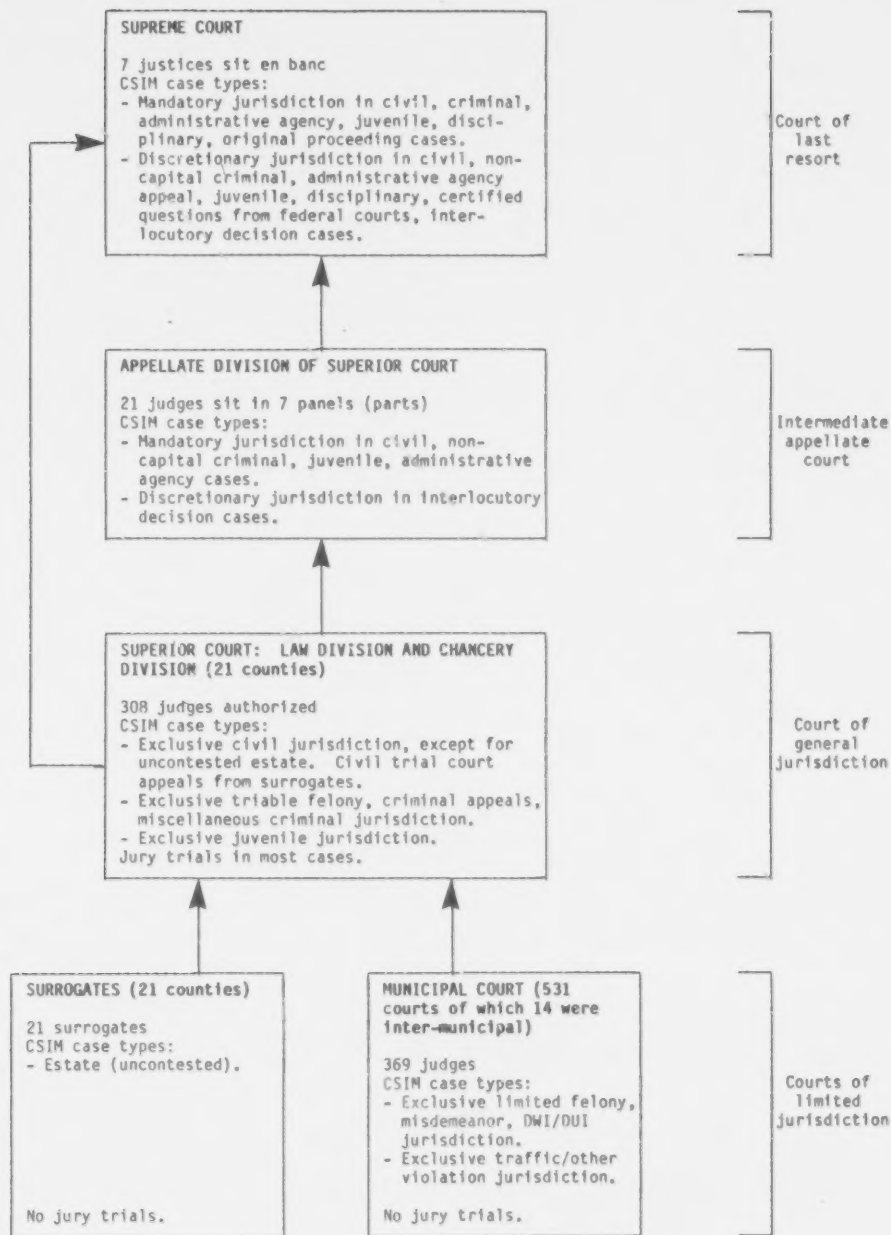
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

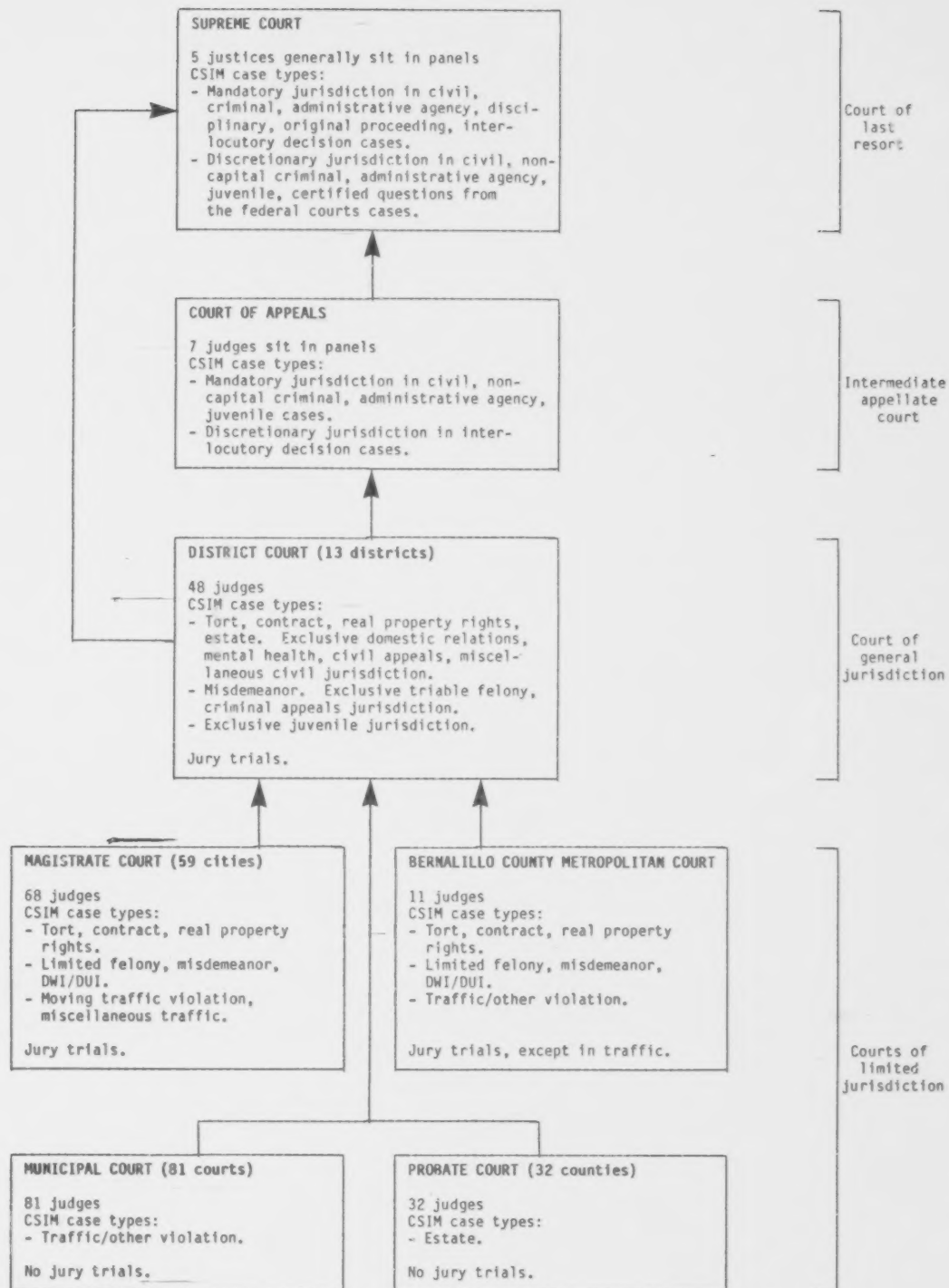
NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM, 1984



New Jersey has a Tax Court which hears complaints that are handled exclusively by administrative agencies in other states.

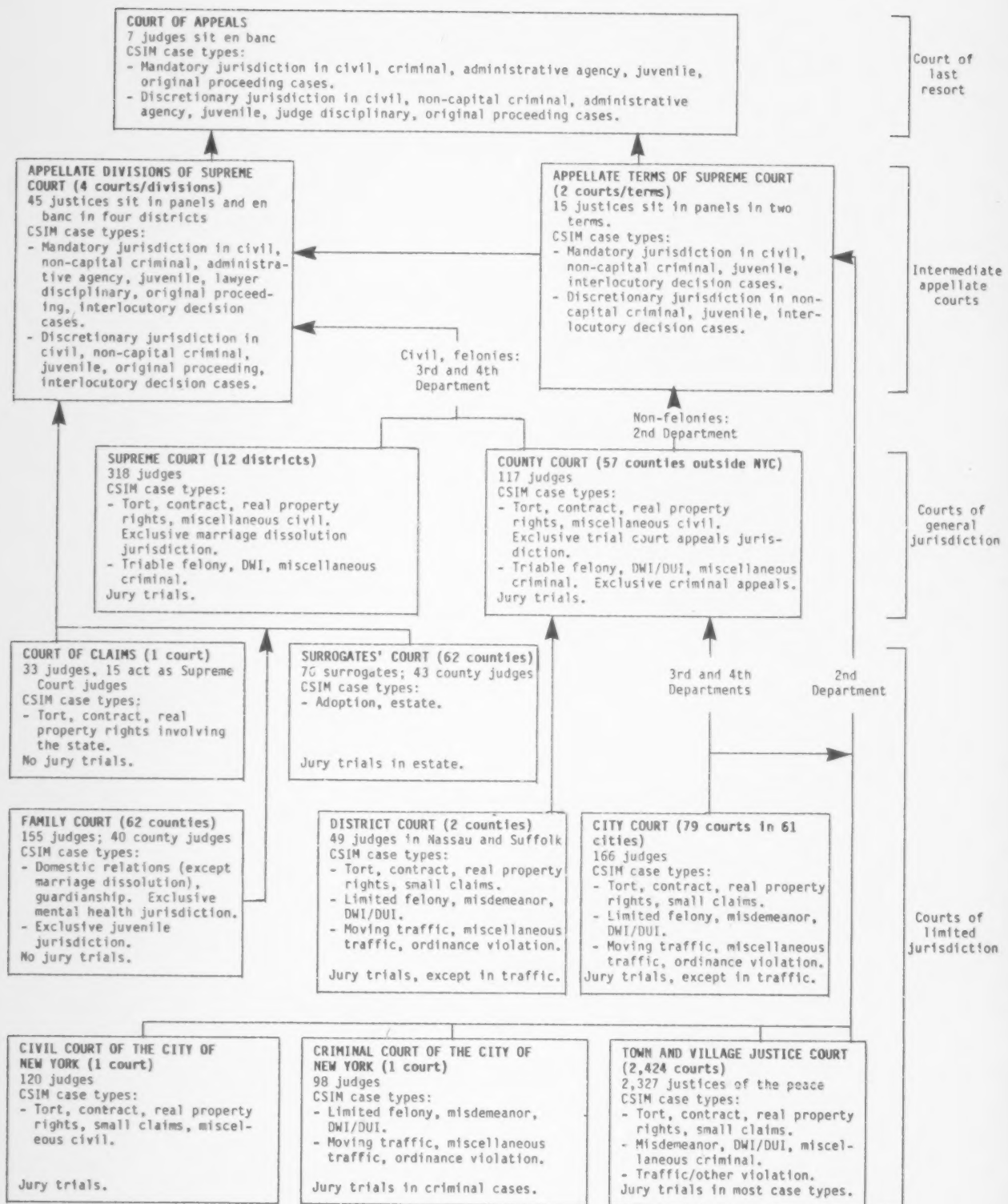
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW MEXICO COURT SYSTEM, 1984



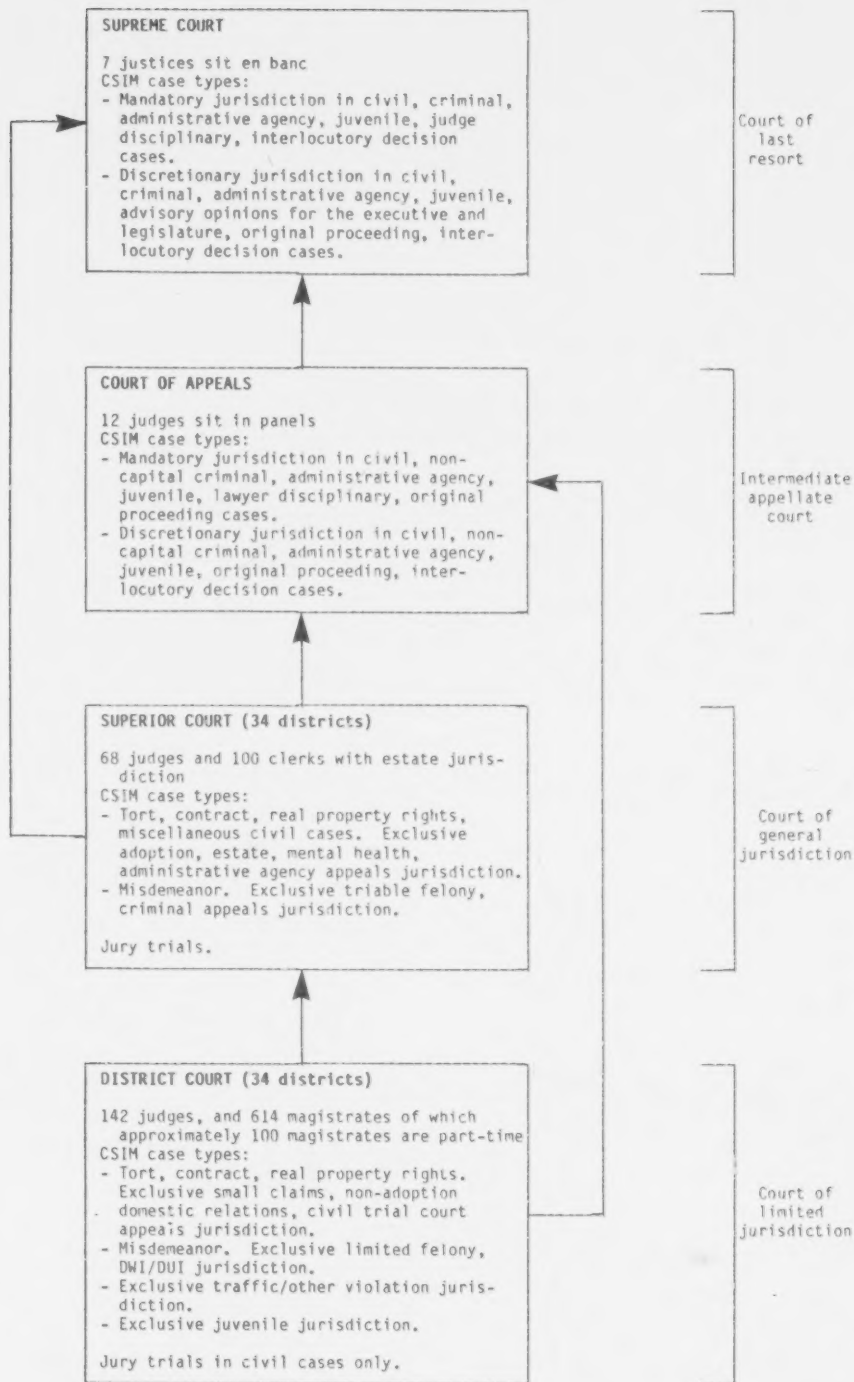
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW YORK COURT SYSTEM, 1984



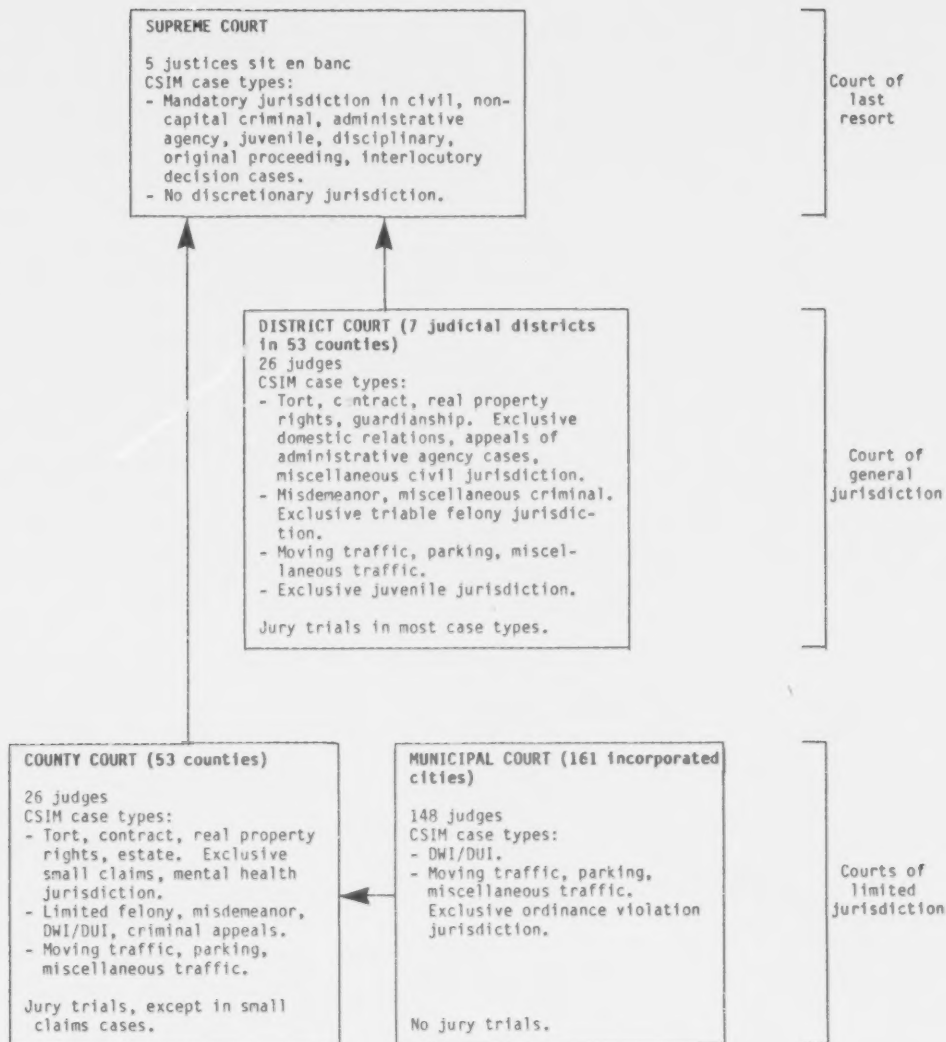
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



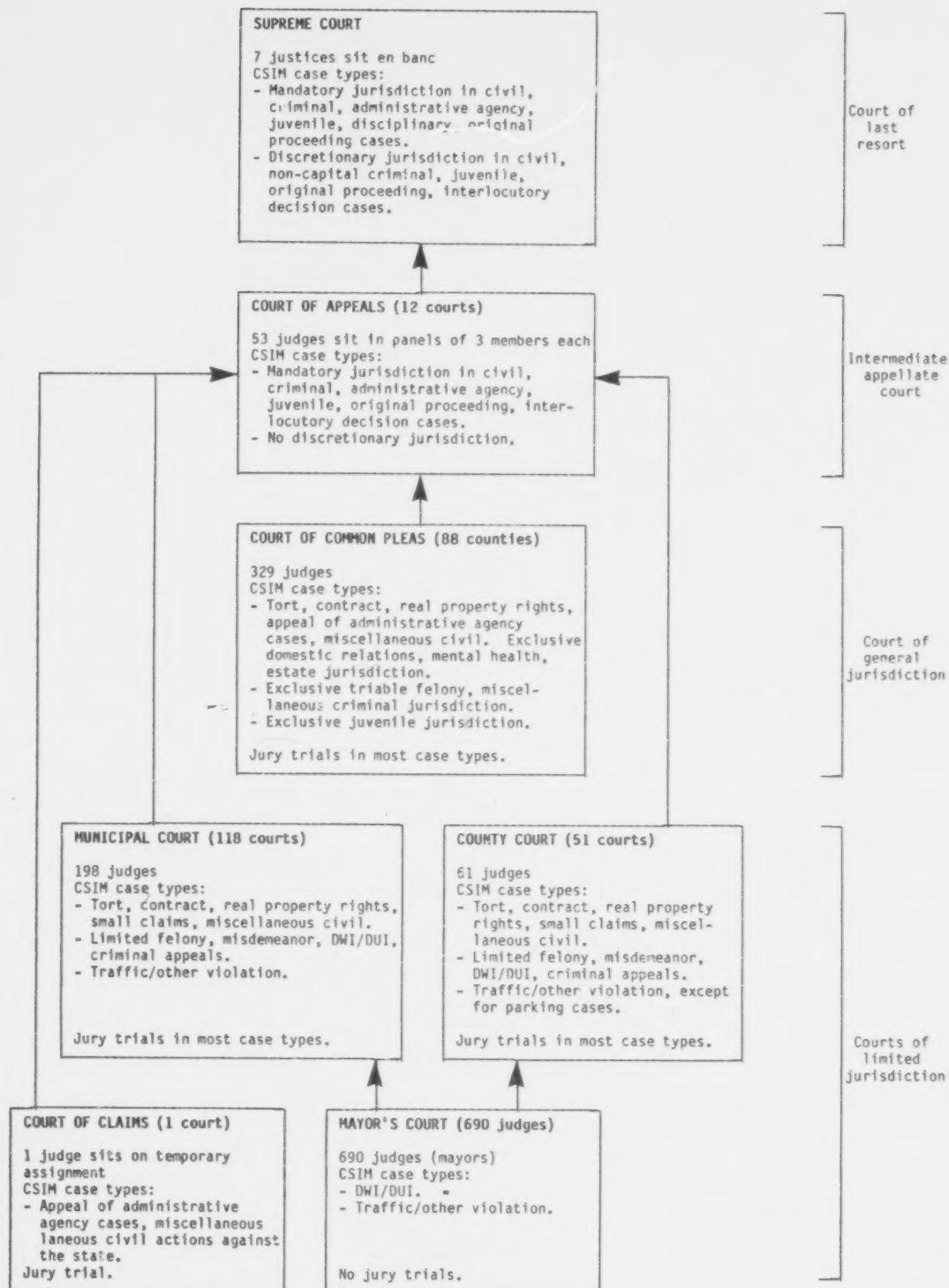
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH DAKOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



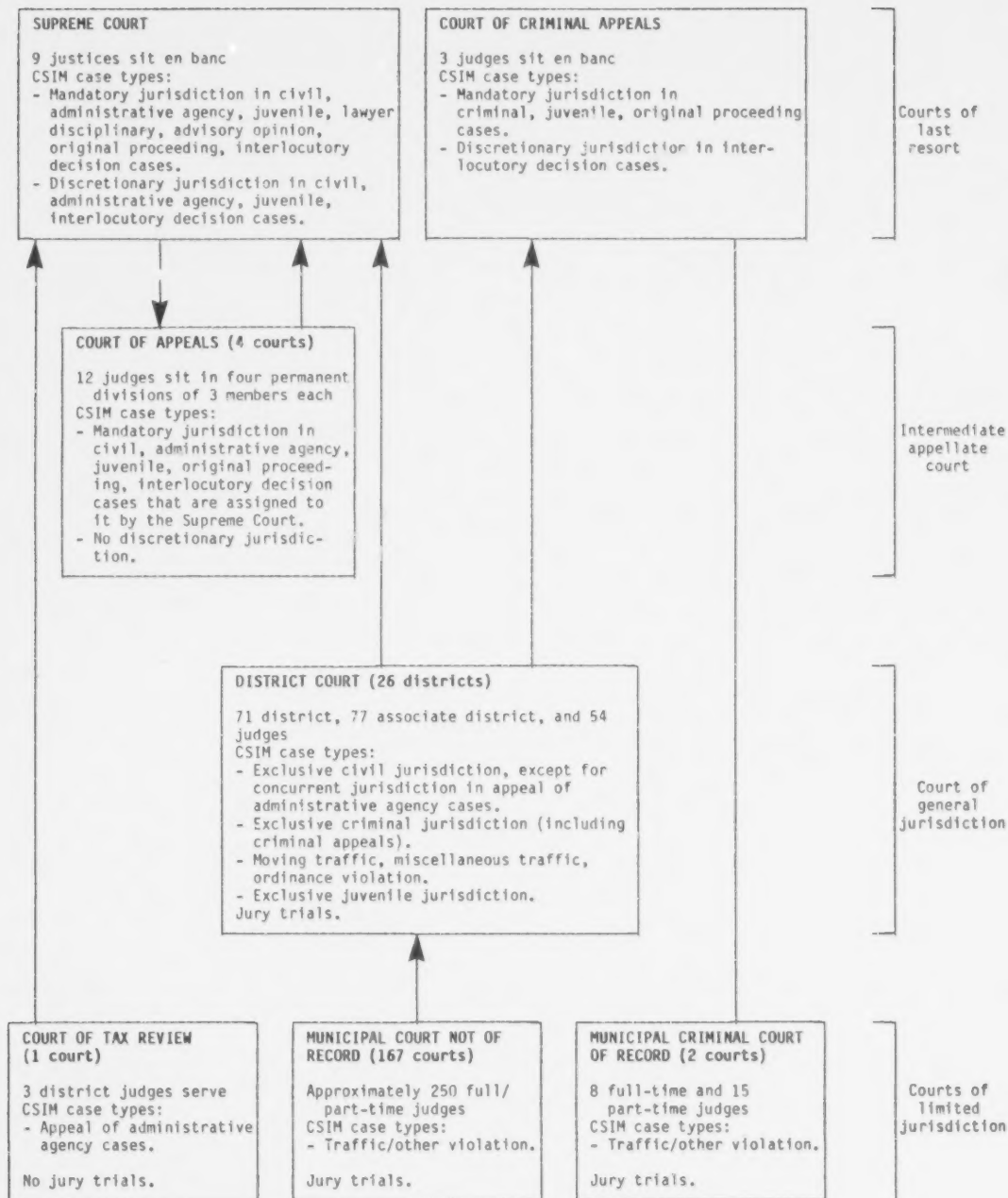
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OHIO COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OKLAHOMA COURT SYSTEM, 1984

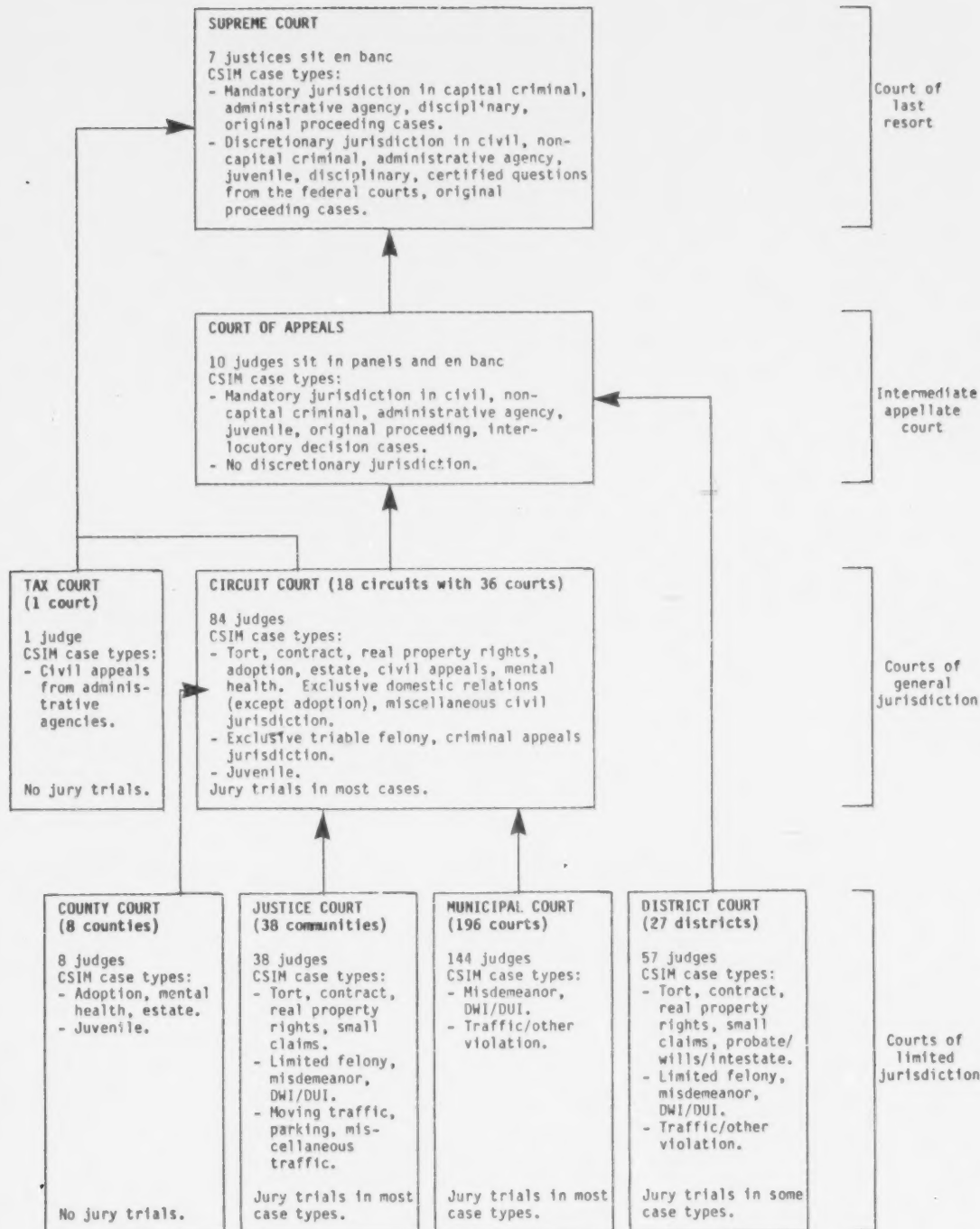


Indicates assignment of cases.

Oklahoma has a Workers' Compensation Court which hears complaints that are handled exclusively by administrative agencies in other states.

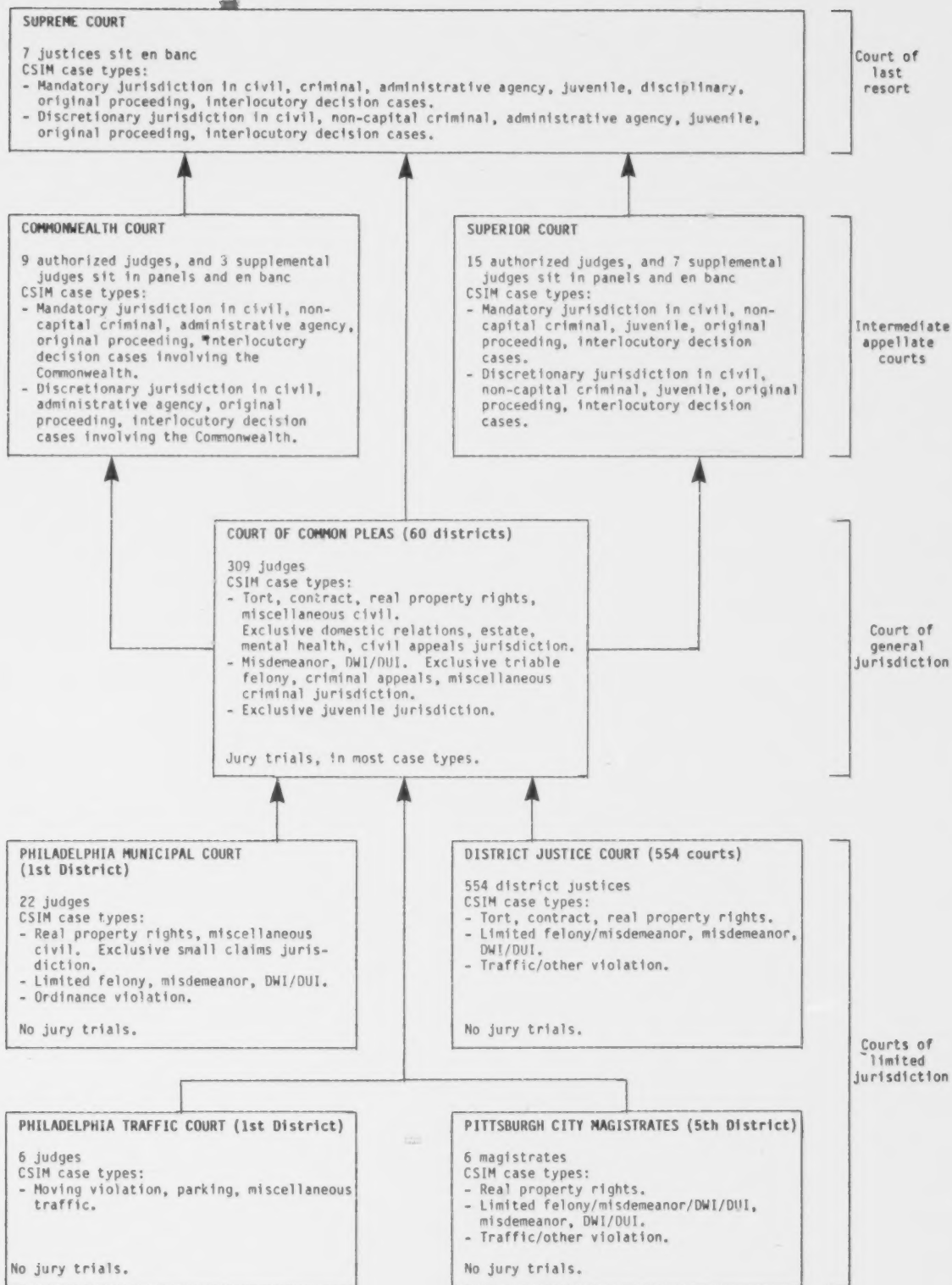
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OREGON COURT SYSTEM, 1984



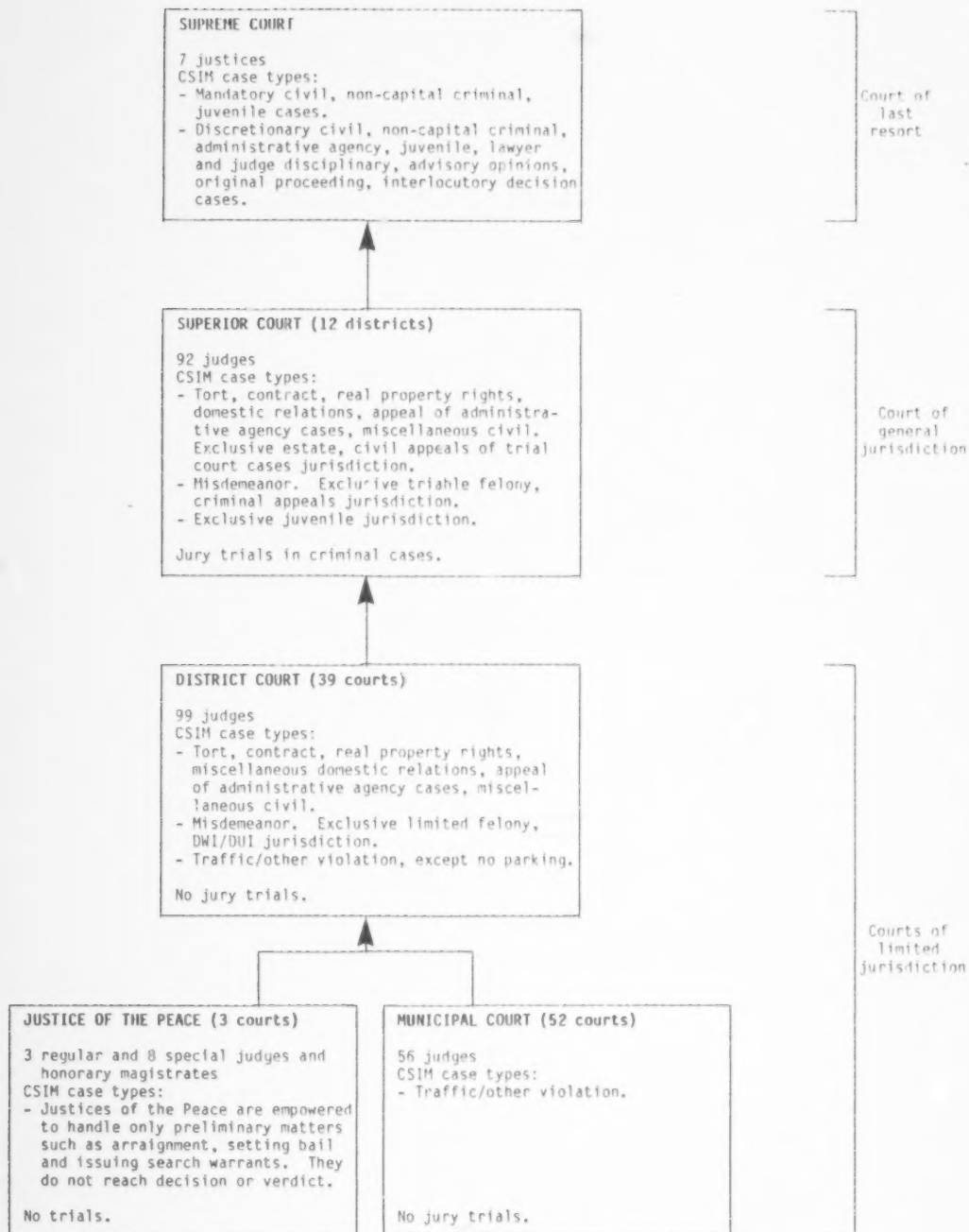
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

PENNSYLVANIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



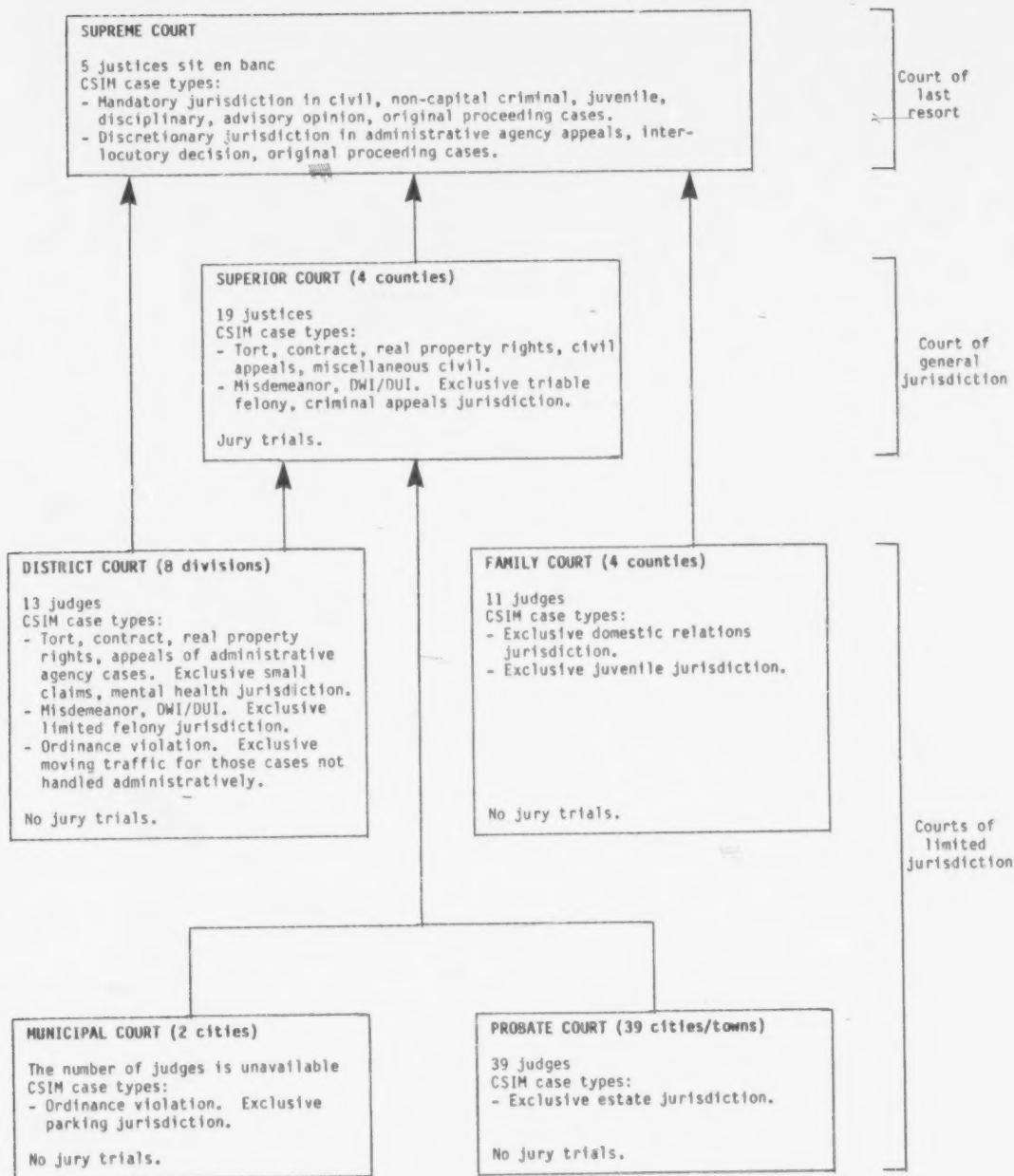
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

PUERTO RICO COURT SYSTEM, 1984



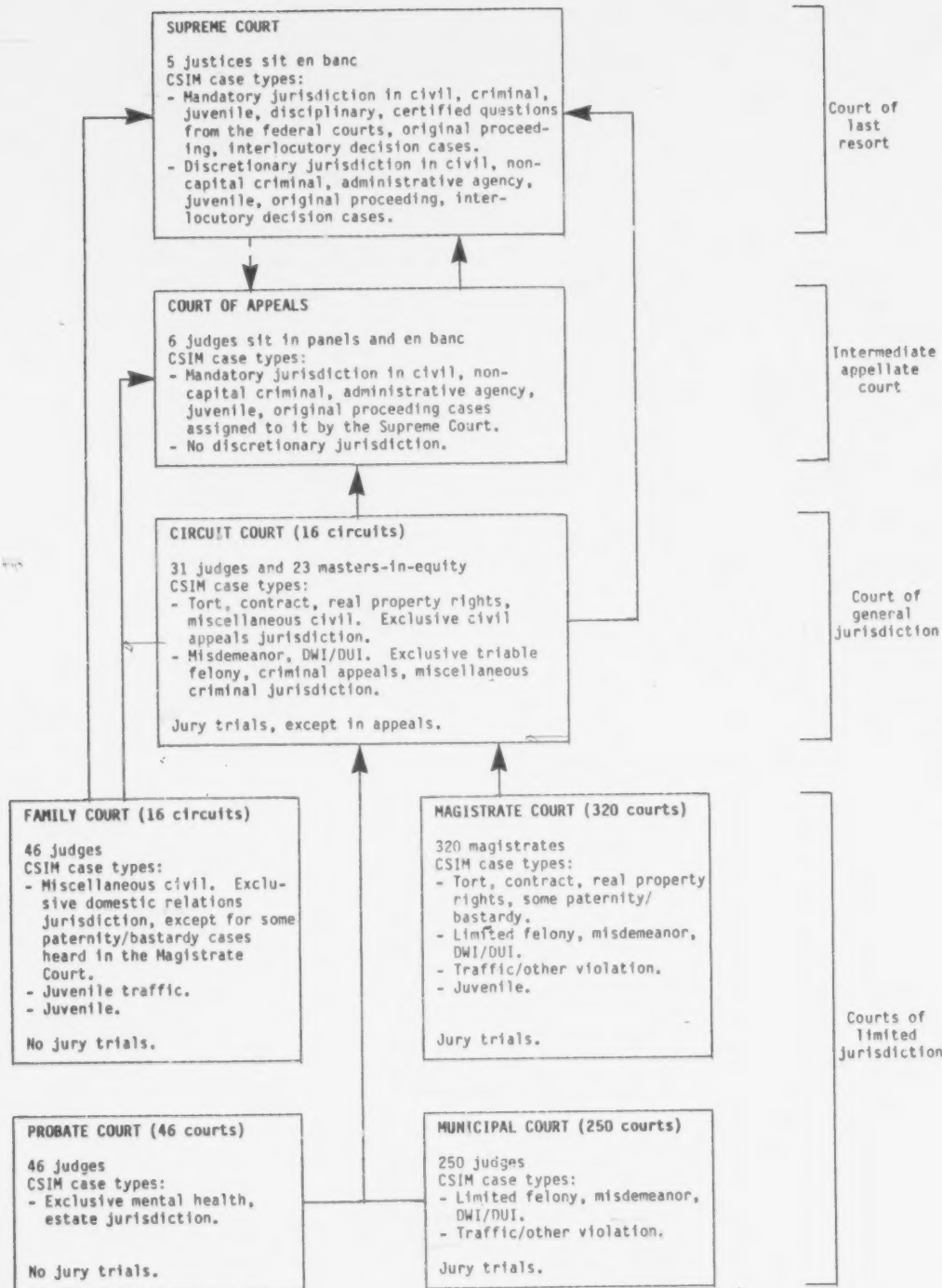
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

RHODE ISLAND COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

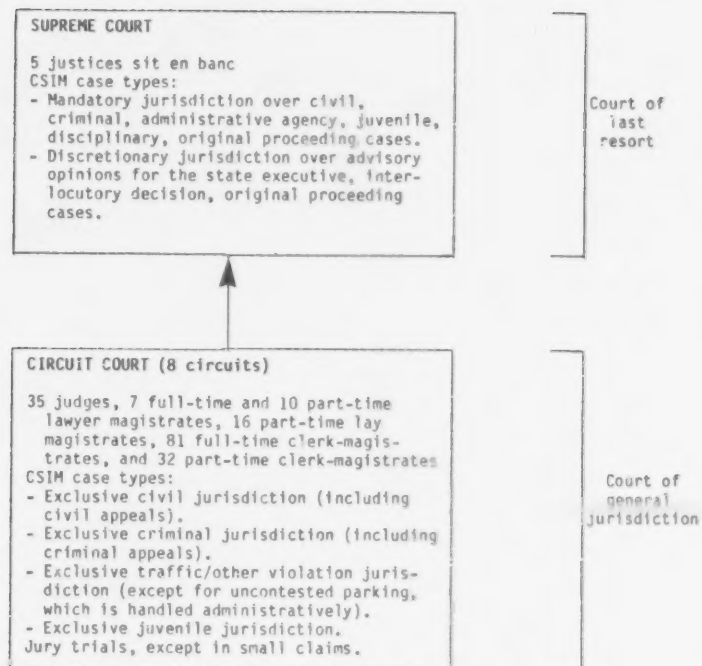
SOUTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



Indicates assignment of cases.

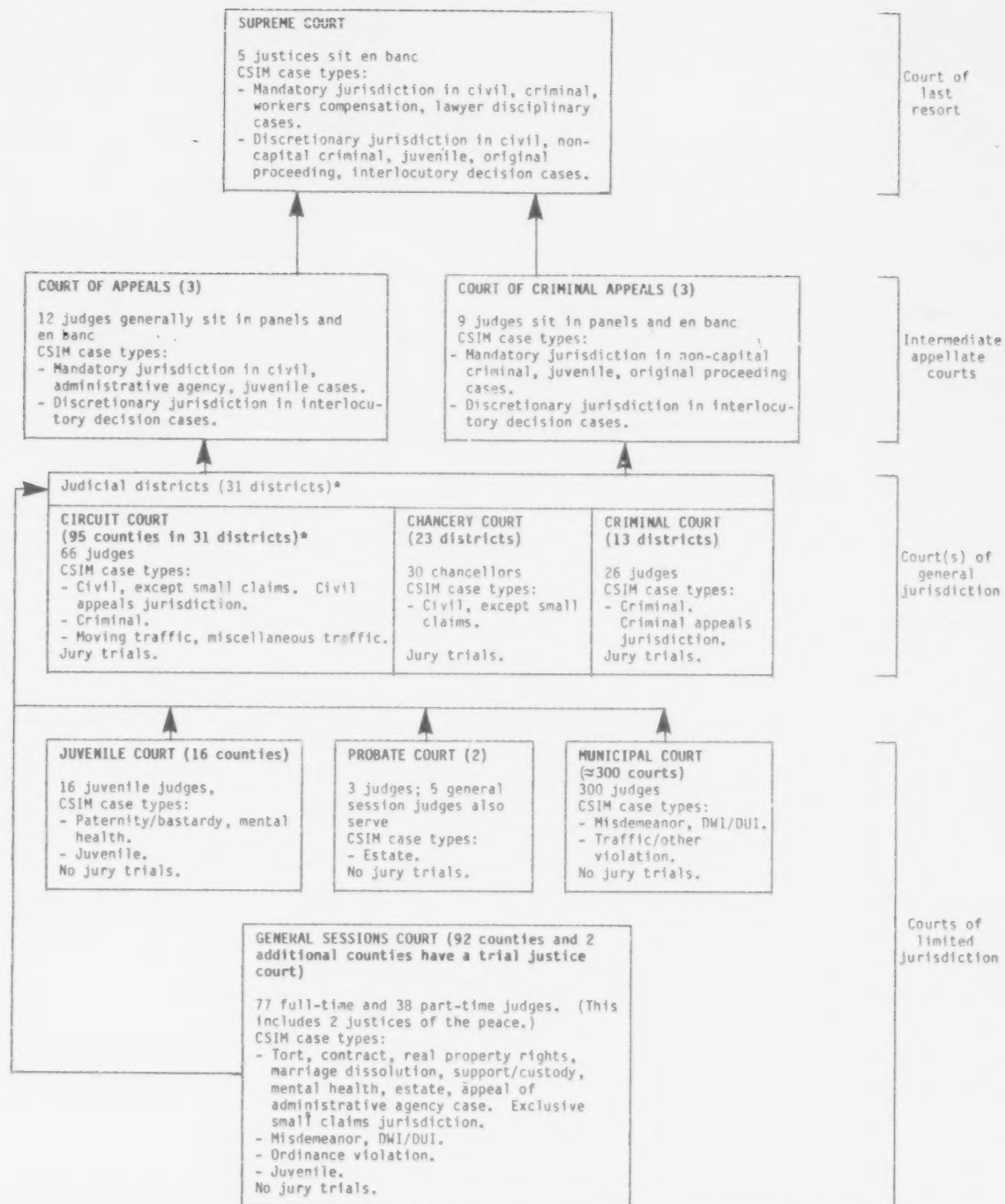
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

SOUTH DAKOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

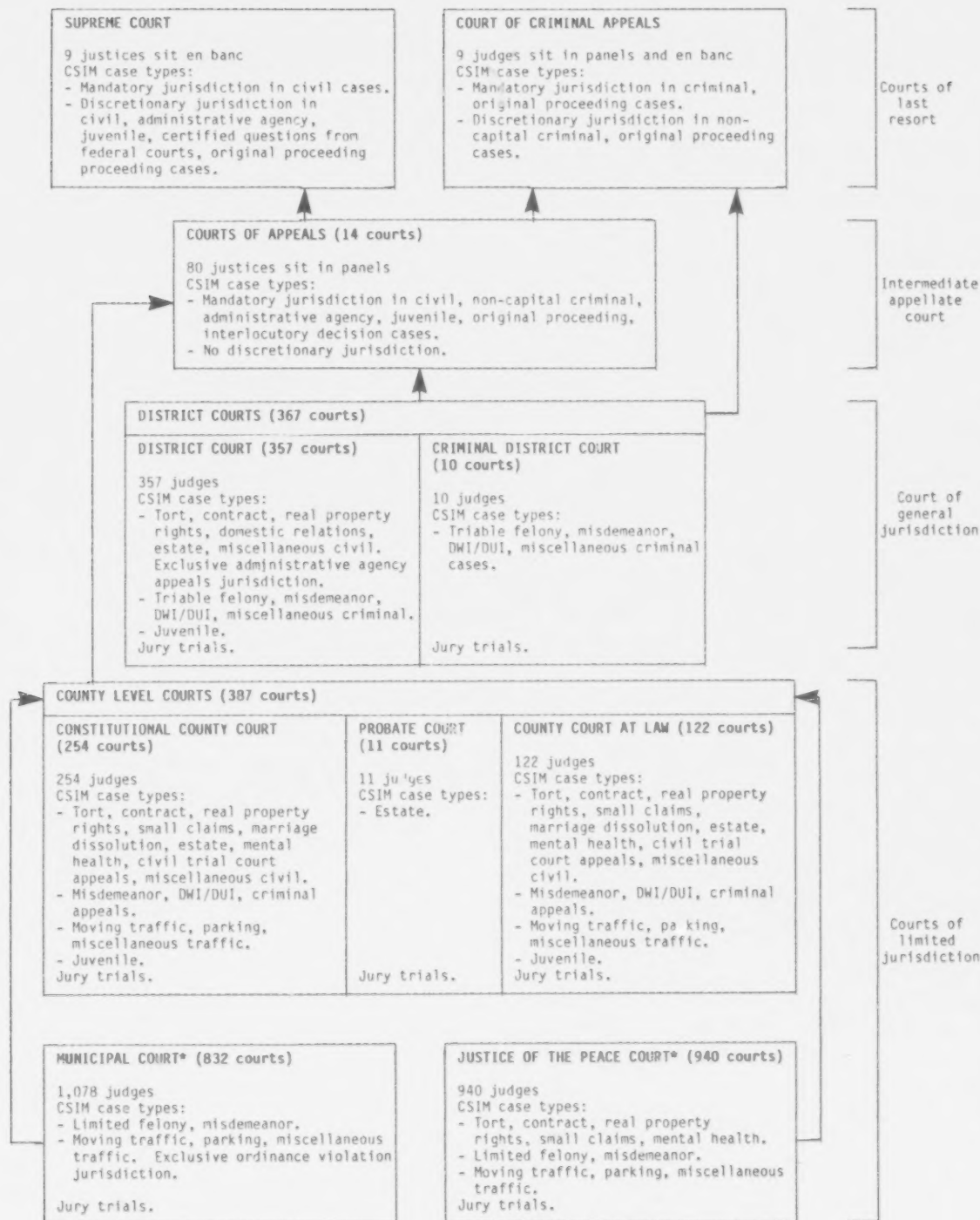
TENNESSEE COURT SYSTEM, 1984



*The state of Tennessee was divided into 31 judicial districts on September 1, 1984. There is a Circuit in each district. Twenty three districts have separate Chancery Courts, and thirteen districts have separate Criminal Courts. The Circuit Court has jurisdiction over Chancery and Criminal matters in the remaining circuits. There is one presiding judge for each district. As a result of the redistricting, two Law and Equity Courts became Circuit Courts and the other two became Chancery Courts.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

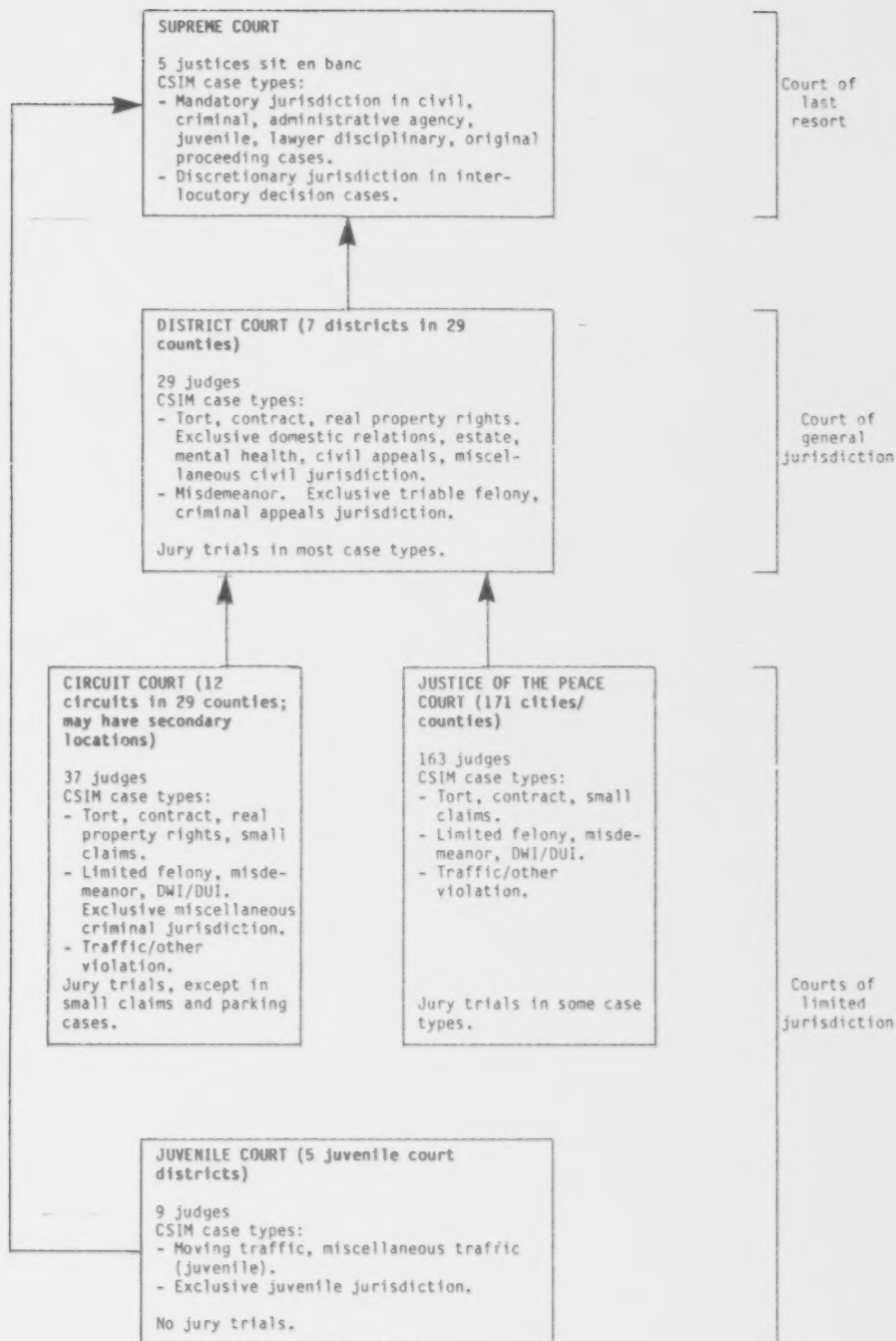
TEXAS COURT SYSTEM, 1984



*Some Municipal and Justice of the Peace Courts may appeal to the District Court.

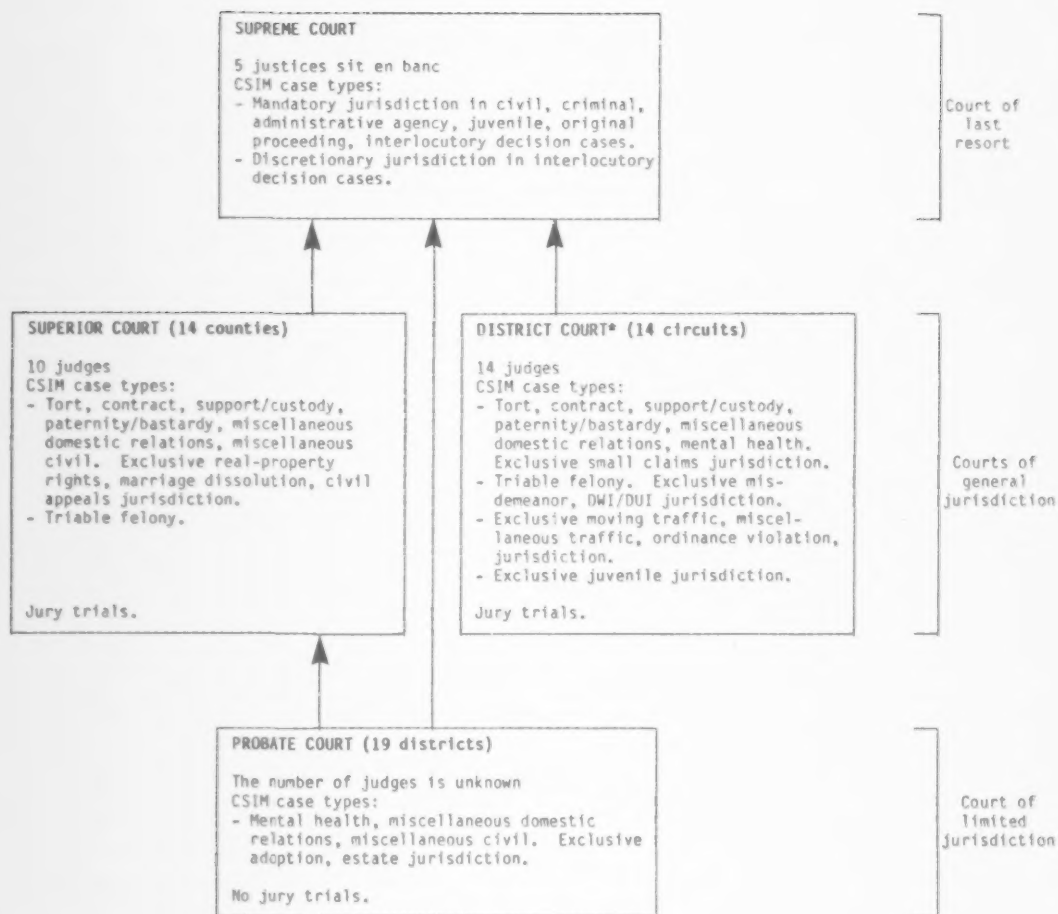
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

UTAH COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

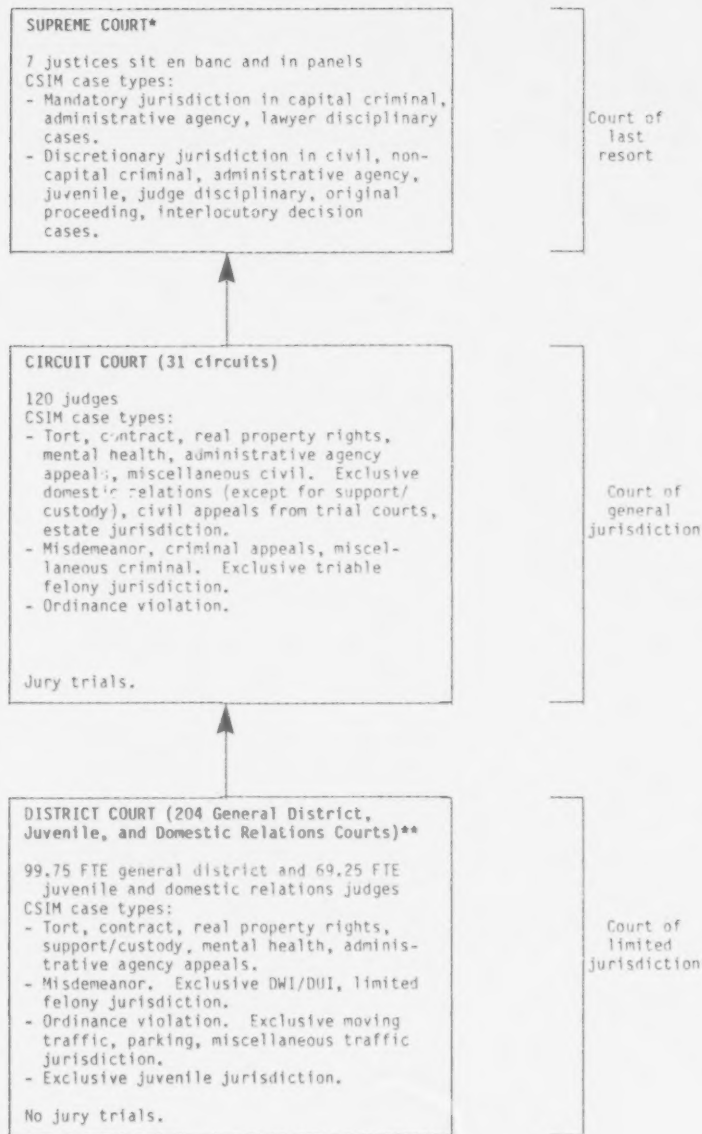
VERMONT COURT SYSTEM, 1984



*The District Court was created as a court of limited jurisdiction, but since its creation, has steadily increased its scope to include almost all criminal business. In 1983, the District Court was granted jurisdiction over all criminal cases, and has become the court of general jurisdiction for most criminal matters.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

VIRGINIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984

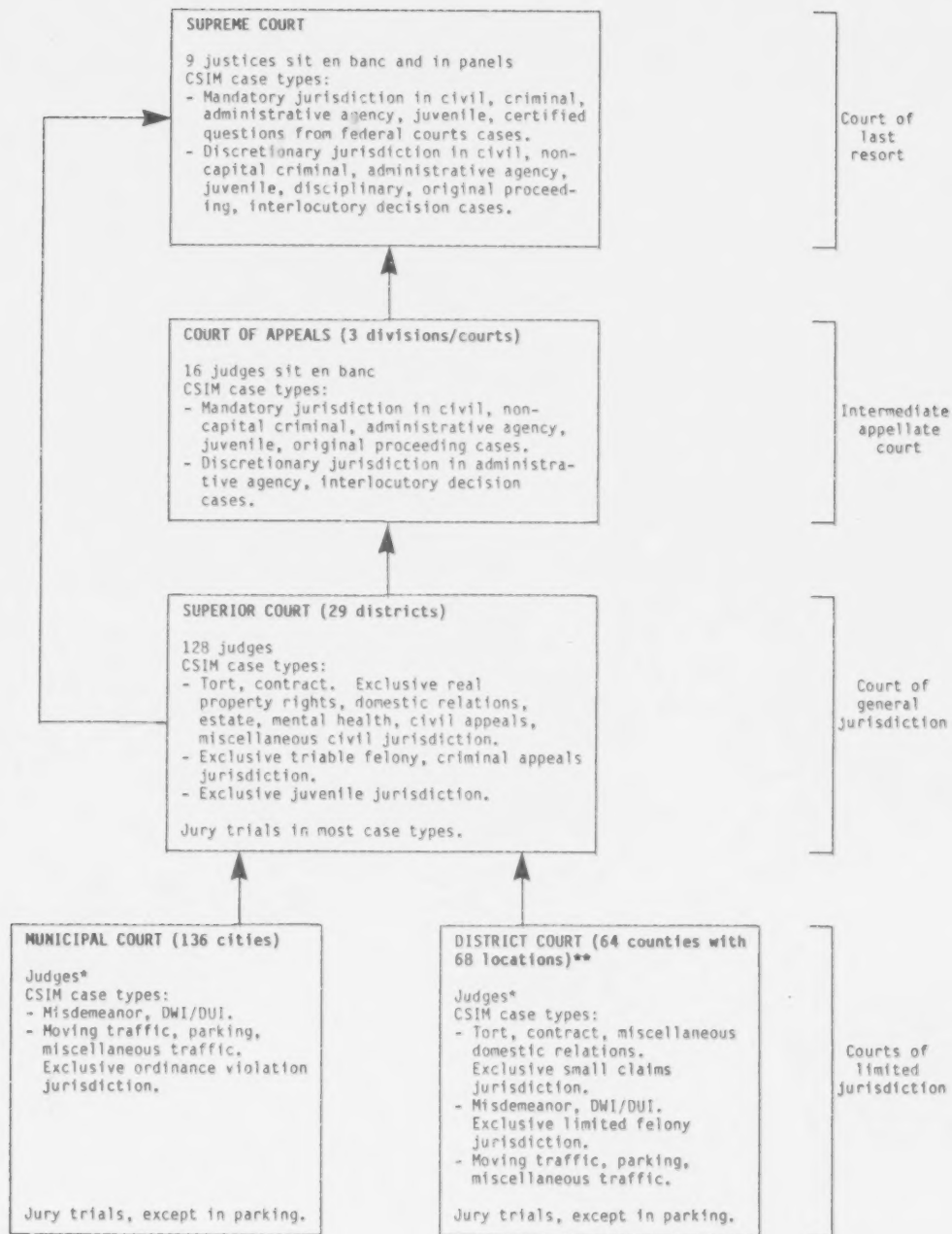


*The Virginia Court of Appeals, an intermediate appellate court, became effective January 1, 1985.

**The District Court is referred to as the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court when hearing juvenile and domestic relations cases, and as the General District Court for the balance of the cases.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WASHINGTON COURT SYSTEM, 1984

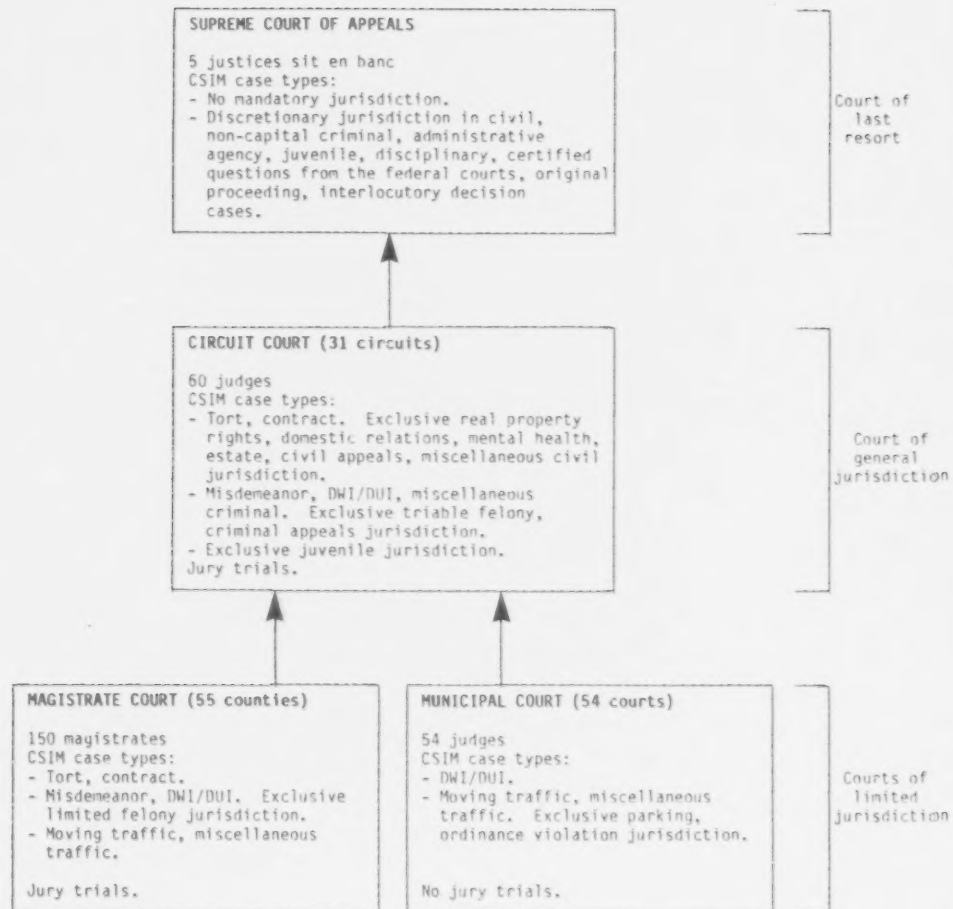


*There are 203 judges assigned to the Municipal Court and District Court: 164 are attorneys, 39 are non-attorneys; 87 are full-time, 116 are part-time.

**District Court provides services to municipalities that do not have a Municipal Court.

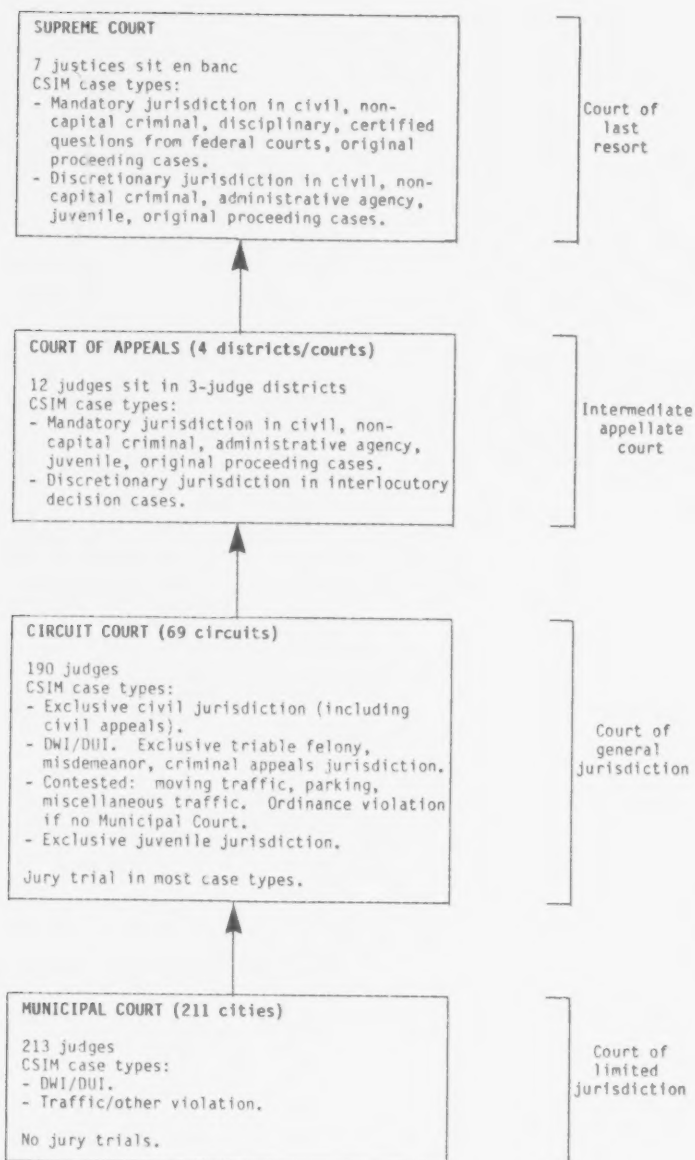
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WEST VIRGINIA COURT SYSTEM, 1984



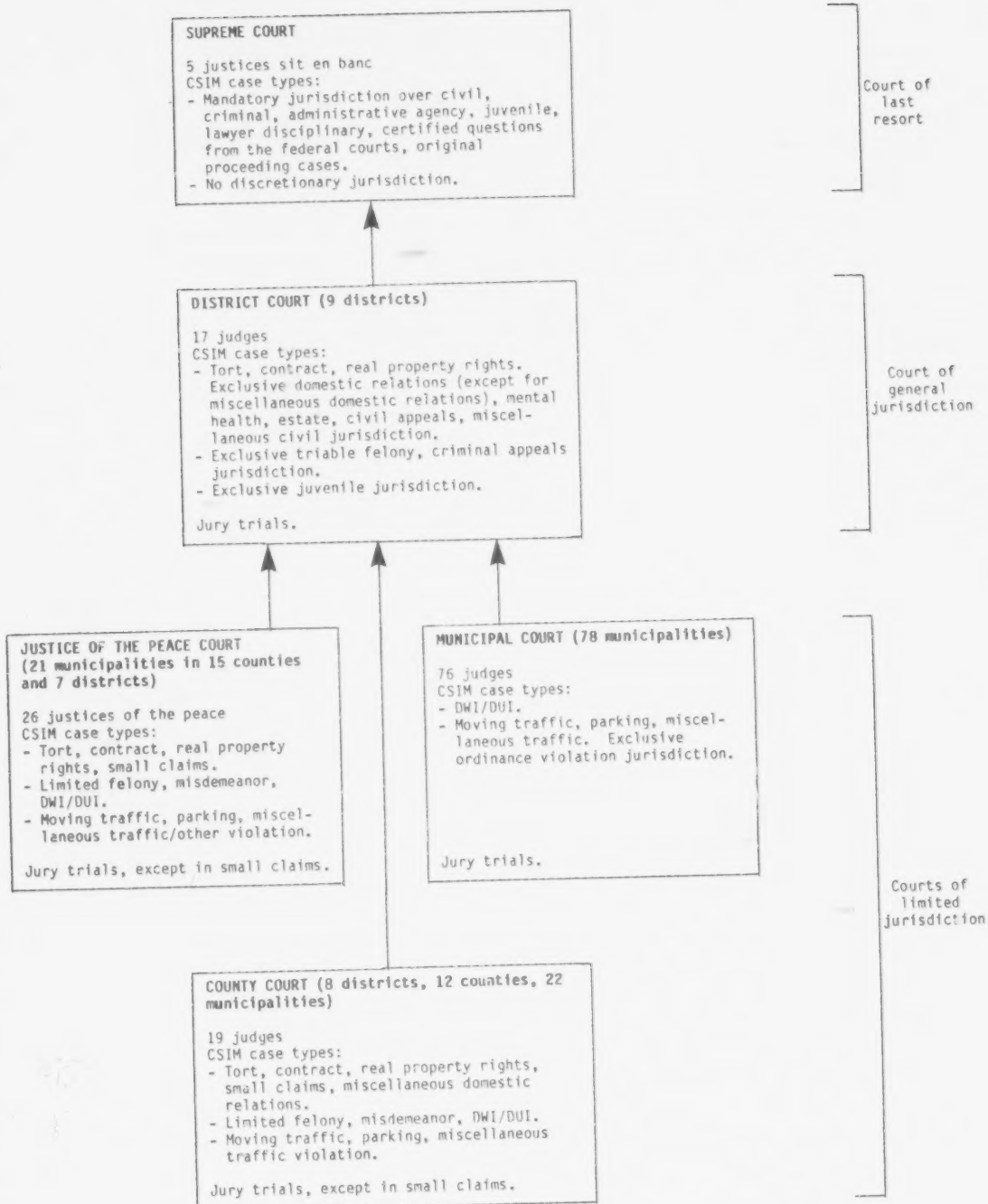
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WYOMING COURT SYSTEM, 1984



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

FIGURE H: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1984.

"Incidental appellate jurisdiction" is a term adopted by the COSCA Court Statistics and Information Systems Committee to designate the authority given to review civil and criminal cases of other trial courts (or divisions thereof) or of administrative agencies. An "X" in the appropriate column indicates whether a court has such incidental appellate jurisdiction. All state trial courts are listed in this figure in order to clearly identify those which have incidental appellate jurisdiction.

The source of trial court appeals indicates the courts from which trial court appeals come, and whether they are heard *de novo* or on the record. This distinction between *de novo* and on the record appeals is important for a variety of reasons. First, from an administrative perspective, *de novo* appeals consume more

resources than on the record appeals. Second, the existence of an appeal in the trial court may affect subsequent appeals of right in the appellate courts. Finally, appeals from administrative agencies to the trial courts provide the first link between administrative law and the regular state courts.

An "X" in the column entitled "Source of trial court appeals" indicates the court(s) from which appeals are taken. Additionally, there is information next to the "X" to indicate whether the appeal is: on the record; (*de novo*) on the record; or *de novo*.

The state court system organization charts found in Part III of this volume also indicate the routes of appeal for both trial and appellate courts in each state court system.

FIGURE H: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1984.

State and court title:	Juris- diction	Hears appeals			Source of trial court appeals
		from trial courts Civil	Criminal	from administra- tive agencies	
ALABAMA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
ALASKA:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X (de novo) on the record
ARIZONA:					
Superior Court	G	X	X		
Justices of the Peace Court	L				X both de novo and
Municipal Court	L				X on the record
ARKANSAS:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Chancery and Probate Court	G				X de novo
Court of Common Pleas	L				X de novo
County Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
City Court, Police Court	L				X de novo
CALIFORNIA:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
Justice Court	L				X both de novo and
Municipal Court	L				X on the record
COLORADO:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Water Court	G				
County Court	L				X on the record
Municipal Court	L				X on the record
CONNECTICUT:					
Superior Court	G			X	
Probate Court	L				
DELAWARE:					
Court of Chancery	G				
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
Family Court	L				X on the record
Justice of the Peace Court	L				X de novo
Court of Common Pleas	L				X on the record
Municipal Court of Wilmington	L				X de novo
Alderman's Court	L				X de novo
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:					
Superior Court	G			X	
FLORIDA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
County Court	L				X on the record
GEORGIA:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
State Court	L				
Juvenile Court	L				
Justice of the Peace Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
Civil Court	L				
Magistrate Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				X de novo
Recorder's Court	L				
HAWAII:					
Circuit Court	G			X	
District Court	L				
IDAHO:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	Magistrates Divi- sion (both de novo and on the record)
ILLINOIS:					
Circuit Court	G			X	
INDIANA:					
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Probate Court	L				
County Court	L				
Municipal Court of Marion County	L				
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L				
City Court and Town Court	L				X de novo

FIGURE H: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1984. (continued)

State and court title:	Jurisdiction	Hears appeals			Source of trial court appeals
		from trial courts Civil	Criminal	from administrative agencies	
IOWA:					
District Court	G	X	X		Magistrates and associate judges on the record
KANSAS:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	Magistrate judges on the record
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
KENTUCKY:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X on the record, (de novo) on the record
LOUISIANA:					
District Court	G	X	X		
City Court and Parish Courts	L				X on the record
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L				
Justice of the Peace Court	L				X de novo
Mayor's Court	L				X de novo
MAINE:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X on the record
Probate Court	L				X on the record
MARYLAND:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X both de novo and on the record
Orphans' Court	L				
MASSACHUSETTS:					
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:	G				
Superior Court Department		X	X	X	Other departments both de novo and on the record
District Court Department		X	X		On the record
Boston Municipal Court Dept.		X	X		De novo: District Court, Juvenile Court
Housing Court Department					On the record: District Court in Suffolk County, Boston Municipal Court
Juvenile Court Department					
Probate and Family Court Dept.					
MICHIGAN:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Court of Claims	G				
District Court	L				X on the record
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				X on the record
MINNESOTA:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
County Court	L				X on the record
Probate Court	L				X on the record
Conciliation Court	L				X de novo
County Municipal Court	L				X on the record
MISSISSIPPI: (Data are unavailable)					
Circuit Court	G				
Chancery Court	G				
County Court	L				
Family Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				
Justice Court	L				
MISSOURI:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	Associate, Municipal Divisions -- de novo
MONTANA:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Justice of the Peace Court and Municipal Court	L				X de novo
City Court	L				X de novo

FIGURE H: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1984.(continued)

State and court title:	Juris- diction	Hears appeals			Source of trial court appeals
		from trial courts		from administra- tive agencies	
		Civil	Criminal		
NEBRASKA:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Workmen's Compensation Court	L				
Separate Juvenile Court	L				
County Court	L				X on the record
Municipal Court	L				X on the record
NEVADA:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Justice Court	L				X on the record (de novo) on the record
Municipal Court	L				X de novo if jury trial requested
NEW HAMPSHIRE:					
Superior Court	G		X		
District Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
NEW JERSEY:					
Superior Court	G		X		
Municipal Court	L				X (de novo) on the record, on the record
Surrogate's Court	L				
NEW MEXICO:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Magistrate Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L				X de novo
NEW YORK:					
Supreme Court	G				
County Court	G	X	X		
Civil Court of the City of New York	L				
Criminal Court of City of New York	L				
Family Court	L				
Surrogates' Court	L				
Court of Claims	L				
District Court and City Court	L				X on the record
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L				X on the record
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Superior Court	G		X	X	
District Court	L				X do novo
NORTH DAKOTA:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
County Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
OHIO:					
Court of Common Pleas	G			X	
County Court	L		X		
Municipal Court	L		X		
Court of Claims	L			X	
Mayor's Court	L				X de novo
OKLAHOMA:					
District Court	G		X	X	
Court of Tax Review	L			X	
Municipal Criminal Court of Record and Municipal Court Not of Record	L				X de novo
OREGON:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Tax Court	G			X	
District Court	L				
County Court	L				X de novo
Justice Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
PENNSYLVANIA:					
Court of Common Pleas	G	X	X	X	
District Justice Court	L				X de novo
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L				X de novo
Philadelphia Traffic Court	L				X de novo
Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court	L				X de novo

FIGURE H: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1984.(continued)

State and court title:	Juris- diction	Hears appeals			Source of trial court appeals
		from trial courts	from adminis- trative agencies	from adminis- trative agencies	
PUERTO RICO:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X
Municipal Judges	L				
RHODE ISLAND:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X de novo
Family Court	L				
Probate Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Family Court	L				
Magistrate Court	L				X de novo, (de novo) on the record, on the record
Probate Court	L				X (ditto)
Municipal Court	L				X (ditto)
SOUTH DAKOTA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	Magistrates Division de novo (usually)
TENNESSEE:					
Circuit Court, Chancery Court, Criminal Court	G	X	X	X	
General Sessions Court	L				X de novo
Probate Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
Juvenile Court	L				X de novo
TEXAS:					
District Court and Criminal District Court	G			X	
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court, and Probate Court	L	X	X		
Municipal Court	L				X de novo
Justice of the Peace Court	L				X de novo
UTAH:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
Circuit Court	L				X on the record
Justice of the Peace Court	L				X de novo
Juvenile Court	L				
VERMONT:					
Superior Court	G	X		X	
District Court	G				X Small claims: de novo, on the record
Probate Court	L				X de novo, on the record
VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L			X	X de novo
WASHINGTON:					
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	
District Court	L				X de novo, on the record
Municipal Court	L				X de novo, on the record
WEST VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Magistrate Court	L				X de novo
Municipal Court	L				
WISCONSIN:					
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	
Municipal Justice Court	L				X de novo, on the record
WYOMING:					
District Court	G	X	X	X	
County Court	L				X on the record
Justice of the Peace Court	L				X on the record
Municipal Court	L				X on the record

Source: Data were gathered from the court profiles used to compile the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

Jurisdiction codes:
G = General jurisdiction court.
L = Limited jurisdiction court.

FIGURE I: Route of appeals of administrative agency cases to state appellate courts, 1984.

An important, but often overlooked component of state court systems is the link between "conventional" court cases that routinely make up the workloads of state courts (e.g., criminal, tort, and juvenile cases), and cases involving administrative agencies. Figure I demonstrates the link between these two important components of the legal system by identifying the route of appeals of administrative agency decisions to the state appellate courts. A blank space indicates that no information was available for that data element. All codes used in this figure are defined at the end of this figure.

There are three basic sources of these cases. They may come to the appellate court directly from either the agency, the trial courts, or the intermediate appellate courts. The most frequently cited administrative agencies

from which appeals are taken directly to the appellate courts are specifically identified in this table using the generic terms: "Public Service Commission," "Workers' Compensation Commission," and "Unemployment Insurance Commission." Other agencies are identified when appropriate.

To further enhance an understanding of the link between administrative law and conventional state courts, an "M" and "D" are used in lieu of the "X" employed in the previous tables. An "M" indicates a mandatory appeal coming from the specified source; a "D" means a discretionary appeal, and an "M/D" represents either a mandatory or discretionary appeal, depending on the situation. An "O" is used when an appeal cannot come directly from the specific source.

FIGURE I: Route of appeals of administrative agency cases to state appellate courts, 1984.

State: Court name	Court type	An appeal of an administrative agency case comes to this court directly from the:				Trial court(s)	Inter- mediate appellate court
		Public Service Comm.	Workers Compensation Comm.	Unemploy- ment Insurance Comm.	Other Agencies:		
ALABAMA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	O	M	O	D
Court of Civil Appeals	IAC	O	O	O	O	M	--
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	--	--	--	--	--	--
ALASKA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	M	O
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	--	--	--	--	--	--
ARIZONA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	M	D	O	M	--
ARKANSAS:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	M/D	O	ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL (M/D)	O	O
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	O	O	M	O	O	--
CALIFORNIA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	O	O	M/D	M/D	--
COLORADO:							
Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	O	O	O	D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	M	M	SEVERAL (M)	M	--
CONNECTICUT:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	M/D
Appellate Court	IAC	O	M	O	O	M	--
DELAWARE:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	M	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	M	M	M	ALL (M)	O	--
FLORIDA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	O	O	O	M/D
District Court of Appeals	IAC	O	M	M	ALL (M)	O	--
GEORGIA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	M/D	M/D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	O	O	O	M/D	--
HAWAII:							
Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	M/D
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	M	M	M	ALL (M)	O	--
IDAH0:							
Supreme Court	COLR	M	M	M	O	M	--
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	O	O	O	O	--

FIGURE 1: Route of appeals of administrative agency cases to state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State: Court name	Court type	An appeal of an administrative agency case comes to this court directly from the:				Trial court(s)	Inter- mediate appellate court
		Public Service Comm.	Workers Compensation Comm.	Unemploy- ment Insurance Comm.	Other Agencies:		
ILLINOIS:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M/D	M/D
Appellate Court	IAC	0	0	0	LABOR RELATIONS (M); BD. ELEC (M) POLLUTION CONTROL (M)	M	--
INDIANA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M	M	M	ALL, (M)	M	--
IOWA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	M	--
KANSAS:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M/D	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M	0	0	TAX BOARD (M)	M	--
KENTUCKY:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	M/D	--
LOUISIANA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M/D	M/D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M	0	0	CIVIL SERVICE COMM (M); ENVIR. PROT. (M); ETHICS COMM. (M)	M	--
MAINE:							
Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	M	0	0	0	M	--
MARYLAND:							
Court of Appeals ...	COLR	0	0	0	0	M/D	M/D
Court of Special Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	0	M	--
MASSACHUSETTS:							
Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	0	0	0	TAX BOARD (M)	M/D	0
Appeals Court	IAC	0	0	0	LABOR RELATIONS(M)	M	--
MICHIGAN:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M/D	M/D	M/D	ALL (M/D)	0	--
MINNESOTA:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	M	0	TAX COURT (M)	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M	0	M	ALL (M)	M	--
MISSISSIPPI:							
Supreme Court	COLR	M	0	0	0	M	--
MISSOURI:							
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	REVENUE CASES (M)	0	0
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	ALL (M)	M	--

FIGURE 1: Route of appeals of administrative agency cases to state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

		An appeal of an administrative agency case comes to this court directly from the:					
State:		Public	Workers	Unemploy-			Inter-
Court name	Court type	Service Comm.	Compensation Comm.	ment Insurance Comm.	Other Agencies:	Trial court(s)	mediate appellate court
MONTANA: Supreme Court	COLR	D	D	D	ALL (D)	D	--
NEBRASKA: Supreme Court	COLR	M/D	M/D	M/D	M/D	M/D	--
NEVADA: Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	M	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Supreme Court	COLR	D	D	D	ALL (D)	O	--
NEW JERSEY: Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	M/D
Appellate Division of Superior Court .	IAC	M	M	M	ALL (M)	O	--
NEW MEXICO: Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	M	ALL (M/D)	M	O
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	O	O	ALL (M)	M	--
NEW YORK: Court of Appeals ...	COLR	O	O	O	O	O	M/D
Appellate Division of Supreme Court ..	IAC	M*	M	M	ENVIRONMENTAL BD; (M); HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL (M)	M	--
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	IAC	--	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA: Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	O	O	O	M/D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	M	O	PROPERTY TAX (M); COMM. INSURANCE (M); BD. STATE CONTRACT APPEALS (M)	M/D	--
NORTH DAKOTA: Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	O	M	--
OHIO: Supreme Court	COLR	M	O	O	BOARD TAX APPEALS (M); ELSE (M)	O	M
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	O	O	O	BOARD TAX APPEALS (M)	M	--
OKLAHOMA: Supreme Court	COLR	D	M	O	TAX COURT (M); BANKING BD (D); TAX COMM (D); BD PROPERTY/ CASUALTY RATES (D)	D	--
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	D	M	O	CASES TRANSFERRED FROM SUPREME COURT	D	--
OREGON: Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	TAX COURT APPEALS (M)	O	D
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	M	M	M	ALL (M)	O	--
PENNSYLVANIA: Supreme Court	COLR	O	O	O	LEGISLATIVE REAPPOR. COMM (M)	M	D
Superior Court	IAC	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commonwealth Court .	IAC	M/D	M/D	M/D	ALL (M/D)	M/D	--

FIGURE I: Route of appeals of administrative agency cases to state appellate courts, 1984. (continued)

State: Court name	Court type	An appeal of an administrative agency case comes to this court directly from the:					Trial court(s)	Inter- mediate appellate court
		Public Service Comm.	Workers Compensation Comm.	Unemploy- ment Insurance Comm.	Other Agencies:			
PUERTO RICO: Supreme Court	COLR	0	M	0	LABOR RELATIONS; COMM. MUNICIPAL COMPLAINTS; MIN. WAGE BD.; SUGAR BD (M)	M/D	--	
RHODE ISLAND: Supreme Court	COLR	M	D	0	0	D	--	
SOUTH CAROLINA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	D	D	
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	CASES TRANSFERRED FROM SUPREME COURT	M	--	
SOUTH DAKOTA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M	--	
TENNESSEE: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	D	
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	M	--	
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TEXAS: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	M	--	
UTAH: Supreme Court	COLR	M	M	M	ELSE, EXCEPT TAX COMMISSION (M)	M	--	
VERMONT: Supreme Court	COLR	M	M	M	(M)	M	--	
VIRGINIA: Supreme Court	COLR	M	D	0	0	D	--	
WASHINGTON: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	0	M/D	
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	D	--	
WEST VIRGINIA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	D	D	0	D	--	
WISCONSIN: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	D	D	
Court of Appeals ...	IAC	0	0	0	0	M	--	
WYOMING: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	0	M	--	

-- = Data element is inapplicable.

ALL = All state agency cases.

ELSE = All other state agency cases.

New York--Appellate Division of Supreme Court: Public Service Commission cases are applicable to the Third Department only.

Source: 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.

FIGURE J: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1984.

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Alabama	9	8	114	813 (includes 435 mayors)
Alaska	5	3	27	68 (includes 54 magistrates)
Arizona	5	15	91	263 (includes 84 justices of the peace, 73 part-time judges)
Arkansas	13	--	67	331 (includes 61 juvenile referees)
California	7	74	749 (includes 78 commissioners, 16 referees)	704 (includes 93 commissioners, 9 referees)
Colorado	7	10	107	339
Connecticut	6	5	125	131
Delaware	5	--	15	90 (includes 53 justices of the peace, 1 chief magistrate, 9 aldermen, 2 deputies, 2 assistants, 2 mayors)
District of Columbia	9	--	51	--
Florida	7	46	339	206
Georgia	7	9	124	799 (data are incomplete; includes 86 part-time judges, 159 chief magistrates, 340 magistrates)
Hawaii	5	3	24	22
Idaho	5	3	102 (includes 71 lawyer and non- lawyer magistrates)	--
Illinois	7	34	705	--
Indiana	5	12	193	159
Iowa	9	6	304 (includes 166 part-time mag- istrates)	--
Kansas	7	7	214 (includes 74 district magis- trate judges)	356
Kentucky	7	14	91	123
Louisiana	7	48	192	705 (includes 384 justices of the peace, 250 mayors)
Maine	7	--	15	40
Maryland	7	13	104	154
Massachusetts	7	10	279	--
Michigan	7	18	165	361
Minnesota	9	12	72	134
Mississippi	9	--	79	509 (includes 200 mayors, 191 jus- tices of the peace)
Missouri	7	32	638	--
Montana	7	--	32	167 (includes 82 justices of the peace)
Nebraska	7	--	48	67
Nevada	5	--	25	69 (includes 54 justices of the peace)
New Hampshire	5	--	18	104 (includes 44 part-time judges)
New Jersey	7	21	308	390 (includes 21 surrogates)
New Mexico	5	7	48	192
New York	7	50	435	3,009 (includes 76 surrogates, 2,327 justice of the peace)
North Carolina	7	12	168 (includes 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate)	756 (includes 614 magistrates)
North Dakota	5	--	26	174
Ohio	7	53	329	950 (includes 690 mayors)
Oklahoma	12	12	202	273 (includes unknown number of part-time judges)
Oregon	7	10	85	247
Pennsylvania	7	24	309	578 (includes 554 justices of the peace)
Puerto Rico	7	--	92	166
Rhode Island	5	--	19	63 (data are incomplete)

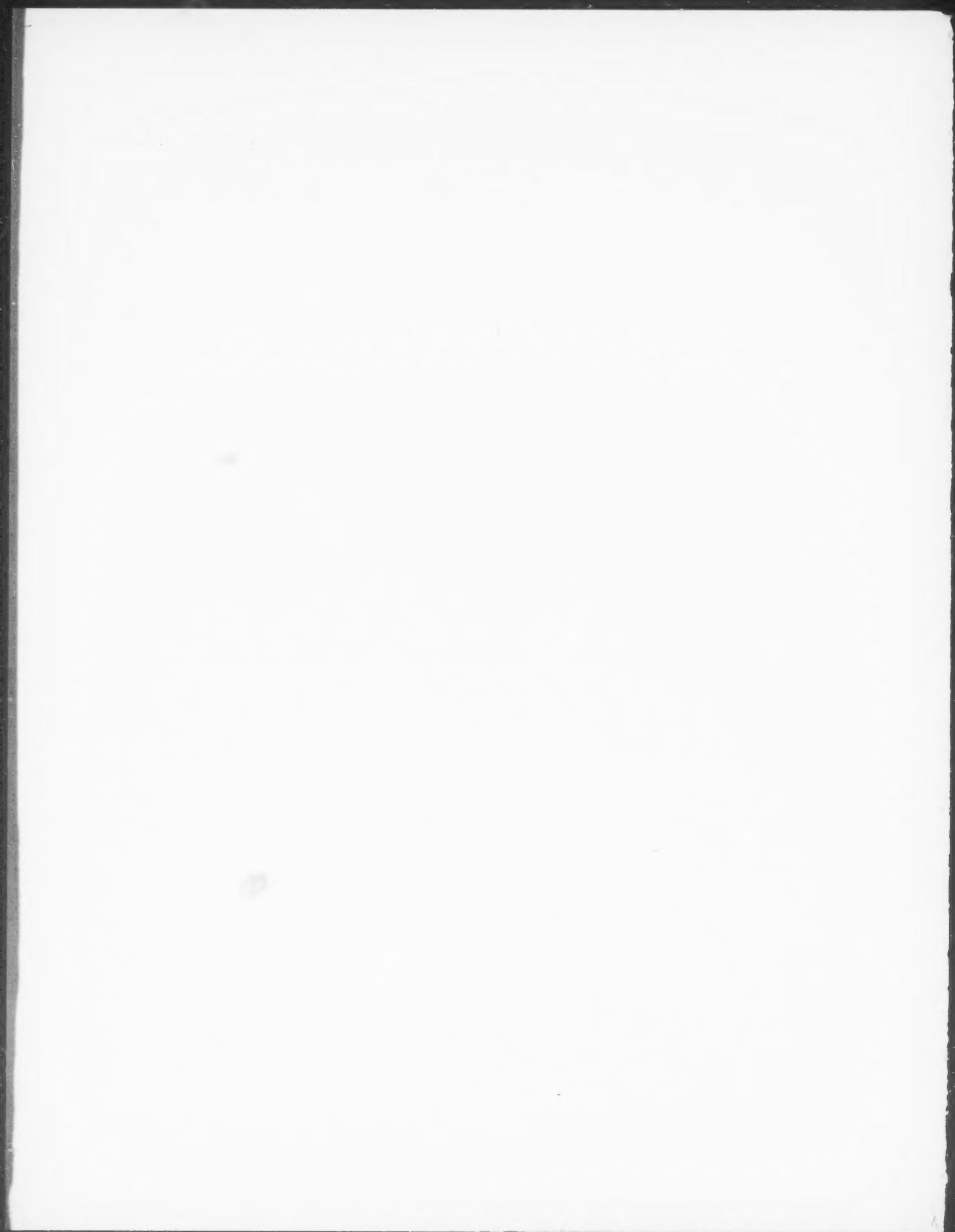
FIGURE J: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1984.(continued)

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
South Carolina	5	6	31	662 (includes 320 magistrates)
South Dakota	5	--	183 (includes 13 part- time lawyer magistrates, 15 lay magistrates, 81 full-time magistrate/ clerks, 32 part-time lay magistrate/clerks)	--
Tennessee	5	21	122	434 (includes 38 part-time judges)
Texas	18	80	367	2,405 (includes 940 justices of the peace)
Utah	5	--	29	209 (includes 163 justices of the peace)
Vermont	5	--	24	33 (1982 figure)
Virginia	7	--	120	162
Washington	9	16	128	203 (includes 116 part-time judges)
West Virginia	5	--	60	204 (includes 150 magistrates)
Wisconsin	7	12	190	213
Wyoming	5	--	17	121 (includes 26 justices of the peace)
Total	361	716	8,401	18,158

-- = The state does not have a court at the indicated level.

NOTE: This table identifies, in parentheses, all individuals who hear cases but are not entitled judges/justices. Some states, however, may have given the title "judge" to officials who are called magistrates, justices of the peace, etc., in other states.

Appendices



Appendix A: Technical discussion of former estimation procedures

A. Calculation of Missing and Incomplete Data

Least squares linear regression was used to estimate the total volume of filings and dispositions in appellate courts and for the total civil, criminal, and juvenile caseloads in trial courts in the 1981 Annual Report. That procedure was similar to the one that was used to estimate national totals for previous editions of the Annual Report. As available from state to state, a group of independent variables was used in a series of regression equations to predict 1981 filings and dispositions for states for whom data were not available. Each regression equation was calculated using data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and, for trial courts, Guam.

The best predictive equation for each dependent variable was identified, using a stepwise procedure. Variables were added to the predictive equation only if their addition was statistically significant at the $p < .001$ level. This equation was then used to provide the estimates for all courts for which all the

independent variables included in the predictive equation were available. The regression was calculated again using a reduced number of independent variables, tailored to the data available for the remaining states. This resulted in a hierarchy of regression equations for each figure to be predicted. The predictive equations that were used to estimate filings and dispositions are available in the previous editions of this series.

This year, however, it was determined that when the numerous variations in the way cases are counted in the trial and appellate courts are considered with the number of courts that report complete and comparable data for the various case types, any effort to compute national estimates for missing data would be based on too small a sample, resulting in an unreliable set of figures. These figures, therefore, were not computed. We hope to reinstate this procedure for the 1985 Annual Report, depending on the quantity and quality of data. For this Report, we have included only totals of reported cases in the appellate and trial courts.

Appendix B: Sources of 1984 state court caseload statistics.

ALABAMA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of Courts, Alabama Judicial System Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1984 (Montgomery, Alabama: 1984). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and by the Administrative Director of Courts.

ALASKA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Alaska Court System, 1984 Annual Report (Anchorage, Alaska: 1985).

ARIZONA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Arizona Courts, 1984 Annual Judicial Report (Phoenix, Arizona: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

ARKANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Judicial Department, Report of the Judicial Department of Arkansas, FY 83-84 (Little Rock, Arkansas: 1985).

CALIFORNIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Council of California, 1985 Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts (San Francisco, California: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the California Courts.

COLORADO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report, Colorado Judiciary 1983-84 (Denver, Colorado: 1984).

CONNECTICUT:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Chief Court Administrator, Judicial Department, Report of the Connecticut Judicial Department, 1982-1984 (Hartford, Connecticut: 1985).

DELAWARE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1984 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary (Wilmington, Delaware: 1985).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

COLR, GJC: Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia and the Executive Officer, 1984 Annual Report (Washington, D.C.: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and by the Executive Officer.

FLORIDA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Courts Administrator.

GEORGIA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: The Judicial Council of Georgia and the Administrative Office of the Courts, Eleventh Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts (Atlanta, Georgia: 1985).
IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

GUAM:

GJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Judiciary Territory of Guam 1984 Annual Report (Agana, Guam: 1985).

HAWAII:

COLR, IAC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1983-1984 (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1985). Administrative Director of the Courts, Statistical Supplement July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984 (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1985).
GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1983-1984 (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

IDAHO:

COLR, IAC, GJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Idaho Courts 1984 Annual Report (Boise, Idaho: 1985).

ILLINOIS:

COLR, IAC, GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts, and will be published in the 1984 Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Illinois (Springfield, Ill: 1986).

INDIANA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Director of the Division of State Court Administration, 1984 Indiana Judicial Report (Indianapolis, Indiana: 1985).

IOWA:

COLR, IAC, GJC: State Court Administrator of the Judicial Department, 1984 Annual Statistical Report, Iowa Judiciary (Des Moines, Iowa: 1985).

Appendix 8: Sources of 1984 state court caseload statistics.(continued)

KANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas: 1983-1984 Fiscal Year (Topeka, Kansas: 1984).

KENTUCKY:

COLR, IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Kentucky Court of Justice 1983-1984 Report (Frankfort, Kentucky: 1985).

LOUISIANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, Annual Report 1984 of the Judicial Council (New Orleans, Louisiana: 1985).

MAINE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report 1984 (Portland, Maine: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

MARYLAND:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1983-84 and Statistical Abstract 1983-84 (Annapolis, Maryland: 1984).

MASSACHUSETTS:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court.
IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Appeals Court.
GJC: Chief Administrative Justice, Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Court, 1984 (Boston, Massachusetts: 1985).

MICHIGAN:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, 1984 Report of the State Court Administrator and Circuit Court Supplement (Lansing, Michigan: 1985).
IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Chief Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

MINNESOTA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were supplied by the State Court Administrator.

MISSISSIPPI:

COLR: Mississippi Supreme Court, Mississippi Supreme Court Annual Report 1984 (Jackson, Mississippi: 1985).
GJC, LJC: No data are available for cases handled by the Trial Courts for 1984.

MISSOURI:

COLR, IAC: State Courts Administrator, Missouri Judicial Report Fiscal Year 1984 (Jefferson City, Missouri: 1985).
GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Courts Administrator, and will be published in the Missouri Judicial Report FY 1984 (Jefferson City, Missouri: 1985).

MONTANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

NEBRASKA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator, and will be published in The Courts of Nebraska 1984 (Lincoln, Nebraska: 1985).

NEVADA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: No data are available for cases handled by the Trial Courts for 1984.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Chairman, Judicial Council, Twentieth Biennial Report of the Judicial Council of the State of New Hampshire (Concord, New Hampshire: 1984). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Director, Administrative Office of the Courts.

NEW JERSEY:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, 1984 Annual Report: New Jersey Judiciary (Trenton, New Jersey: 1984). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

NEW MEXICO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Judicial Department, State of New Mexico, Annual Report July 1, 1983-June 30, 1984 (Santa Fe, New Mexico: 1984).

NEW YORK:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Chief Administrative Judge, and will be published in the Seventh Annual Report 1985 (New York, New York: 1985).

Appendix B: Sources of 1984 state court caseload statistics.(continued)

NORTH CAROLINA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, North Carolina Courts, 1983-84 (Raleigh, North Carolina: 1985).

NORTH DAKOTA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: North Dakota Judicial Council, Annual Report, 1984 (Bismarck, North Dakota: 1985).

OHIO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Supreme Court, Ohio Courts Summary 1984 (Columbus, Ohio: 1985).

OKLAHOMA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Judiciary, Annual Report of the Oklahoma Judiciary 1983-84 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1985).

OREGON:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, 31st Annual Report Relating to Judicial Administration in the Courts of Oregon, 1984 (Salem, Oregon: 1985).

PENNSYLVANIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Acting State Court Administrator, 1984 Annual Report (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Acting State Court Administrator and the Clerk of the Commonwealth Court.

PUERTO RICO:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Anuario Estadística, 1983-84 (Hato Rey, Puerto Rico: 1984). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

RHODE ISLAND:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Director of the Judicial Department of South Carolina, Annual Report, 1984 (Darlington, South Carolina: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Director of the Office of Court Administration.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

COLR, GJC: State Court Administrator, Benchmark 1984: Annual Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System (Pierre, South Dakota: 1985).

TENNESSEE:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1984 Annual Report (Nashville, Tennessee: 1985).

TEXAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Texas Judicial Council, 56th Annual Report 1983/84 (Austin, Texas: 1985).

UTAH:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Utah Judicial Council, Utah Courts 1983-84 (Salt Lake City, Utah: 1985).

VERMONT:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Judicial Statistics for Year Ending June 30, 1984 (Montpelier, Vermont: 1984).

VIRGINIA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court, State of the Judiciary Report 1984 (Richmond, Virginia: 1985). Additional unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

WASHINGTON:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrator for the Courts, Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, 1984 (Olympia, Washington: 1985).

WEST VIRGINIA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

WISCONSIN:

COLR, IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Director of the State Courts.

WYOMING:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Court Coordinator.

COLR = Court of last resort.

IAC = Intermediate appellate court.

GJC = General jurisdiction court.

LJC = Limited jurisdiction court.

Appendix C: Prototype of statistical profile used in 1984 data collection.

STATE NAME, COURT NAME				
Court of last resort or intermediate appellate court				
Number of divisions/departments, Number of authorized justices/judges				
Time period covered				
	Beginning pending	Filed	Disposed	End pending
Cases:				
Mandatory jurisdiction:				
Appeals of final judgments:				
Civil				
Criminal:				
Capital crimes (death/life)				
Other criminal				
Total criminal				
Juvenile				
Administrative agency				
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)				
Total appeals of final judgments				
Other mandatory cases:				
Disciplinary:				
Attorney				
Judge				
Total disciplinary				
Original proceedings (e.g., writs)				
Interlocutory decisions				
Advisory opinions:				
Intra-state (legislature, executive, courts) ..				
Federal courts (i.e., certified question) ...				
Total advisory opinions				
Total other mandatory cases				
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases				
Discretionary jurisdiction:				
Petitions of final judgments:				
Civil	()		()	
Criminal	()		()	
Juvenile	()		()	
Administrative agency	()		()	
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)	()		()	
Total petitions of final judgments	()		()	
Other discretionary petitions:				
Disciplinary:				
Attorney	()		()	
Judge	()		()	
Total disciplinary	()		()	
Original proceedings (e.g., writs)	()		()	
Interlocutory decisions	()		()	
Advisory opinions:				
Intra-state (legislature, executive, courts) ..	()		()	
Federal courts (i.e., certified question)	()		()	
Total advisory opinions	()		()	
Total other discretionary petitions	()		()	
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases	()		()	
Grand total cases	()		()	
Other proceedings:				
Rehearing/reconsideration requests				
Motions				
Other matters (e.g., bar admissions)				

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM Project.

N/A = The case type is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.

X = The data for this case type are known to be included in the total but are unavailable by category.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

NOTE: Begin pending, filed outside the parentheses, disposed outside the parentheses, and end pending figures reported as discretionary jurisdiction cases represent petitions/motions for review. Filed figures inside the parentheses represent those newly filed petitions/motions that were granted review during the time period covered on this profile. For those interested, filed figures inside the parentheses can then be added to total mandatory jurisdiction cases filed to arrive at the number of new cases that the court will ultimately consider "on the merits." Disposed figures inside the parentheses represent the number of discretionary petitions granted review that were disposed of "on the merits." This number is rarely available, and is usually included in either the total discretionary petitions disposed, or the mandatory jurisdiction cases. For those interested, disposed figures inside the parentheses can be added to total mandatory jurisdiction cases disposed to arrive at the number of cases that the court disposed of "on the merits."

	Manner of Disposition				
	Preargument disposition (dismissed/ withdrawn/ settled)	Opinions		Decision without opinion (memo/ order)	Trans- ferred
		Signed opinion	Per curiam opinion		Other
Mandatory jurisdiction:					
Appeals of final judgments:					
Civil					
Criminal					
Juvenile					
Administrative agency					
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)					
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)					
Other mandatory cases:					
Disciplinary					
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..					
Interlocutory decisions					
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases					
Discretionary jurisdiction (cases granted only):					
Petitions of final judgments:					
Civil					
Criminal					
Juvenile					
Administrative agency					
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)					
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)					
Other discretionary petitions					
Disciplinary					
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..					
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases					
Grand total					

Decisions on appeal from final judgments						
	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Adminis- trative agency	Unclassified	Total
Opinions:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						
Decisions without opinion:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						

Decisions on appeal of other cases					
	Relief granted	Relief denied	Petition granted	Petition denied	Other
Discretionary jurisdiction:					
Petitions of final judgments:					
Civil					
Criminal					
Juvenile					
Administrative agency					
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)					
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)					
Other discretionary petitions					
Disciplinary					
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..					
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases					

	Time interval data (months/days)					
	Notice of appeal to ready for hearing		Ready for hearing to under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)		Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed) to decision	
	Number of cases	Mean	Median	Number of cases	Mean	Median
Mandatory Jurisdiction:						
Appeals of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ) ..						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..						
Other mandatory cases:						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)						
Interlocutory decisions						
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases						
Discretionary Jurisdiction:						
Petitions of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ) ..						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..						
Other discretionary petitions						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)						
Interlocutory decisions						
Advisory opinions						
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases						
Grand total						

	Age of pending caseload (days)					
	Not ready for hearing			Under advisement		
	Awaiting court reporter's transcript	Awaiting appellant's brief	Awaiting respondent's brief	Ready for hearing	(submitted or oral argument completed)	Average age of pending caseload
	Over 0-60 days	Over 0-60 days	Over 0-60 days	Over 0-60 days	Over 0-60 days	Over 0-60 days
	61-120 days	61-120 days	61-120 days	61-120 days	61-120 days	61-120 days
	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days
Mandatory Jurisdiction:						
Appeals of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)						
Other mandatory cases:						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)						
Interlocutory decisions						
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases						
Discretionary Jurisdiction:						
Petitions of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)						
Other discretionary petitions:						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)						
Interlocutory decisions						
Advisory opinions						
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases						
Grand total						

STATE NAME, COURT NAME Court of general jurisdiction or court of limited jurisdiction Number of circuits or districts, Number of judges Time period covered				
	Beginning pending	Filed	Disposed	End pending
Civil:				
Tort				
Auto tort				
Professional tort				
Product liability tort				
Miscellaneous tort				
Total tort				
Contract				
Real property rights				
Small claims				
Domestic relations:				
Marriage dissolution				
Support/custody				
Adoption				
Paternity/bastardy				
Miscellaneous domestic relations				
Total domestic relations				
Estate:				
Probate/wills/intestate				
Guardianship/conservatorship/trusteeship				
Miscellaneous estate				
Total estate				
Mental health				
Appeal:				
Appeal of administrative agency case				
Appeal of trial court case				
Total civil appeals				
Miscellaneous civil				
Total civil				
Criminal:				
Felony:				
Triable felony				
Limited felony				
Misdemeanor				
Felony/misdemeanor				
DWI/DUI				
Appeal				
Miscellaneous criminal				
Total criminal				
Traffic/other violation:				
Moving traffic violation				
Ordinance violation				
Parking violation				
Miscellaneous traffic				
Total traffic/other violation				
Juvenile:				
Criminal-type offense				
Status offense				
Child-victim petition				
Miscellaneous juvenile				
Total juvenile				
Grand total cases				
Other proceedings:				
Postconviction remedy				
Preliminary hearings				
Sentence review only				
Total other proceedings				

	Trial				Trial		
	Jury	Non-jury	Total		Jury	Non-jury	Total
Civil:				Criminal:			
Tort:				Felony:			
Auto tort				Triable felony			
Professional tort				Limited felony			
Product liability tort				Misdemeanor			
Miscellaneous tort				Felony/misdemeanor			
Total tort				DWI/DUI			
Contract				Appeal			
Real property rights				Miscellaneous criminal			
Small claims				Total criminal			
Domestic relations:				Traffic/other violation:			
Marriage dissolution				Moving traffic			
Support/custody				Ordinance violation			
Adoption				Parking violation			
Paternity/bastardy				Miscellaneous traffic			
Miscellaneous domestic relations ..				Total traffic/other violation			
Total domestic relations							
Estate:				Juvenile:			
Probate/wills/intestate				Criminal-type juvenile petition ..			
Guardianship/conservatorship/				Status petition			
trusteeship				Child-victim petition			
Miscellaneous estate				Miscellaneous juvenile			
Total estate				Total juvenile			
Mental health				Grand total trials			
Appeal:							
Appeal of administrative							
agency case							
Appeal of trial court case							
Total civil appeals							
Miscellaneous civil							
Total civil							

Civil dispositions

	Uncontested/Default	Dismissed/ withdrawn/ settled	Transferred	Arbitration	Total
Civil:					
Tort:					
Auto tort					
Professional tort					
Product liability tort					
Miscellaneous tort					
Total tort					
Contract					
Real property rights					
Small claims					
Domestic relations:					
Marriage dissolution					
Support/custody					
Adoption					
Paternity/bastardy					
Miscellaneous domestic relations ..					
Total domestic relations					
Estate:					
Probate/wills/intestate					
Guardianship/conservatorship/					
trusteeship					
Miscellaneous estate					
Total estate					
Mental health					
Appeal:					
Appeal of administrative					
agency case					
Appeal of trial court case					
Total civil appeal					
Miscellaneous civil					
Total civil					

Criminal dispositions

	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>OWI/DUI</u>	<u>Appeal</u>	<u>Miscellaneous criminal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jury trial:						
Conviction						
Guilty plea						
Acquittal						
Dismissed						
Non-jury trial:						
Conviction						
Guilty plea						
Acquittal						
Dismissed						
Dismissed/nolle prosequi ..						
Bail forfeiture						
Bound over						
Transferred						
Other						
Total dispositions						

Traffic/other violation dispositions

	<u>Moving traffic violation</u>	<u>Ordinance violation</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Miscellaneous traffic/other violation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jury trial:					
Conviction					
Acquittal					
Non-jury trial:					
Conviction					
Acquittal					
Guilty plea					
Dismissed/nolle prosequi ..					
Bail forfeiture					
Parking fines					
Transferred					
Other					
Total					

Age of pending caseload (days)

	<u>0-30 days</u>	<u>31-60 days</u>	<u>61-90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181-360 days</u>	<u>361-720 days</u>	<u>Over 720 days</u>	<u>Average age of pending cases</u>
Civil:								
Tort:								
Auto tort								
Professional tort								
Product liability tort								
Miscellaneous tort								
Total tort								
Contract								
Real property rights								
Small claims								
Domestic relations:								
Marriage dissolution								
Support/custody								
Adoption								
Paternity/bastardy								
Miscellaneous domestic relations ..								
Total domestic relations								
Estate:								
Probate/wills/intestate								
Guardianship/conservatorship/								
trusteeship								
Miscellaneous estate								
Total estate								
Mental health								
Appeal:								
Appeal of administrative								
agency case								
Appeal of trial court case								
Total appeal								
Miscellaneous civil								
Total civil								

Appendix C: Prototype of statistical profile used in 1984 data collection.(continued)

	Age of pending caseload (days)							Average age of pending cases
	0-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-360	361-720	Over 720	
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	
Criminal:								
Felony								
Triable felony								
Limited felony								
Misdemeanor								
Felony/misdemeanor								
DWI/DUI								
Appeal								
Miscellaneous criminal								
Total criminal								
Traffic/other violation:								
Moving traffic								
Ordinance violation								
Parking violation								
Miscellaneous traffic								
Total traffic/other violation								
Juvenile:								
Criminal-type juvenile petition ..								
Status petition								
Child-victim petition								
Miscellaneous juvenile								
Total juvenile								

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM project.

N/A = This case type is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.

X = The data for this case type are known to be included in the total but are unavailable by category.

-- = Not applicable.

Units of count:

Civil unit of count.

Criminal unit of count.

Traffic/other violation unit of count.

Juvenile unit of count.

Trial definitions:

Jury trial definition.

Non-jury trial definition.

^aCourt jurisdiction.

^bParticular court or reporting system information.

^cJudge information.

^fBeginning pending figure for the 1981 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1980 court year.

^gChange in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.

^hFigure was computed.

ⁱData are incomplete.

^jExplanation of data included in the category.

^kAdditional information.

^lSpecial source or revision in the data.

^mInformation on disposition type or trial data.

ⁿInformation on age of pending caseload data.

Source:

Appendix D: State population data, 1984.

State or territory	Population (in thousands)		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Alabama	1,110	2,880	3,990
Alaska	162	338	500
Arizona	857	2,196	3,053
Arkansas	652	1,697	2,349
California	6,661	18,961	25,622
Colorado	856	2,322	3,178
Connecticut	747	2,407	3,154
Delaware	155	458	613
Dist. of Columbia	135	488	623
Florida	2,511	8,465	10,976
Georgia	1,632	4,205	5,837
Hawaii	287	752	1,039
Idaho	322	679	1,001
Illinois	3,090	8,421	11,511
Indiana	1,511	3,987	5,498
Iowa	784	2,126	2,910
Kansas	652	1,786	2,438
Kentucky	1,031	2,692	3,723
Louisiana	1,355	3,107	4,462
Maine	306	850	1,156
Maryland	1,085	3,264	4,349
Massachusetts	1,365	4,433	5,798
Michigan	2,486	6,589	9,075
Minnesota	1,124	3,038	4,162
Mississippi	797	1,801	2,598
Missouri	1,314	3,694	5,008
Montana	236	588	824
Nebraska	443	1,163	1,606
Nevada	234	677	911
New Hampshire	252	725	977
New Jersey	1,854	5,661	7,515
New Mexico	436	988	1,424
New York	4,389	13,346	17,735
North Carolina	1,601	4,564	6,165
North Dakota	198	488	686
Ohio	2,879	7,873	10,752
Oklahoma	921	2,377	3,298
Oregon	709	1,965	2,674
Pennsylvania	2,910	8,991	11,901
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	3,267
Rhode Island	226	736	962
South Carolina	927	2,373	3,300
South Dakota	206	500	706
Tennessee	1,246	3,471	4,717
Texas	4,717	11,272	15,989
Utah	625	1,027	1,652
Vermont	140	390	530
Virginia	1,428	4,208	5,636
Washington	1,159	3,190	4,349
West Virginia	531	1,421	1,952
Wisconsin	1,278	3,488	4,766
Wyoming	160	351	511

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 970. Puerto Rico's data are unavailable except for the total.

Appendix E: Total State Population for Trend Tables, 1978, 1981, and 1984.

State or territory	Population (in thousands)		
	1978	1981	1984
Alabama	3,834	3,917	3,990
Alaska	401	412	500
Arizona	2,518	2,794	3,053
Arkansas	2,241	2,296	2,349
California	22,839	24,196	25,622
Colorado	2,767	2,965	3,178
Connecticut	3,095	3,134	3,154
Delaware	598	598	613
Dist. of Columbia	670	631	623
Florida	9,132	10,183	10,576
Georgia	5,286	5,574	5,837
Hawaii	929	981	1,039
Idaho	911	959	1,001
Illinois	11,434	11,462	11,511
Indiana	5,446	5,468	5,498
Iowa	2,919	2,899	2,910
Kansas	2,333	2,383	2,438
Kentucky	3,611	3,662	3,723
Maine	1,115	1,133	1,156
Maryland	4,212	4,263	4,349
Minnesota	4,005	4,094	4,162
Missouri	4,871	4,941	5,008
Montana	784	793	824
Nebraska	1,561	1,577	1,606
New Hampshire	894	936	977
New Jersey	7,356	7,404	7,515
New Mexico	1,252	1,328	1,424
New York	17,720	17,602	17,735
North Carolina	5,739	5,953	6,165
North Dakota	651	658	686
Ohio	10,795	10,781	10,752
Oklahoma	2,913	3,100	3,298
Oregon	2,510	2,651	2,674
Pennsylvania	11,865	11,871	11,901
Rhode Island	957	953	962
South Dakota	689	686	706
Tennessee	4,462	4,612	4,717
Texas	13,498	14,766	15,989
Utah	1,364	1,518	1,652
Vermont	498	516	530
Virginia	5,284	5,430	5,636
Washington	3,886	4,217	4,349
Wisconsin	4,631	4,742	4,766
Wyoming	431	492	511

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.